S2245-2

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

Cecil D. Andrus, Governor

Division of Financial Management

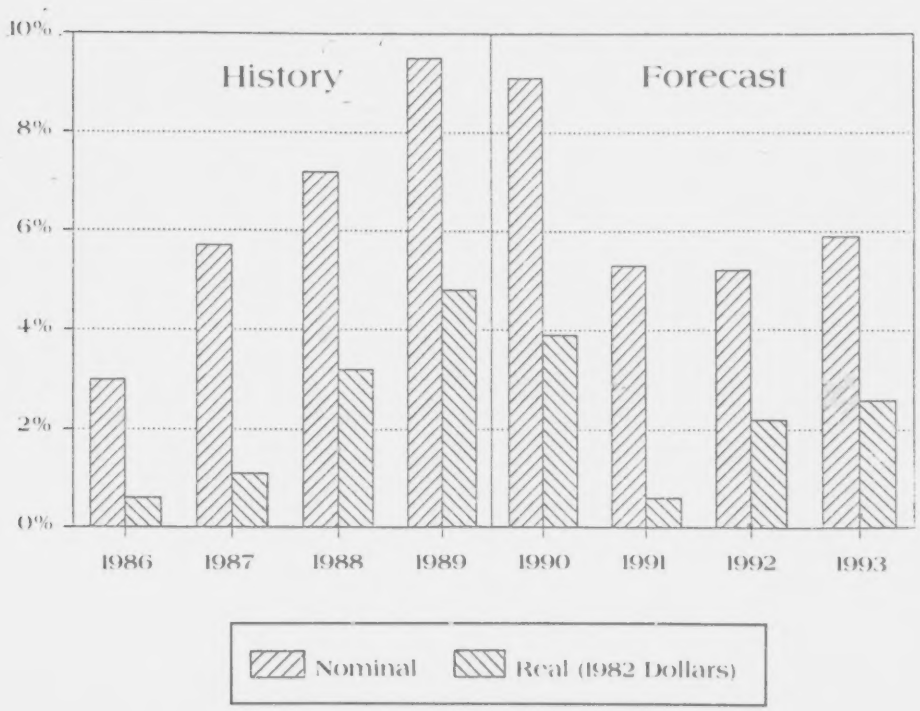
Vol. XIII, No. 1

ISSN 8756-1840

January 1991

- Forecast 1990-1993
- Lessons from Oil Shocks of the 1970s
- Alternative Forecasts

Idaho Personal Income Growth



SOURCES: Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Idaho Division of Financial Management

Idaho Economic Forecast

1990-1993

State of Idaho
Cecil D. Andrus
Governor

PREFACE

Idaho has entered its second century of statehood on solid economic ground. After a decade of stop and start economic performance, the 1980s closed with a much welcomed economic expansion. While not as heady as the go-go years of the 1970s, today's employment and income growth are stunning in comparison to the experience of the first two-thirds of the 1980s. Much of the current expansion results from Idaho's successful adjustment (and sometimes painful restructuring) of its key basic industries.

Our traditional industries, such as lumber and wood products, food processing, and mining, have been more competitive. Our high-tech sector, dominated by Hewlett-Packard and Micron Technology, have bucked recent national trends and undergone substantial local expansions. In addition, the tourism and travel sectors have benefitted from recent investments in such projects as the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the Boise Convention Center, and the Kellogg gondola. The restructured Idaho economy is better positioned to exploit growth opportunities that will arise this decade and should help sustain solid growth well into the 1990s.

A particularly satisfying aspect of the Gem State's passage into the 1990s is the broad base of economic health in Idaho today. Agriculture, tourism, forest products, mining, high-tech manufacturing, and the commercial sectors are all thriving. After persevering through hard times, Idahoans are enjoying the benefits of the state's economic success on a wide geographical basis. Many of Idaho's rural communities that have lagged urban growth rates during the 1980s have grown recently due to current, favorable agricultural conditions and the relocation and/or expansion of manufacturing plants in these localities.

While many changes are taking place today, other traditional factors persist. Most notably, Idaho's economy remains directly tied to its resource base. This heavy dependency on natural resources will bring a host of new challenges in the 1990s. These include competition between agriculture and expanding population for water and energy; the environmental impacts of the economically important mining, timber, and agricultural industries; and the other pressures of an expanding population on the state's natural and economic resources.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will present challenges this decade to public and private decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect timber harvests. A thirsty southwestern megalopolis desires to quench its needs with water diverted from Idaho. Growing semiconductor capacity in Pacific Rim countries depress the price for computer memory chips, making it more difficult for local manufacturers to realize a profit. Much of the state's economic performance during the 1990s and beyond will depend on how well Idaho's leaders react to these challenges.

The 1990s will be replete with challenges. In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the state's economy as possible. It is to this end that the Idaho Economic Forecast and this publication are directed.

Division of Financial Management
Charles W. Moss, Administrator
Statehouse, Room 122
Boise, ID 83720-1000
(208) 334-3900

Economic Analysis Bureau
Michael H. Ferguson, Chief Economist
Richard L. Gardner, Ph.D., Economist
Derek E. Santos, Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface iii

Introduction 2

Idaho and U.S. Forecast Summary Tables 6

Forecast Description:

- National 8
- Idaho 14

Forecasts Comparison 20

Alternative Forecasts 22

Feature Article

- Lessons From the Oil Shocks of the 1970s 25

Forecast Detail 29

- Annual Forecast 30
- Quarterly Forecast 44

Appendix 59

- DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model 60
- Idaho Economic Model 62
  - Equations 64
  - Endogenous Variable 70
  - Exogenous Variable 72

INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the December 1990 DRI/McGraw-Hill (DRI) baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The previous forecast used the September 1990 DRI forecast.

The historical and projected growth rates for Idaho real and nominal personal income are featured on the cover of this *Forecast*. Bolstered by a strong farm economy and healthy employment growth, Idaho nominal personal income grew by 9.5% to $13.9 billion in 1989--its strongest year-to-year growth since 1981. Adjusted for inflation, personal income grew at a strong 4.8% pace--its best showing since 1978. As previously forecasted, Idaho personal income growth is expected to slow after 1989's record showing, but remain above the rates experienced in the mid-1980s. As the cover graph illustrates, Idaho nominal personal income is forecast to grow by 9.1% in 1990, 5.3% in 1991, 5.2% in 1992, and 5.9% in 1993. Idaho real personal income is expected to rise by 3.9% in 1990, 0.6% in 1991, 2.2% in 1992, and 2.6% in 1993.

FEATURES

This issue's feature article is entitled *Lessons from the Oil Shocks of the 1970s*. It was written by Bharat Trehan, who is a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. In his article, Mr. Trehan reviews evidence from the 1970s to argue that there is no easy way to avoid the economic losses brought on by higher oil prices. In light of this evidence, he suggests that it would be more appropriate for the Federal Reserve to adopt a moderate monetary policy that seeks to maintain rather than boost total spending. He agrues that this is best for stabilizing output and controlling inflation. This article is particulary relevant given the recent rise in oil prices.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major changes in national and/or regional outlooks. DRI examines the effects of different economic scenarios involving the potential impacts of international recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are described in the text.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1974 to 1993 and for every quarter from 1987 to 1992. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins with the third quarter of 1990.

Descriptions of the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the Idaho Economic Model and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The Idaho Department of Employment provided the Division of Financial Management with benchmarked employment for the second quarter of 1990. These data were seasonally adjusted and have been incorporated into the tables included in this *Forecast*. As a result of this benchmarking, Idaho total nonagricultural employment for the second quarter is 204 (0.1%) lower than forecasted in the October 1990 *Idaho Economic Forecast*.

The tables in this issue also include the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) October 1990 estimate of Idaho personal income through the second quarter of 1990. As in the past, some of the wage and salary estimates were inconsistent with the employment gains Idaho experienced during the first half of last year. For example, the BEA estimates that nonagricultural wages and salaries increased at a 3.2% annual rate in the second quarter of 1990. However, employment was growing at a 4.9% annual rate in the same quarter. The BEA data suggests that either wage rates or the length of the work week declined enough in that quarter to offset employment gains. However, this seems unlikely given the strength of Idaho's economy at that time.

Under these circumstances, it was judged necessary to adjust the BEA wage and salary data for the first and second quarters of 1990. The first quarter BEA personal income estimate of $7.6 billion was reduced by $66 million. The second quarter estimate of $7.7 billion was increased by $69 million. In addition, all personal income aggregates were changed to reflect these adjustments.

Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 334-3900.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast, which is published four times a year, are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No Charge
Idaho Resident	$10.00 per year
Non-Idaho Resident	$20.00 per year

To subscribe, send the following information and appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Statehouse, Room 122
Boise, Idaho 83720-1000

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

Subscriber Category

Idaho State Government _____

Idaho Resident _____

Non-Idaho Resident _____

Enclosed is payment of $ _____ for _____ years.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
JANUARY 1991

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)										
Current $	3772	4015	4232	4516	4874	5201	5468	5645	6019	6357
% Ch	10.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.2	6.6	5.6
1982 $	3501	3619	3718	3845	4017	4118	4157	4148	4291	4407
% Ch	6.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.0	-0.2	3.5	2.7
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	10357	10869	11198	11837	12687	13898	15161	15969	16806	17790
% Ch	5.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	7.2	9.5	9.1	5.3	5.2	5.9
U.S. (Billions)	3109	3325	3526	3766	4071	4384	4645	4845	5129	5436
% Ch	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.0
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$										
Idaho (Millions)	9587	9737	9792	9896	10211	10702	11115	11180	11422	11723
% Ch	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.2	4.8	3.9	0.6	2.2	2.6
U.S. (Billions)	2878	2979	3084	3149	3277	3376	3406	3392	3486	3582
% Ch	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	0.9	-0.4	2.8	2.8
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	4.549	4.336	4.166	3.413	3.340	4.694	5.841	6.012	6.398	6.796
% Ch	2.1	-4.7	-3.9	-18.1	-2.1	40.6	24.4	2.9	6.4	6.2
U.S. (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.630	1.491	1.386	1.205	1.153	1.326	1.410
% Ch	3.6	-1.4	4.0	-10.0	-8.6	-7.0	-13.1	-4.4	15.0	6.3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho (Thousands)	330.2	335.9	328.3	333.4	348.3	366.0	384.8	393.3	400.1	407.8
% Ch	3.9	1.7	-2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	5.1	2.2	1.7	1.9
U.S. (Millions)	94.5	97.5	99.5	102.2	105.5	108.4	110.4	110.0	111.3	113.3
% Ch	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.8	-0.3	1.1	1.8
FINANCIAL MARKETS										
Federal Funds Rate	10.2	8.1	6.8	6.7	7.6	9.2	8.1	7.1	8.0	7.4
Bank Prime Rate	12.0	9.9	8.3	8.2	9.3	10.9	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.3
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.3	9.2	10.1	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.7
INFLATION										
GNP Price Deflator	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8
Personal Consumption Deflator	3.8	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.1
Consumer Price Index	4.4	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.3

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
JANUARY 1991

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GNP (BILLIONS)												
Current $	5375	5443	5521	5531	5550	5595	5674	5762	5876	5982	6068	6152
% Ch	6.7	5.1	5.8	0.8	1.4	3.2	5.8	6.4	8.2	7.4	5.9	5.7
1982 $	4151	4155	4173	4151	4129	4126	4151	4185	4234	4278	4310	4341
% Ch	1.7	0.4	1.7	-2.1	-2.0	-0.3	2.4	3.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	14843	15046	15281	15473	15722	15892	16040	16222	16488	16696	16905	17135
% Ch	16.0	5.6	6.4	5.1	6.6	4.4	3.8	4.6	6.7	5.1	5.1	5.5
U.S. (Billions)	4563	4622	4680	4714	4772	4815	4865	4928	5019	5093	5162	5243
% Ch	8.6	5.3	5.1	2.9	5.1	3.6	4.2	5.3	7.6	6.0	5.5	6.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$												
Idaho (Millions)	11077	11129	11154	11102	11155	11166	11175	11224	11333	11394	11450	11513
% Ch	8.6	1.9	0.9	-1.9	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.8	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.2
U.S. (Billions)	3405	3419	3416	3382	3386	3383	3389	3410	3450	3475	3496	3522
% Ch	1.7	1.6	-0.3	-4.0	0.5	-0.4	0.7	2.5	4.8	3.0	2.4	3.1
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	6.177	5.736	5.716	5.736	5.764	5.926	6.063	6.293	6.320	6.356	6.401	6.515
% Ch	34.8	-25.6	-1.4	1.4	2.0	11.7	9.5	16.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	7.3
U.S. (Millions)	1.454	1.204	1.130	1.033	1.035	1.108	1.199	1.270	1.306	1.325	1.329	1.343
% Ch	35.6	-53.1	-22.2	-30.2	0.8	31.0	37.5	25.6	12.0	6.0	1.2	4.2
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	379.1	383.6	387.2	389.4	391.2	392.6	394.0	395.5	397.3	399.3	401.1	402.7
% Ch	6.5	4.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6
U.S. (Millions)	109.9	110.5	110.6	110.4	110.1	109.9	110.0	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.5	112.0
% Ch	2.6	2.3	0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.9
Bank Prime Rate	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.1	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.7
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.1
INFLATION												
GNP Price Deflator	4.8	4.7	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
Personal Consumption Deflator	6.8	3.6	5.4	7.1	4.6	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3
Consumer Price Index	8.1	3.7	6.4	7.4	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

It appears that the longest peacetime U.S. economic expansion is near its end. While this news is not welcomed, it is not surprising either. All during the summer and fall of 1990 the media has been filled with woeful economic news. One could barely watch a news program, read a newspaper, or browse a magazine and not be exposed to some negative economic news. Even in the last several *Forecasts* it was reported that the economy was expected to slow. However, the difference between the current *Forecast* and the ones before it is that in the current forecast the economy does not merely slow, but falls into a recession. While there seems to be little disagreement in the economics profession that a recession will occur in the next six months, there is no clear consensus on how severe it will be. Indeed, recent news reports suggest economists are predicting everything from a short, shallow recession to a protracted downturn similar in magnitude to the one that hit the economy in 1982.

COMPARISON OF POSTWAR RECESSIONS

		Duration (Months)		*Percent Decline in*			
		Previous		Real	Stock	Industrial	Rise in
Peak	Trough	Expansion	Recession	GNP	Prices(a)	Production	Unemployment(b)
Nov 48	Oct 49	37	11	2.0	30	10	4.6
Jul 53	May 54	43	10	3.0	15	10	3.6
Aug 57	Apr 58	39	8	3.5	22	13	3.8
Apr 60	Feb 61	24	10	1.0	14	8	2.3
Dec 69	Nov 70	106	11	1.0	36	7	2.6
Nov 73	Mar 75	36	16	4.3	48	15	4.4
Jan 80	Jul 80	58	6	2.4	17	6	2.2
Jul 81	Nov 82	12	16	3.4	27	9	3.6
Average		44	11	2.6	26	10	3.4
Four Mildest (c)		56	10	1.6	24	8	2.9
Four Most Severe		33	12	3.6	28	12	3.9

(a) Standard and Poor's Index of 500 Common Stocks.
(b) Percentage points.
(c) "Mild" recessions were in 1949, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Source DRI/McGraw-Hill

Gauging the impact of the recession is a complex task. It cannot be done by making a simple comparison between events leading to this recession and the previous one. DRI warns that although gross similarities to past recessions may develop, it is important to keep in mind that a comparison of specific growth rates in specific markets during past cycles reveals few common patterns. The bottom line is that the depth and duration of each sector's cycle is determined by four widely varying factors: internal excesses, positive offsets, external shocks, and policy responses. In fact, the case against making strong parallels between this and previous recessions can be made quite easily. Promoters of this type of comparison may point to the fact that both the 1975 and 1982 recessions occurred very close to large

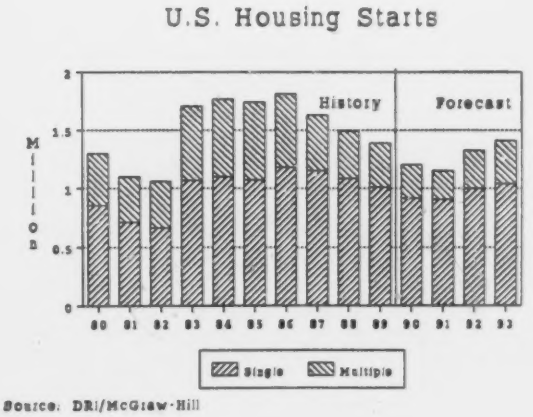
oil shocks, implying the current recession will have the same devastating effects as before. While it is true the U.S. economy has suffered a major oil price shock recently, one need not delve too deeply to see that this is where the similarity ends. The recent oil price surge from $18 to $30 per barrel is less than half that which occurred in the previous two recessions. In addition, the role of oil in the economy is only two-thirds as great as it was a decade ago. As a result, DRI estimates that U.S. purchasing power losses are only one-quarter to one-third the size of the 1979-81 episode. This is one reason why the forecasted recession is not expected to be as severe as its 1982 counterpart. DRI predicts the current recession began in the fourth quarter of last year and will run through the second quarter of this year. During the recession real GNP is expected to fall 1.1% from peak to trough. By comparison, the previous recession ran from the second quarter of 1981 through the third quarter of 1982, and real GNP dipped by 3.3% from peak to trough.

While the current forecast of a short, shallow recession appears most likely, it is not certain. Obviously, the biggest wild card is the volatile situation in the Middle East. In its baseline forecast, DRI assumes the situation there is resolved peacefully with no major disruptions to oil supplies. However, it is not hard to imagine a scenario where war breaks out in the Middle East. Such a conflict would create a much different future for the U.S. economy. A scenario that includes a Middle East conflict is presented in the Alternative Forecasts section of the *Forecast.*

In summary, the forecasted recession will cause average annual real GNP to decline by 0.2% this year. However, it is expected to then grow by 3.5% in 1992, as the economy shakes off the effects of the recession, and by 2.7% in 1993.

SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECTORS

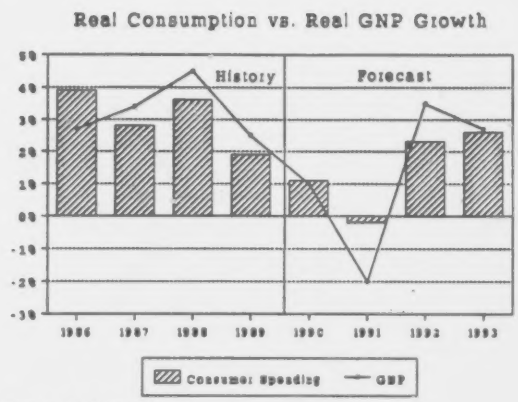
Housing: There is little doubt the U.S. housing industry is in a recession. In September of last year U.S. housing starts suffered their eighth consecutive month of decline, which is the longest decline on record. Not only has this recent decline been long, it has also been deep. Also in September, total starts, weighed down by the poor showing in multi-family housing starts, fell to 1981-82 recession levels. In addition, housing permits and home sales activity were weak this fall. Unlike the 1981-82 recession, however, the current housing slowdown cannot be blamed on high mortgage interest rates. DRI reports that during the fall of 1990 fixed mortgage interest rates were below their 1989 averages, yet housing starts continued to decline. The major influence on housing activity, especially after the invasion of Kuwait, appears to be the precipitous drop in consumer confidence. Consumers are hesitant to invest in housing given the current uncertainties facing the economy. In addition, the effects of the 1986 Federal Tax Act, which removed many of the tax incentives for building multi-family housing, continues to impact this sector. The first



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

signs of a recovery are not expected to surface until the second quarter of this year, when consumer confidence is expected to begin rising again. While the recovery is a welcome change after 5 years of declines, it will be gradual and starts will still remain significantly below the 1975 to 1985 average of 1.6 million units throughout the forecast period. DRI forecasts that total U.S. housing start will fall to 1.2 million units in 1991, rise to 1.3 million in 1992, and increase to 1.4 million in 1993.

Consumer Spending: With consumer spending accounting for about two-thirds of GNP, how consumers balance their fears about the future and their desires to maintain spending will determine the severity of the recession. Unfortunately, most of the current evidence suggests that consumers are frightened. This fall, the University of Michigan's Index of Consumer Confidence fell to its lowest level since March 1982, as the economy slowed, oil prices soared, real estate prices fell in some regions, job growth slowed, and the specter of war loomed in the Middle East. In addition, the public's perceptions about the economy have been affected by the steady stream of unfavorable economic news reported in the media since last summer. In the same University of Michigan survey, 91% of the respondents reported hearing unfavorable news about the economy--the largest share since March 1982. On the positive side, consumers have been hesitant to curb spending; real consumer spending grew at a healthy 3.2% annual pace during last year's third quarter. However, real consumer spending is forecast to decline in 1990's last quarter and the first two quarters of 1991, as projected real disposable income declines through most of that same period. While all sectors of consumer spending will be affected during this time, the durable sector will be particularly hard hit, with the automobile sector taking the hardest blow. Real nondurable goods spending should fare somewhat better, but will also suffer declines during the recession. Real spending on services is expected to slow, but continue increasing throughout the forecast period. Overall, real consumer spending is forecasted to fall by 0.2% this year, grow by 2.3% in 1992, and increase by 2.6% in 1993.

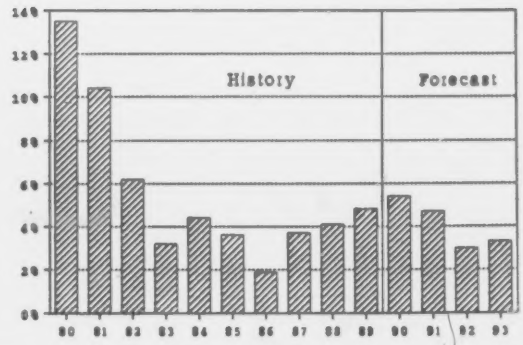


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Business Investment: As in every recession after World War II, real business investment is expected to decline. However, DRI has identified several factors that suggest that this decline will be lower than historical averages. First, the current recession is expected to be mild, and business has been adapting to a sluggish economy for some time. Thus, companies are not expected to radically retrench. Second, it is also likely that manufacturers can see past the recession to a period of stiff competition in 1992-93 and would want to carry through modernization projects. Third, while there are excesses in commercial real estate, the institutional segment is currently planning and adding new buildings. Fourth, public utilities are coming off a period of lean spending. Fifth, investment as a percent of GNP is lean by historical standards, with nominal investment claiming its smallest share of total output in 25 years. On an annual basis, real investment on nonresidential structures will rise by 0.9% this year, rise by 1.3% next year, and grow by 4.1% in 1993.

Inflation: U.S. producer and consumer price inflation have accelerated recently primarily due to the run up in oil prices since last summer. Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait the average refiner's cost of oil has more than doubled. Thus far, most of the effects of the higher oil prices have been felt at the producer level. Reeling from the nearly 35% cumulative increase in its energy component from August to October of 1990, producer prices for finished goods rose by 4% during that same period. This experience has been repeated to some degree at the consumer level. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) posted a cumulative growth of 1.6% from August through September of 1990, while its energy component rose by 10%. The good news is that inflation, while higher than desirable, seems limited to the energy sector. Thus, inflation should ease when oil prices begin to fall later this spring. In addition, the recession is likely to help control inflation. During the slowdown U.S. companies will find it harder to pass increases on to consumers that are already hesitant to spend, and employee compensation growth is likely to remain below 5% as job security becomes a more important issue. Therefore, under the current assumptions, inflation is not expected to rage out of control or reach the double digit rates experienced in the 1981-82 recession. DRI forecasts that producer price inflation for finished goods will be 5.1% in 1990, 4.3% in 1991, 0.9% in 1992, and 2.9% in 1993. Consumer price inflation is expected to be 5.4% in 1990, 4.7% in 1991, 3% in 1992, and 3.3% in 1993.

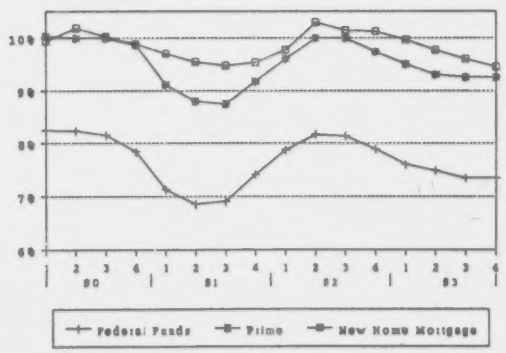
Consumer Price Inflation



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Financial Markets: Most experts agree that the primary responsibility of steering the economy through the recession will once again fall on the Fed. Given the enormous federal deficit, spending our way out of the recession with an expansive fiscal policy appears highly unlikely. Unfortunately, the Fed will find that it will have only limited policy options given current economic conditions. The U.S. economy is ailing and a looser monetary policy would help it recover. However, rising oil prices have caused inflation to soar since last summer. If the Fed loosens its policy too much, inflation could continue to rise and the dollar's value would fall against other currencies. Both would seriously jeopardize the inflow of badly needed foreign capital into the U.S. On the other hand, if the Fed does not loosen its monetary policy enough, the recession could be longer and deeper then previously expected. Obviously, the Fed is once again in the unenviable position of walking the razor's edge between inflation and recession. However, this is a

Selected U.S. Interest Rates

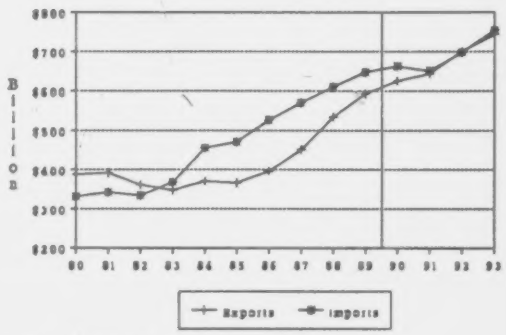


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

familiar territory for the Fed, and to its credit it has been able to guide the U.S. economy through some difficult periods recently. Soon after the October 1987 stock market crash, the Fed pumped funds into the bank system to alleviate financial market fears. This policy proved successful, and effects of the crash were dampened. DRI believes the Fed will not be able to keep the U.S. economy out of a recession this spring; however, the expected easing will help keep it short and shallow. As the accompanying graph shows, the federal funds rate is expected to ease through the first half of this year and reach its lowest level of 6.86% in the second quarter of this year. Once the Fed feels confident that the economy is recovering (around the third quarter of 1991), it will again turn its sights on inflation, and interest rates should rise gradually.

International Trade: While most of the news surrounding the recession is bad, the U.S. export sector is likely to benefit (at least indirectly) by it. The Fed's actions to fight the recession are expected to lower interest rates. These falling rates will put downward pressure on the dollar, especially if central banks in other countries with strong economies, such as Germany, continue to exercise tight monetary policies. The cheaper dollar will enhance the competitiveness of U.S. products in the world market and help exports grow. In addition to the stimulus from a cheaper dollar, U.S. exports will also benefit from the projected strong growth abroad. DRI foresees large capital investments in Europe during the next few years, as that continent's industries gear up for the market unification in 1992. In addition, the fiscal stimulus associated with the reunification of Germany and expected Japanese manufacturers' investment in capital equipment should also help. According to DRI, real exports are expected to expand by 3% in 1991, 8.8% in 1992, and 6.3% in 1993. On the other hand, imports of goods into the U.S. will not fare as well, as consumers' retrenchment will curb spending on goods and services, both domestic and foreign. The lower dollar will also cause the price of imports to rise relative to domestically produced items. These factors will contribute to the forecasted 1.8% decline in real imports in 1991. In 1992 real exports are expected to grow by 7.2% and then expand by 8% in 1993. Under these conditions, the real U.S. trade deficit will make steady gains through 1992, when a small ($2.5 billion) trade surplus is generated. In 1993, the trade sector should post a $9.7 million deficit.

Real Exports and Imports

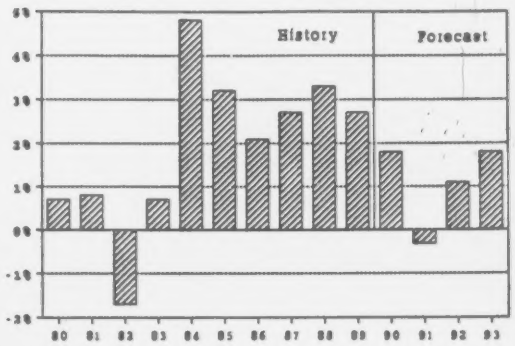


Source: DRI\McGraw-Hill

Employment and Labor Force: The already weak U.S. employment situation will deteriorate further during the recession. A review of employment data shows how widespread the recent declines have been. In November of last year, DRI reported that the losses in manufacturing and construction have been dramatic. Manufacturing has shed 588,000 jobs from March 1989 to October of last year, while construction has eliminated 273,000 jobs since February 1990. The hemorrhage continued last November, when another 200,000 manufacturing and 62,000 construction jobs disappeared. The outlook for the next few months is also bleak. According to DRI, U.S. nonfarm employment will continue to decline through the recession. One of the sector's hit hardest by the recession will be the transportation

industry, which includes automobile manufacturers. As early as last fall, as the 1991 models were being introduced, U.S. auto makers were announcing plans to idle plants or reduce shifts. Partly as a result of this, employment in the transportation sector is expected to plunge at a 10.4% annual rate in 1991's first quarter. Not surprisingly, as employment declines, the civilian unemployment rate will rise. DRI foresees it peaking at 7% during the recession, far above the 5.3% average unemployment rate in 1989. This year will not be a favorable one for employment. Total nonagricultural is expected to decline by 0.3% and the unemployment rate will approach 7%. Both of these factors will improve gradually as the economy recovers. Nonagricultural employment is expected to grow by 1.1% in 1992 and 1.8% in 1993. The unemployment rate is forecast to work its way down to 6.4% in 1992 and to 5.9% in 1993.

U.S. Nonagricultural Employment Growth



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Government: After seemingly endless negotiations, the president signed into law the federal fiscal year 1991 budget on November 5, 1990. This agreement also comes with a new set of Gramm-Rudman (G-R) deficit reduction targets that are designed to reduce the deficit by $480 billion from the current policy baseline over the next five years. Unfortunately, if history is any indicator of future events, it appears unlikely that even these targets will be met in future years. A quick review of G-R reduction targets suggest why the Congress and the president are better at setting targets than hitting them. The first set of targets was set in December 1985 and called for a deficit of $144 billion for fiscal 1987. That target was overshot by $5.6 billion. When it became apparent in September 1987 that the fiscal 1988 target of $108 billion was out of reach, the target for that and subsequent years was changed. The second round of G-R set a target of $136 billion for fiscal 1989. It was eventually exceeded by $17 billion. The current set of targets agreed to last November will raise the fiscal year 1991 deficit ceiling to $253 billion. Unfortunately, even these new targets will probably not be met. DRI forecasts that not only will the federal deficit overshoot the fiscal year 1992 target of $253 billion next year, it is unlikely that any of the current G-R targets will be hit in the next five years. Thus, it is reasonable to expect to see a new set of G-R targets in the next few years. In summary, DRI projects that the unified federal deficit will rise to a record $289 ! billion in fiscal year 1991, fall to $264.6 billion in fiscal year 1992, and drop to $180.6 billion in 1993.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Idaho's nonagricultural employment and personal income grew faster than their national counterparts in the first three quarters of 1990. Idaho seasonally-adjusted nonagricultural employment data for the first three quarters of 1990 show that it grew at least twice as fast as national nonagricultural employment in each of these quarters. Specifically, Idaho nonagricultural employment grew at a 6.5% annual rate in the first quarter, a 4.9% rate in the second quarter, and a 3.8% rate in the third quarter. On the other hand, U.S. nonagricultural employment grew at a 2.6% rate in the first quarter, 2.3% in the second quarter, and 0.4% in the third quarter. Like nonagricultural employment, Idaho real nonfarm personal income grew at least twice as fast as national personal income during the first two quarters of 1990. (Preliminary Idaho personal income data for the third quarter of 1990 had not been released at the time this *Forecast* was being written.) Revised (see Changes section in the Introduction) Idaho real nonfarm personal income grew at a 4.2% annual rate in the first quarter and a 3.1% annual rate in the second quarter. In comparison, national real personal income grew at a 1.7% annual pace in the first quarter and by 1.6% in the second quarter.

Idaho is also expected to fare better than the U.S. economy during the forecasted recession. While not immune from the effects of a recession, certain factors will dampen its impacts on the Gem State. First, unlike the 1981-82 recession this slowdown is not being caused by high interest rates. Instead, it is primarily driven by a retrenchment in real consumer spending caused by the recent slide in consumer confidence. As a result, sectors hardest hit will be those tied directly to consumer goods, particularly durable goods. Fortunately, Idaho's economy is relatively isolated from this impact because its local industries are not concentrated in this sector. Of course, Idaho's lumber and wood products industry will be affected by expected decline in U.S. housing starts, but even these negative impacts will be mitigated by the restructuring of this industry since the early 1980s. In fact, most of the negative impacts will probably be felt only indirectly. For example, zinc, which is used to galvanize automobile and appliance parts, could be affected by the expected slowdown in the demand for durable goods.

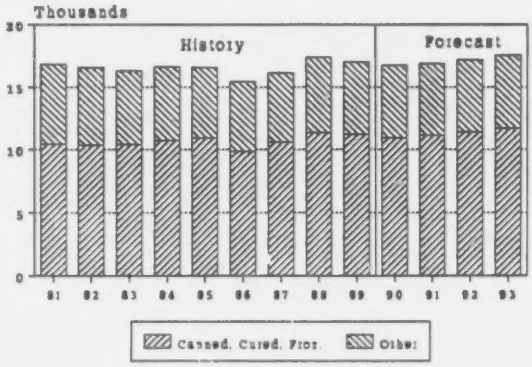
It should be pointed out, however, that not all of the impacts of the recession will be negative. The recession will also help some of Idaho's industries. Most notably, the Fed's efforts to kick start the economy by reducing interest rates will put downward pressure on the dollar, lowering the price of Idaho exports, and enhancing their competitiveness in world markets. Additionally, lower interest rates will help fuel the already strong Idaho economy. For example, lower mortgage interest rates should help the state's housing sector continue growing during the national downturn.

Idaho's economy is expected to outperform the U.S economy in each year of the forecast. Specifically, Idaho total nonagricultural employment is expected to grow by 5.1% in 1990, 2.2% in 1991, 1.7% in 1992, and 1.9% in 1993. Nationally, nonagricultural employment is forecast to grow by 1.8% in 1990, decline by 0.3% in 1991, rise by 1.1% in 1992, and increase by 1.8% in 1993. Idaho real nonfarm personal income is expected to grow by 3.1% in 1990, 2% in 1991, 3.3% in 1992, and 3.1% in 1993. In comparison, national real personal income is expected to rise by only 0.9% in 1990, fall by 0.4% in 1991, rise by 2.8% in 1992, and increase by 2.8% in 1993.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC SECTORS

Chemicals and Allied Products: The outlook for Idaho's chemical and allied products employment remains little changed from that which was published in the previous *Idaho Economic Forecast.* Idaho's chemical industry consists mainly of the phosphate industry, and its performance is tied to the demand for agricultural chemicals. Unfortunately, the outlook for chemicals over the next two years is not bright. In its most recent forecast, DRI predicts that the agricultural chemicals index will decline this year before posting gains in both 1992 and 1993. However, some of the expected softness in agricultural chemicals next year will be offset by the projected growth in other segments of this sector. Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Company recently announced plans to add 300 workers at its Idaho Chemical Processing Plant over the next two years. The reasons cited for this growth include environment, safety and health projects; U.S. Department of Energy compliance projects; and the new Fuel Processing Restoration Project. In summary, employment in Idaho's chemical sector is expected to increase in each year of the forecast. Specifically, employment rises by 1.5% in 1991, 2.2% in 1992, and 3.8% in 1993. In the October 1990 *Forecast*, employment was projected to rise by 1.2% in 1991 and 2.8% in 1992.

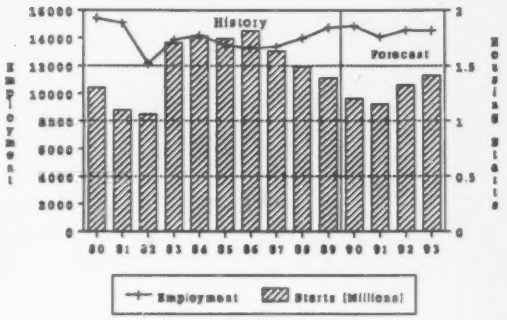
Idaho Food Processing Employment



Food Processing: Idaho's food processing sector produces a wide variety of products for both domestic and foreign markets. This industry also plays an essential role in the state's agricultural industry. Food processing provides local farmers and ranchers with a market for their production. This value-added industry is also the state's largest manufacturing employer. Most of its employment is concentrated in the canned, cured, and frozen category, which accounted for two-thirds of food processing employment in 1989. Another important characteristic of this category's employment is its stability. For example, most of the quarterly employment losses in 1990 in the other food processing sector resulted from the closing of the Kraft cheese manufacturing plant in Pocatello. This plant has been purchased by Ore-Ida, which plans to produce its line of low-calorie frozen foods at the plant. Nearly 500 are expected to be employed at the plant within the next two years, substantially offsetting the 700 jobs that were lost when Kraft closed the plant. Since 1980, Idaho canned, cured, and frozen employment has ranged between 10,000 and 11,400 persons. Much of this stability is attributable to the strong demand for fast foods and convenience foods, as well as the increasing number of microwaves in homes and at work places. These trends are expected to continue, and they should help this industry grow this decade. However, growth will not be limited to domestic markets. The growing foreign demand resulting from the westernization of foreign diets and the move toward more consumer-driven economies bodes well for the state's food processing industry. Idaho potato processors seem especially well positioned for growth. The U.S. Department of Commerce reported that frozen potato products accounted for nearly 28% of the total value of this nation's food exports in 1989. While this sector will not be immune from effects of the business cycle, the factors listed above suggest that Idaho food processing employment should hover near current levels during the forecast period. The current forecast calls for employment in the food processing industry to decline slightly in 1990 then grow in each year thereafter.

Lumber and Wood Products: The outlook for the Gem State's lumber and wood product industry is clouded by the forecasted weakness of U.S housing starts. Fortunately, several factors will help mitigate the negative effects of the housing slowdown on this sector. These factors include the trend towards larger, single-family homes, the growing importance of the repair and alteration category, the expanding Idaho wood product base, and the modernization of this sector since the early 1980s. These factors help to explain why Idaho lumber and wood products employment grew while national housing starts declined from 1987 to 1990. While the relationship between U.S. housing starts and this sector's employment is less direct than in the past, it has not, however, been severed. For example, the softness in housing markets has caused the price of lumber and panel products to slide recently. Random Lengths reported that its lumber composite price for the week ended December 7, 1990 was $199, down $19 from the same period in the previous year. The plywood composite price was also down, falling from $234 in 1989 to $205 in 1990. Unfortunately, the prices of logs have failed to mirror the price of products. In fact, log prices have been increasing due in large part to fears of supply interruptions caused by the reduced harvesting from public lands. While employment in this sector will suffer declines in 1991, they will not be nearly as great as the 18% decline that occurred from 1979 to 1980 or the 19% decline from 1981 to 1982. Specifically, Idaho lumber and wood product employment is expected to fall by 5.2% in 1991, rise by 3.3% in 1992, and decline by 0.1% in 1993.

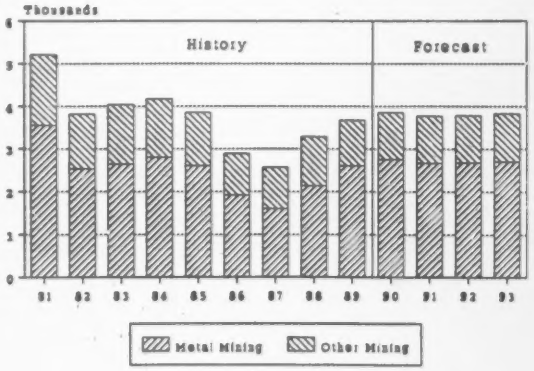
Idaho Lumber & Wood Products Employment and U.S Housing Starts



Source: DFM and DRI/McGraw-Hill

Mining: Idaho mining employment suffered its first quarterly decline since 1987 in the third quarter of last year, as both the metal and nonmetal categories dipped slightly. Much of the decline in the former is attributable to low silver prices. After rising temporarily to over $5 an ounce immediately after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, silver prices have once again settled near $4 an ounce--their lowest level in over a decade. Fortunately, employment in this category is showing strong resilience to these low prices. There are several reasons why Idaho's silver mines appear less vulnerable to weak silver prices than in the past. First, some mines are able to control their labor costs because employees wages are tied to the price of silver and productivity. Second, the cost of mothballing a mine is prohibitive. Third, many of the northern Idaho mines also extract lead and zinc, both of which continue to enjoy high prices. The prospects for gold mining in the state are encouraging. Last summer, the Idaho Gold Corporation received approval from the Bureau of Land Management to extract gold at Buffalo Gulch Mine near Elk City. Idaho Gold estimates that the

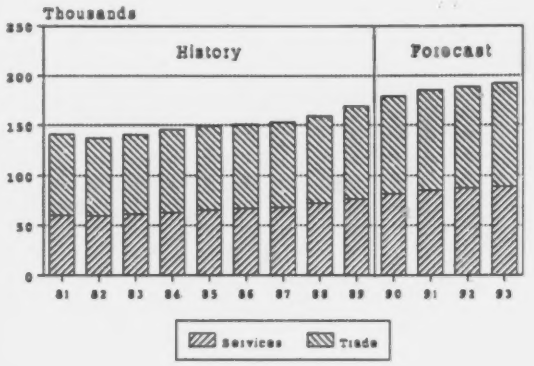
Idaho Mining Employment



mine could employ up to 60 persons. In addition, Pegasus Gold, Inc. announced that it will immediately begin construction on its $11.8 mil open pit, heap leach operation in south Cassia County. Specifically, mining employment is expected to decline by 2.3% this year, rise by 0.3% next year, and increase by 1.4% in 1993.

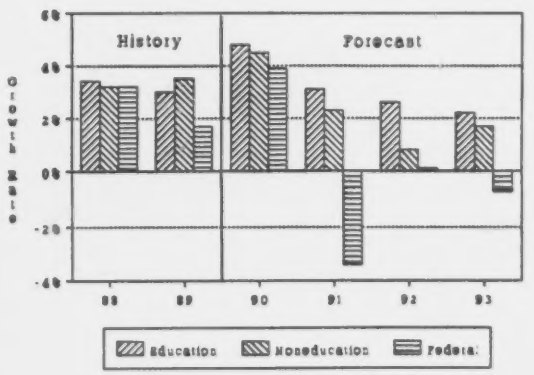
Trade and Services: Idaho's trade and service sectors play a major role in the state's economy. Combined, they accounted for just under half of the state's total nonagricultural employment in 1989. These sectors have also been an important engine of employment growth in recent years. For example, over one out of every two of the 17,748 nonagricultural jobs growth from 1988 to 1989 occurred in these two sectors. As with most domestic sectors, the growth in trade and services tends to be correlated with real Idaho income growth, and this relationship appears to have held recently. In 1989, trade employment expanded by a strong 6.6%, services employment increased by a healthy 5.9%, and Idaho real personal income expanded by an impressive 9.5%. In addition to local influences, external factors also determine the growth in these sectors. One of the most important factors is the growth in tourism. Many experts believe that this sector has become one of the most important industries in the state. Much of the success of this industry can be traced to the continued investment in tourist facilities across the state. One of these, The Coeur d'Alene Resort in northern Idaho was recently ranked as the number one tourist attraction in the world by New York's *Conde Nast Traveler* Magazine. While a weaker national economy could have an impact on this winter's tourist season, the economy is expected to start growing and gasoline prices are projected to start falling this spring. These two factors should help boost the outlook for tourism and the trade and service sectors this summer.

Idaho Services and Trade Employment



Federal, State, and Local Government: The outlook for government employment in the state remains mixed. Of the three categories forecasted, federal employment is expected to show the weakest performance over the next three years. Despite a 3.9% rise in employment last year caused primarily by the hiring of approximately 1,500 temporary census workers, this category's employment possibilities are limited during the next three years. The main factor driving this forecast is the effect of federal budget deficit reduction measures on federal agency budgets. Given this tighter fiscal environment, federal agencies will find it challenging to even maintain current employment levels. The current forecast shows that federal

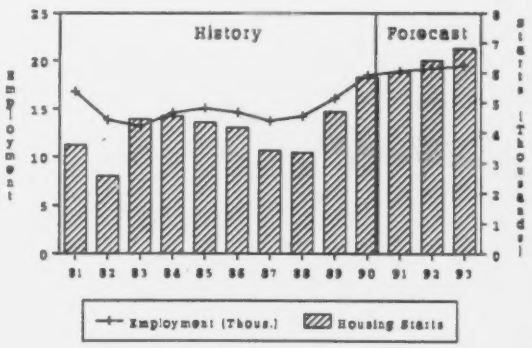
Idaho Government Employment Growth



employment in the Gem State will decline by 3.4% this year, grow by an anemic 0.1% next year, and decline by 0.7% in 1993. Unfortunately, although the federal funding for programs may disappear, the need for their services may not. Often the burden of providing and paying for these services must be picked up by state and local government. This is one of the factors that will drive state and local government employment growth. In addition, growing federal mandates will also be an influence. However, these are not the only factors driving this category. As a result of the state's growing population and economy, increasing demands are being placed on Idaho's infrastructure and the government agencies that provide them. Education, transportation, and corrections have been identified by experts as the areas of greatest need. For example, a recent study conducted by Wilbur Smith Associates estimated that it would cost $7.3 billion from 1989 to 1994 to meet the state's most urgent highway needs. In comparison, The Idaho Transportation Department spent $200.7 million on highways, excluding capital facilities, in fiscal year 1990. Over the next few years, Idaho's state and local governments will be challenged to provide the services demanded by the growing state. As a consequence, Idaho state and local employment categories are expected to expand faster than their federal counterpart. Specifically, education employment is projected to grow by 3.1% in 1991, 2.6% in 1992, and 2.2% in 1993. Other government employment is forecast to increase by 2.3% in 1991, 0.8% in 1992, and 1.7% in 1993.

Construction: Unlike its national counterpart, Idaho's construction industry has continued to show strength through the fall of 1990. This strength can be measured in terms of employment, new housing starts, and construction permit values. The Idaho Department of Employment reported that September 1990 construction employment was up a robust 14.6% from September 1989. In addition, seasonally-adjusted data for the second quarter of 1990 show that Idaho construction employment topped 18,000 for the first time since the first quarter of 1981. In comparison, DRI reports that U.S. construction actually fell in last year's second quarter. Although Idaho housing starts declined in the third quarter of last year, annualized starts remained above 5,700. Employment is also benefitting from the strong conditions in the nonresidential sector. Unlike many states, Idaho's cities did not experience a commercial building binge during the eighties. As a result, Idaho cities are not suffering from the high commercial building vacancy rates that plague other major cities. The strength of the construction industry can also be seen in construction permits. Despite a slight 3% dip in October, First Security Bank reported that the construction permit value for the first ten months of 1990 was up 24% from the previous year. This year-to-date strength was widespread, with only mobile home values showing a decline. The value for single family homes was up 27.7%, multi-family permit value was up 42.1%, nonresidential construction value was up 28.4%, and alterations and repairs were up 12.5%. Since permit values are a lead indicator for construction activity, it appears that the recent strength in permits will provide some of the momentum necessary to

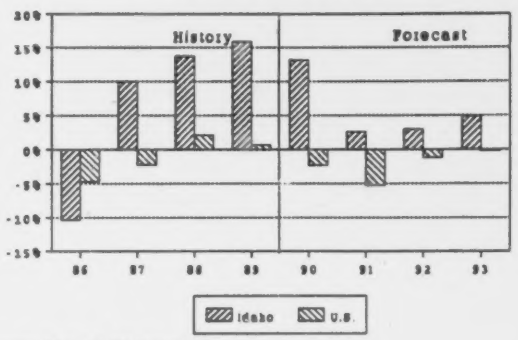
Idaho Construction Employment & Housing Starts



avoid the slowdown of the national economy. In addition, reports of housing shortages in many Idaho communities suggest that the potential for more housing construction still exists in many parts of the state. It is expected that construction employment will increase by 2.2% in 1991, 1.6% in 1992, and 1.3% in 1993.

Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery: The employment outlook for this category remains little changed from the one that was published in the October 1990 *Idaho Economic Forecast.* Essentially, employment growth is expected to slow from the torrid double-digit pace it set from 1988 through 1990, but should post annual increases in each year of the forecast. In comparison, employment in this sector at the national level is expected to fall in each year of the forecast. One of the reasons Idaho's high tech sector is expected to grow faster than its national counterpart is because it has been well positioned to exploit trends in the computer industry. For example, Hewlett-Packard produces the formatter board for its new line of laser printers at its Boise plant. This type of printer has proven to be successful since introduction and promises to continue growing in popularity. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that laser printers accounted for over one half of the two million nonimpact (ink-jet and laser) printers shipped in 1989. By 1993, nonimpact printer sales are expected to account for 70% of all printer sales. Boise's Micron Technology should benefit from the new generation of computer hardware and software that require more memory than previous systems. Unfortunately, the combination of increased worldwide memory chip manufacturing capacity and expected price cutting to maintain market share will continue to put downward pressures on computer memory prices despite the growing demand. While chip manufacturers will find the next few years challenging, it will also be replete with opportunities, such as those emerging in Europe and Southeast Asia. These reasons were cited by Pocatello's AMI Gould for the three year $70 million capital spending plan it recently unveiled. It is not known, however, whether the company plans to add more employees to its 900 person workforce. This sector's employment is expected to rise by 2.6% in 1991, 3% in 1992, and 4.8% in 1993.

Electrical & Nonelectrical Employment
Idaho vs. U.S. Growth Rates



Source: DFM and DRI/McGraw-Hill

FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose future growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, any changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts have an affect at the state level. In order to account for the affects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses DRI's most current forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional information, such as a local manufacturing plant expansion, is also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlook for several key Idaho and national economic series has changed from the October 1990 to the January 1991 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The October 1990 forecast was based on DRI's September 1990 U.S. macroeconomic forecast, and the January 1991 forecast is driven by DRI's December 1990 forecast.

A review of the indicators included in the table on the facing page measures how much the outlook for the national economy has weakened from that which was reported in the October 1990 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The overall weakness of the economy is represented by the lower real GNP figure. Since the last *Forecast*, the projected 1991 real GNP has been lowered by 1.6%, but this is not surprising given the forecasted recession in that year. In addition to its weaker performance this year, DRI believes that real GNP will not perform on par with its previous forecast. Specifically, real GNP is expected to be 1.1% lower in 1992, and 0.4% lower in 1993.

The weaker outlook for the U.S. economy is also reflected in the national employment and personal income projections. DRI's current forecast calls for total nonagricultural employment to be below its previous forecast by about 1% in both 1991 and 1992 and be 0.5% lower in 1993. Although both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors are expected to be weaker than previously anticipated, the former will be relatively harder hit. As the table shows, U.S. manufacturing employment is expected to fall below the previous projection by 3.1% in 1991, 3.1% in 1992, and 2% in 1993. Nonmanufacturing employment will be 0.5% lower in 1991, 0.6% lower in 1992, and 0.2% lower in 1993.

Like real GNP and nonagricultural employment, forecasted U.S. personal income is also lower than previously projected. In the current forecast, U.S. nominal personal income is down by 1.4% in 1991, 1.8% in 1992, and 1.9% in 1993. U.S. real personal income is also lower in each year despite slightly lower inflation in 1992 and 1993. DRI's current projection for this measure is 1.6% lower in 1991, 1.1% lower in 1992, and 0.5% lower in 1993.

While the outlook for Idaho's economy is also lower than previously forecasted, it does not suffer the same declines as its national counterpart. Idaho total nonagricultural employment in 1991 is virtually unchanged from the previous forecast. The reason for this is that the lower forecast of manufacturing employment is nearly offset by the stronger employment projection for the nonmanufacturing sector. Idaho nonagricultural employment is slightly weaker in 1992, falling 0.4% below its October 1990 *Forecast* level. Idaho personal income is lower in both 1991 and 1992. Specifically, Idaho nominal personal income is 0.1% lower in 1991 and 1% lower in 1992. Adjusted for inflation, Idaho personal income is 0.3% weaker in 1991 and 0.4% lower in 1992. (Note: Comparisons for Idaho economic measures for 1993 are not available because these variables were not projected out that far in the last *Forecast*.)

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

FORECASTS COMPARISON

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OCTOBER 1990 AND JANUARY 1991 FORECASTS

	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)				
Current $	-7	-91	-101	-102
% Difference	-0.1	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6
1982 $	-8	-69	-46	-18
% Difference	-0.2	-1.6	-1.1	-0.4
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $				
Idaho (Millions)	4	-10	-170	NA
% Difference	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	NA
U.S. (Billions)	-13	-69	-92	-106
% Difference	-0.3	-1.4	-1.8	-1.9
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$				
Idaho (Millions)	-3	-29	-44	NA
% Difference	-0.0	-0.3	-0.4	NA
U.S. (Billions)	-11	-55	-40	-19
% Difference	-0.3	-1.6	-1.1	-0.5
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT				
Idaho	560	-26	-1,624	NA
% Difference	0.1	-0.0	-0.4	NA
U.S. (Thousands)	-202	-1,014	-1,181	-582
% Difference	-0.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5
MANUFACTURING				
Idaho	-51	-423	-341	NA
% Difference	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	NA
U.S. (Thousands)	-247	-582	-599	-384
% Difference	-1.3	-3.1	-3.1	-2.0
NON-MANUFACTURING				
Idaho	609	396	-1,283	NA
% Difference	0.2	0.1	-0.4	NA
U.S. (Thousands)	44	-432	-582	-198
% Difference	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2
FINANCIAL MARKETS				
Federal Funds Rate	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6
Bank Prime Rate	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
INFLATION				
GNP Price Deflator	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-1.7
Personal Consumption Deflator	0.1	0.3	-0.9	-2.1
Consumer Price Index	0.1	0.4	-0.7	-1.7

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

DRI's December 1990 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy has been assigned a 55% probability of occurrence. Major assumptions contributing to this outlook include the Federal Reserve loosening monetary policy through the first half of this year; consumer price inflation rising by about 5% in both 1990 and 1991, then growing by approximately 3% in 1992 and 1993; the civilian unemployment rate rising to nearly 7% this year, then decreasing gradually in each year thereafter; the dollar's value declining by 5.4% in 1991, then appreciating by 3.2% in 1992; foreign economic growth exceeding U.S. growth in each year of the forecast; the stock market declining in 1991 then growing slowly through 1993; real disposable income declining slightly this year and growing after that; and the U.S. personal savings rate hovering in the 4%-4.5% range through 1993.

Although the baseline forecast represents the most probable outcome, the uncertainty surrounding the variables mentioned above as well as other key factors suggests that other outcomes are also possible. In order to account for this, DRI prepares alternative forecasts based on different assumptions for these variables. These forecasts, their probabilities of occurrence, and their impacts on the Idaho economy are discussed in detail below.

Both of the forecasts discussed below show the U.S. economy suffering a deeper recession during the forecast period. However, the outlook for the economy is not as bleak as this may imply. It should be noted that the combined probability of occurrence for these alternatives is 30%--well below the 55% probability assigned to the baseline scenario. In addition, DRI has prepared a scenario (not included here) in which the economy out performs the baseline forecast. It has been assigned a 15% probability of occurrence. Thus, while the U.S. economy is expected to slow during the end of this year and beginning of next, the odds are that it will not slip into a severe recession during the forecast period.

AVERAGE RECESSION SCENARIO:

DRI believes that its *Average Recession Scenario* is the most likely alternative to its baseline forecast. It has been assigned a 20% probability of occurrence. This scenario most resembles the *Financial Stress Scenario* that was presented in the previous *Idaho Economic Forecast*. In this scenario, a recession that is more severe than the one in the baseline case occurs due to problems in the financial sector. Bank lending capacities, global borrowing pressures, asset valuations, and public confidence all involve intangibles that could shift simultaneously and adversely. In this scenario, the financial system is even shakier than expected, and the economy falls into a recession even without higher oil prices.

During this recession real GNP declines 2.5% from peak to trough--about the postwar average. The civilian unemployment rate is expected to peak at 7.7%. National nonagricultural employment suffers a 1.3% decline in 1991, a full percentage point lower than the 0.3% decline in the baseline case. As in the baseline case, the manufacturing sector is hit hard by the slowdown and its employment falls by 5.6% in 1991. Hindered by the fall in employment, real personal income growth also suffers a decline this year, falling by 1.3%. The economy recovers more slowly from this recession than in the baseline scenario. Total nonagricultural employment growth is flat in 1992 compared to the baseline's 1.1% increase. Real personal income expands by 1.7% that same year, about one percentage point lower than

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
JANUARY 1991

	BASELINE				AVERAGE RECESSION				DEEP RECESSION			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)												
Current $	5468	5645	6019	6357	5466	5556	5874	6244	5466	5523	5927	6360
% Ch	5.1	3.2	6.6	5.6	5.1	1.7	5.7	6.3	5.1	1.0	7.3	7.3
1982 $	4157	4148	4291	4407	4156	4078	4189	4345	4157	4037	4193	4384
% Ch	1.0	-0.2	3.5	2.7	0.9	-1.9	2.7	3.7	1.0	-2.9	3.9	4.5
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	15161	15969	16806	17790	15160	15918	16657	17692	15160	15965	16725	17856
% Ch	9.1	5.3	5.2	5.9	9.1	5.0	4.6	6.2	9.1	5.3	4.8	6.8
U.S. (Billions)	4645	4845	5129	5436	4644	4806	5031	5342	4643	4807	5062	5413
% Ch	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.0	5.9	3.5	4.7	6.2	5.9	3.5	5.3	6.9
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$												
Idaho (Millions)	11115	11180	11422	11723	11115	11135	11324	11708	11113	11006	11303	11769
% Ch	3.9	0.6	2.2	2.6	3.9	0.2	1.7	3.4	3.8	-1.0	2.7	4.1
U.S. (Billions)	3406	3392	3486	3582	3405	3362	3420	3535	3404	3314	3421	3568
% Ch	0.9	-0.4	2.8	2.8	0.8	-1.3	1.7	3.3	0.8	-2.6	3.2	4.3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	384.8	393.3	400.1	407.8	384.8	391.6	397.0	406.7	384.8	390.6	396.0	408.9
% Ch	5.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	5.1	1.8	1.4	2.4	5.1	1.5	1.4	3.3
U.S. (Millions)	110.4	110.0	111.3	113.3	110.3	108.9	108.9	111.5	110.4	108.4	108.4	112.1
% Ch	1.8	-0.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	-1.3	0.0	2.3	1.8	-1.8	-0.0	3.4
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho (Thousands)	62.7	62.3	64.0	65.4	62.7	60.9	61.8	64.6	62.7	60.3	62.2	66.5
% Ch	3.5	-0.6	2.6	2.3	3.5	-2.8	1.5	4.6	3.5	-3.8	3.2	6.9
U.S. (Millions)	19.1	18.4	18.4	18.5	19.1	18.0	17.7	18.1	19.1	17.8	17.6	18.4
% Ch	-1.7	-3.5	0.1	0.3	-1.8	-5.6	-1.6	2.1	-1.8	-6.5	-1.2	4.5
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho (Thousands)	322.1	331.0	336.2	342.4	322.1	330.7	335.2	342.0	322.1	330.3	333.8	342.4
% Ch	5.5	2.8	1.6	1.9	5.5	2.7	1.3	2.1	5.5	2.5	1.1	2.6
U.S. (Millions)	91.3	91.6	92.9	94.8	91.3	90.9	91.2	93.4	91.3	90.5	90.7	93.6
% Ch	2.6	0.4	1.3	2.2	2.6	-0.4	0.3	2.4	2.6	-0.8	0.2	3.2
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	8.1	7.1	8.0	7.4	8.1	6.5	6.7	7.9	8.1	6.8	6.7	7.9
Bank Prime Rate	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.3	10.0	8.5	8.4	9.6	10.0	8.9	8.4	9.7
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.9
INFLATION												
GNP Price Deflator	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.7
Personal Consumption Deflator	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.1	5.0	4.8	2.9	2.7	5.1	6.3	2.0	2.5
Consumer Price Index	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.3	5.4	4.7	2.8	2.9	5.5	6.6	1.7	2.9

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill

in the baseline case. While both employment and personal income grow faster than in the baseline case in 1993 they fail to make up for the ground lost in the previous two years.

Not surprisingly, Idaho's economy also performs worse than in the baseline scenario in 1991 and 1992. Idaho nonagricultural employment growth slows to 1.8% in 1991 and 1.4% in 1992. In comparison, it expands by 2.2% in 1991, and 1.7% in 1992 in the baseline scenario. Idaho real personal income also fares worse under the average recession alternative. As the table on the previous page shows, Idaho real personal income grows by a weak 0.2% in 1991, and by 1.7% in 1992. In the baseline scenario Idaho real personal income increases by 0.6% in 1991 and by 2.2% in 1992.

DEEP RECESSION SCENARIO:

DRI has pointed out that the near term uncertainties facing the economy cluster into three categories: the prospect for peace and cheaper oil, the fundamental strength of private spending, and the health of financial institutions. In DRI's *Deep Recession Scenario*, the Persian Gulf crisis leads to a sharp spike in oil prices, dealing an intolerable blow to already distressed households, banks, and businesses. The result of this is a deep, long recession that affects all sectors. This scenario has been assigned a 10% probability of occurrence.

During this recession real GNP will decline by 4% from peak to trough. As a result of this deep recession, nonagricultural employment is expected to decline by nearly 2% in 1991 and not experience any growth in 1992. However, it does post a strong showing in 1993, when it grows by 3.4% as the economy recovers. The negative news is not limited to employment, however. Real personal income is pummelled in 1991, and declines by 2.6%. This drastic drop will cause the level of real personal income to remain below the 1992 and 1993 baseline levels despite strong growth in these years.

This recession will cause Idaho nonagricultural employment to grow slower (1.5%) in 1991 than in the baseline case (2.2%) or *Average Recession Scenario* (1.8%) pace. However, this weaker performance does not persist for long. Idaho nonagricultural employment expands by 1.4% in 1992 and by 3.3% in 1993. The strong growth in 1993 helps Idaho total employment eclipse baseline employment levels that year. Idaho real personal income displays a similar growth pattern as employment. Specifically, real income is projected to grow slower than in the baseline case in 1991 and 1992 and then post a strong recovery in 1993. As with employment, the strong growth in 1993 more than offsets the slower growth in the previous two years and push Idaho real personal income above the baseline level.

LESSONS FROM THE OIL SHOCKS OF THE 1970s[1]

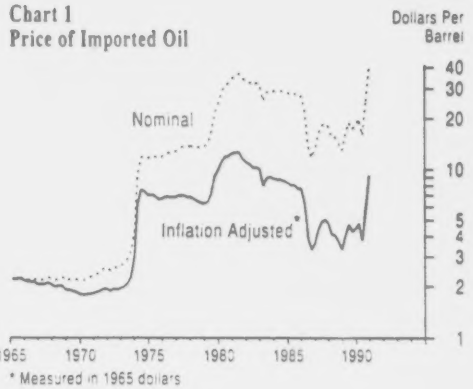
Bharate Trehan

The price of oil has shot up dramatically since the beginning of August in an escalation reminiscent of the oil shocks of the 1970s. If the price of oil were to settle around the levels that prevailed in the first half of October, the proportional change would be of the same order of magnitude as the ones in 1978 and in 1986 but smaller than the one in 1973.

The recent oil shock has led many to call upon the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy to keep an already weak economy from being pushed into recession. This *Letter* reviews evidence from the 1970s to argue that there is no easy way to avoid the economic losses brought on by higher oil prices, and that a moderate policy response that seeks to maintain rather than boost total spending is best for stabilizing output and controlling inflation.

Chart 1 shows the quarterly averages of the price of imported oil with and without an adjustment for inflation since 1965. The value for the fourth quarter of 1990 is an estimate, based on prices that prevailed in the first two weeks of October. In relative terms, the first oil shock in 1973 was much larger than the second in 1978. Also, although the drop in the price of oil in 1986 meant that oil was selling for $4 per barrel in 1965 prices, the recent jump has taken the inflation-adjusted price of oil above the level that prevailed after the first oil shock.

Chart 1
Price of Imported Oil



Demand and Supply

To understand the effects of an oil shock, it is useful to think of economy-wide output and inflation as determined by the interaction of aggregate demand and supply. Aggregate demand is total spending in the economy by households, business, and government. Its determinants include consumer and business expectations of future income and prices, as well as monetary and fiscal policy. Aggregate supply refers to production from all domestic sources, and is determined by factors such as the level of technology, the size and skill level of the labor force, as well as the availability and price of various other resources.

How do demand and supply interact? It is easier to think of changes in aggregate supply as determining how any change in total spending will be split between output growth and inflation.

---

[1]This article was originally published in the November 9, 1990 Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's *Weekly Letter*.

Changes in aggregate demand and supply therefore have different effects on real GNP growth and inflation. A decrease in the growth rate of total spending caused by a tightening of monetary policy would lower both real GNP growth and inflation. In contrast, a decrease in aggregate supply would lower real GNP growth but raise inflation. A reduction in the supply of oil, or an increase in its price, implies a reduction in the physical output of the economy and, consequently, lower real growth and higher prices.

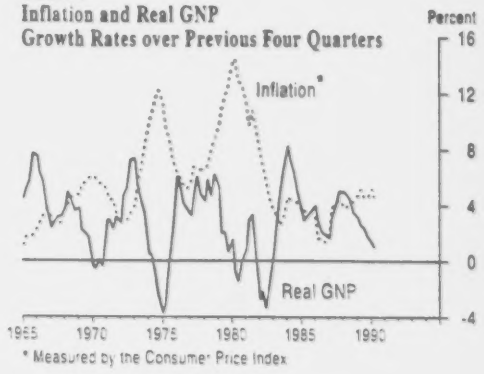
For example, the recent jump in the price of oil will lead producers to economize on the use of relatively high priced energy and machines that were built to use cheap oil because they will have become inefficient. Economy-wide production will drop as a result, and leave fewer total goods to be exchanged for an unchanged amount of spending. The direct result is inflation.

This supply effect is not the only effect of a jump in the price of oil. Since the U.S. must now pay more for imported oil, there will be some reduction in aggregate spending on domestic goods as well. However, as the evidence presented below reveals, the dominant effect of an oil shock appears to be a reduction in aggregate supply.

The First Oil Shock

The first oil shock in 1973 took place in a setting of already rising inflation. As shown in Chart 2, inflation had begun to increase in the second half of the 1960s. From the fourth quarter of 1968 to the fourth quarter of 1969, for instance, the CPI rose at close to a 6 percent rate. Although the rate of inflation did fall when the economy went into recession in 1970, the Nixon administration judged inflation to be severe enough to impose price controls in August 1971. The measured rate of inflation declined as a result of the controls, but unfortunately, the controls also allowed economic policy to become highly expansionary by hiding the effect of policy on prices. Real GNP surged in response. By the end of 1972, inflation was rising while the dollar was depreciating rapidly. The situation was aggravated by below-normal harvests and crop failures in several parts of the world. Then, in the last quarter of 1973, came the oil embargo and the nearly threefold increase in the price of oil.

Chart 2
Inflation and Real GNP
Growth Rates over Previous Four Quarters



* Measured by the Consumer Price Index

Two kinds of evidence are available to study how policymakers responded to this shock. First, we can look at the funds rate, since the Federal Reserve's policy goals over this period were usually expressed in terms of a desired range for the funds rate. Second, we can look at scholarly studies from the period and minutes of Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings. The FOMC is the body within the Federal Reserve that sets monetary policy.

The pattern of movement in the federal funds rate suggests that the Federal Reserve actually eased policy immediately following the oil price shock in the fourth quarter of that year. The federal funds rate rose sharply over the first three quarters of 1973, reflecting the accelerating inflation rate over this period.

It then fell more than 100 basis points over the next two quarters. Since inflation was actually rising quite rapidly over this period, the fall in the inflation-adjusted funds was substantial.

This interpretation is supported by several studies of the period. Researchers have generally concluded that the Fed eased policy to overcome the reduction in output caused by the oil embargo. Professor Thomas Mayer of the University of California at Davis points out that the FOMC minutes reveal that several committee members explicitly argued that the rise in oil prices should be accommodated, and that real money balances should not be allowed to shrink.

However, the FOMC soon reversed this initial response. With the lifting of wage and price controls in April 1974, it became obvious that inflation was out of control. By June, the minutes of the FOMC meetings reveal that the Committee's emphasis had shifted to controlling inflation. The fund's rate rose nearly 250 basis points in the second and third quarters of the year, before falling back. Chart 2 show that real GNP growth turned negative in the third quarter of 1974. However, a recession was not generally recognized to have been underway. Forecasters, including those at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, underestimated inflation and overestimated real GNP growth over late 1974 and early 1975.

The Fed did ease monetary policy when the severity of the recession became obvious, so that the funds rate fell below 5 1/2 percent in the second quarter of 1975. Unfortunately, the funds rate generally stayed around that level for the next two to three years, while the inflation rate (as measured by the CPI) generally stayed above. In addition to an easier monetary policy, the U.S. shifted to an expansionary fiscal policy in 1975. The economy boomed in response: the growth rate of real GNP averaged more than 4 percent over the three years ending in 1978. Inflation picked up as well, with the CPI increasing by nearly 7 percent in the four quarters ending in the second quarter of 1978.

The Second Oil Shock

The second oil price shock in 1978 was more drawn out. Prices began to increase from roughly $13 a barrel in late 1978 and rose to above $30 a barrel in mid-1980. The beginning of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980 had a further effect: oil prices rose above $35 in the first half of 1981, before beginning a protracted decline that culminated in the oil price collapse of 1986.

The second oil shock helped push inflation into the double-digit range. In fact, during the first half of 1980, the year-over-year increase in the CPI averaged more than 14 percent. The Fed's response is well-known: in October 1979, it began to target a reduction in the growth rate of the money supply. The funds rate rose above 15 percent in 1980, fell temporarily, and then rose again to average nearly 18 percent over mid-1981. Real GNP contracted in two not so distinct episodes, first in 1980 and then again in 1982. The upshot was a decline in inflation to a roughly 4 percent rate. Thus, the Fed's ultimate response to the second oil shock was the same as its ultimate response to the first.

It is interesting that the Fed's initial response to the second oil shock also was similar to its response to the first oil shock. Specifically, it seems that policy tended at first to reinforce the inflationary pressures arising from the jump in oil prices. Although the nominal funds rate rose rapidly after the second oil shock, the inflation-adjusted funds rate remained negative prior to the change in the Fed's operating procedures in the fourth quarter of 1979. The rate of increase of the CPI averaged 11.8 percent over the four quarters ending in the third quarter of 1979, while the funds rate averaged 10.9 percent in that quarter.

One interpretation of these developments is that the Fed had turned overly cautious in guarding against another economic downturn after the 1975 recession, and ended up easing policy in the face of rising inflation.

Policy Implications

Each time the price of oil shot up in the 1970s, the Fed first followed what can be termed an "accommodative policy," that is, it tried to keep output constant in the face of an adverse supply shock. However, when the extent of the jump in inflation became known, the Fed shifted its policy stance and tried to extinguish this inflation by adopting contractionary policies.

The discussion above suggests that a more moderate course would have been better. Specifically, a policy of keeping the growth rate of total spending unchanged in the face of the oil shock would have provided a more even balance between the Fed's objectives of stabilizing real output growth and some increase in the inflation rate as prices moved to a new, higher level. While such an outcome is unpleasant, it appears to be the best policymakers can do in response to an oil shock.

To understand why a moderate course is best, it is important to realize that the reduction in aggregate supply is a real loss with some painful consequences that are inescapable. Policymakers cannot reverse the effects of an oil price shock, just as they cannot reverse the effects of an agricultural drought.

Thus, attempts to offset the oil shock by stimulating aggregate demand through monetary or fiscal policy will temporarily raise output, but will probably also lock the economy into a cycle of accelerating inflation. If past experience were any guide, bringing that inflation back to acceptable levels would likely impose further substantial costs on the economy.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

JANUARY 1991

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual Forecast 1974-1993.....Page 30

Quarterly Forecast 1987-1992.....Page 44

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise indicated, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period to period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period to period at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data are provided by DRI/McGraw Hill and the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data are obtained from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Employment data. Because of the different methodology used and data available this figure may not match those published by other sources.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0	933.0	944.1	964.4	977.9	988.3
% Ch	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.1
National (Millions)	214.0	216.1	218.2	220.4	222.7	225.2	227.9	230.3	232.6	234.9
% Ch	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355	19.919	20.140	19.488	19.581	18.742
% Ch	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0	2.9	1.1	-3.2	0.5	-4.3
National (Thousands)	3150.4	3149.8	3162.2	3326.6	3333.3	3494.4	3612.3	3629.2	3680.5	3638.9
% Ch	0.4	-0.0	0.4	5.2	0.2	4.8	3.4	0.5	1.4	-1.1
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.924	7.204
% Ch	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.3	4.0
National (Thousands)	1934.4	1892.9	1909.4	1899.6	1927.8	1913.8	1989.8	1978.0	1974.8	2019.2
% Ch	-2.0	-2.1	0.9	-0.5	1.5	-0.7	4.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.2
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	20.207	11.537	15.569	14.545	16.115	2.697	-2.334	12.500	-6.863	1.538
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	6.513	8.079	9.179	12.540	9.743	8.795	5.906	3.592	2.555	4.453
% Ch	15.4	24.0	13.6	36.6	-22.3	-9.7	-32.8	-39.2	-28.9	74.3
National (Millions)	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001	1.717	1.300	1.096	1.057	1.705
% Ch	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0	-14.2	-24.3	-15.7	-3.6	61.3
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	5.466	6.704	7.087	8.705	7.480	6.594	4.674	2.835	2.158	3.755
% Ch	32.2	22.6	5.7	22.8	-14.1	-11.8	-29.1	-39.4	-23.9	74.0
National	0.882	0.891	1.167	1.437	1.418	1.172	0.855	0.711	0.663	1.065
% Ch	-22.2	1.0	30.9	23.2	-1.3	-17.4	-27.0	-16.9	-6.7	60.6
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	1.048	1.375	2.091	3.835	2.263	2.201	1.232	0.757	0.397	0.698
% Ch	-30.6	31.3	52.1	83.4	-41.0	-2.7	-44.0	-38.6	-47.5	75.8
National	0.450	0.269	0.369	0.524	0.582	0.546	0.445	0.386	0.394	0.640
% Ch	-50.6	-40.3	37.2	42.3	11.0	-6.3	-18.4	-13.4	2.3	62.4
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	253.9	260.5	268.3	279.0	289.4	297.3	303.3	307.2	308.8	311.7
% Ch	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.9

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	999.6	1003.9	1002.5	1000.5	1004.4	1014.7	1028.0	1042.2	1055.1	1065.7
% Ch	1.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0
National (Millions)	237.1	239.4	241.8	244.1	246.5	248.9	251.5	253.8	255.8	257.7
% Ch	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.996	17.539	16.424	15.905	15.759	15.863	15.997	15.920	15.832	15.717
% Ch	-4.0	-2.5	-6.4	-3.2	-0.9	0.7	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
National (Thousands)	3669.1	3760.6	3756.5	3809.4	3913.0	3758.6	3743.9	3699.1	3652.1	3602.8
% Ch	0.8	2.5	-0.1	1.4	2.7	-3.9	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	7.229	7.105	7.345	7.307	7.611	7.389	7.485	7.567	7.645	7.710
% Ch	0.3	-1.7	3.4	-0.5	4.2	-2.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
National (Thousands)	2039.4	2086.4	2105.4	2123.3	2171.0	2165.5	2186.0	2204.3	2221.9	2238.9
% Ch	1.0	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.2	-0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	-0.829	-8.948	-11.807	-9.233	-2.125	4.213	5.151	5.781	3.958	1.484
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	4.549	4.336	4.166	3.413	3.340	4.694	5.841	6.012	6.398	6.795
% Ch	2.1	-4.7	-3.9	-18.1	-2.1	40.6	24.4	2.9	6.4	6.2
National (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.630	1.491	1.386	1.205	1.153	1.326	1.410
% Ch	3.6	-1.4	4.0	-10.0	-8.6	-7.0	-13.1	-4.4	15.0	6.3
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	3.588	3.212	3.158	2.747	2.988	3.730	4.695	4.807	4.971	5.269
% Ch	-4.5	-10.5	-1.7	-13.0	8.8	24.8	25.9	2.4	3.4	6.0
National	1.098	1.071	1.182	1.154	1.086	1.010	0.917	0.906	1.002	1.041
% Ch	3.1	-2.5	10.4	-2.4	-5.9	-7.0	-9.2	-1.1	10.6	3.9
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	0.961	1.124	1.008	0.666	0.352	0.964	1.146	1.205	1.428	1.527
% Ch	37.6	17.0	-10.3	-33.9	-47.2	174.2	18.8	5.1	18.5	7.0
National	0.668	0.671	0.629	0.476	0.405	0.377	0.289	0.247	0.323	0.369
% Ch	4.3	0.4	-6.1	-24.3	-14.9	-7.1	-23.3	-14.6	31.1	14.1
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	315.4	318.7	322.1	324.8	327.1	330.2	334.9	339.7	345.0	350.5
% Ch	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	1472.8	1598.4	1782.8	1990.5	2249.7	2508.2	2732.0	3052.6	3166.0	3405.7
% Ch	8.3	8.5	11.5	11.7	13.0	11.5	8.9	11.7	3.7	7.6
1982 Dollars	2729.3	2695.0	2826.7	2958.7	3115.2	3192.3	3187.2	3248.7	3166.0	3279.1
% Ch	-0.5	-1.3	4.9	4.7	5.3	2.5	-0.2	1.9	-2.5	3.6
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	4265	4549	5148	5673	6579	7290	8129	8946	9079	9778
% Ch	17.3	6.6	13.2	10.2	16.0	10.8	11.5	10.1	1.5	7.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	3609	4133	4771	5391	6176	6945	7617	8378	8631	9222
% Ch	14.5	14.5	15.4	13.0	14.6	12.4	9.7	10.0	3.0	6.8
National (Billions)	1210	1313	1451	1607	1812	2034	2259	2521	2671	2839
% Ch	9.8	8.5	10.5	10.8	12.7	12.2	11.0	11.6	5.9	6.3
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $										
Idaho (Millions)	7790	7687	8221	8500	9191	9327	9385	9459	9078	9390
% Ch	6.3	-1.3	7.0	3.4	8.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	-4.0	3.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	6588	6985	7618	8077	8629	8884	8796	8857	8631	8857
% Ch	3.6	6.0	9.1	6.0	6.8	3.0	-1.0	0.7	-2.6	2.6
National (Billions)	2210	2220	2318	2409	2532	2602	2608	2665	2671	2726
% Ch	-0.6	0.4	4.4	3.9	5.1	2.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $										
Idaho	5278	5466	6006	6423	7220	7812	8609	9276	9284	9893
% Ch	13.6	3.6	9.9	7.0	12.4	8.2	10.2	7.8	0.1	6.6
National	5655	6078	6652	7293	8137	9030	9911	10946	11479	12082
% Ch	8.8	7.5	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.0	9.7	10.5	4.9	5.3
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $										
Idaho	9641	9239	9593	9625	10088	9997	9940	9810	9283	9501
% Ch	2.9	-4.2	3.8	0.3	4.8	-0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-5.4	2.3
National	10330	10274	10625	10928	11369	11555	11444	11571	11480	11605
% Ch	-1.5	-0.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	-1.0	1.1	-0.8	1.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	8138	8993	9639	10333	10991	11985	13134	14405	15179	15891
% Ch	8.3	10.5	7.2	7.2	6.4	9.0	9.6	9.7	5.4	4.7
National	9870	10586	11330	12049	12907	13938	15175	16568	17710	18587
% Ch	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.3	7.1	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.9	5.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	3772.2	4014.9	4231.7	4515.6	4873.7	5200.8	5467.6	5645.2	6019.4	6356.9
% Ch	10.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.2	6.6	5.6
1982 Dollars	3501.4	3618.7	3717.9	3845.3	4016.9	4117.7	4157.3	4147.6	4291.1	4407.3
% Ch	6.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.0	-0.2	3.5	2.7
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	10357	10869	11198	11837	12687	13898	15161	15969	16806	17790
% Ch	5.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	7.2	9.5	9.1	5.3	5.2	5.9
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9836	10378	10650	11121	11935	13005	14085	15046	16012	17022
% Ch	6.7	5.5	2.6	4.4	7.3	9.0	8.3	6.8	6.4	6.3
National (Billions)	3109	3325	3526	3766	4071	4384	4645	4845	5129	5436
% Ch	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.0
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $										
Idaho (Millions)	9587	9737	9792	9896	10211	10702	11115	11180	11422	11723
% Ch	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.2	4.8	3.9	0.6	2.2	2.6
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9104	9297	9313	9298	9607	10014	10326	10533	10883	11216
% Ch	2.8	2.1	0.2	-0.2	3.3	4.2	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.1
National (Billions)	2878	2979	3084	3149	3277	3376	3406	3392	3486	3582
% Ch	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	0.9	-0.4	2.8	2.8
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $										
Idaho	10361	10827	11170	11831	12631	13695	14747	15322	15928	16694
% Ch	4.7	4.5	3.2	5.9	6.8	8.4	7.7	3.9	4.0	4.8
National	13109	13889	14586	15430	16516	17613	18468	19093	20051	21092
% Ch	8.5	6.0	5.0	5.8	7.0	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.0	5.2
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $										
Idaho	9591	9700	9768	9892	10166	10547	10812	10728	10826	11000
% Ch	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.8	3.7	2.5	-0.8	0.9	1.6
National	12134	12442	12755	12900	13294	13564	13542	13367	13628	13899
% Ch	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.1	3.1	2.0	-0.2	-1.3	1.9	2.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	16471	17050	17626	18076	18759	19297	19956	20931	21996	23035
% Ch	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.9	5.1	4.7
National	19456	20256	21047	22011	23033	23735	24508	25545	26816	27962
% Ch	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	5.0	4.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	2262	2564	2949	3325	3765	4185	4475	4859	4891	5199
% Ch	14.3	13.4	15.0	12.7	13.2	11.1	6.9	8.6	0.7	6.3
National (Billions)	773	815	900	994	1119	1252	1372	1510	1586	1677
% Ch	9.0	5.4	10.4	10.5	12.6	11.9	9.6	10.1	5.0	5.7
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	556	304	226	127	278	208	369	427	293	406
% Ch	37.8	-45.3	-25.7	-43.6	118.3	-25.1	77.4	15.7	-31.4	38.6
National (Billions)	28	25	21	20	27	32	21	31	25	12
% Ch	-18.3	-7.6	-19.1	-0.5	32.1	17.5	-35.4	49.5	-19.9	-49.3
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	465	517	628	697	811	892	892	843	766	895
% Ch	14.8	11.1	21.5	11.0	16.4	10.0	0.0	-5.5	-9.2	16.9
National (Billions)	91	100	117	132	149	160	160	156	151	178
% Ch	7.0	9.5	17.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	0.0	-2.5	-3.3	18.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	491	536	604	697	823	978	1165	1443	1576	1634
% Ch	14.0	9.2	12.7	15.4	18.0	18.8	19.1	23.9	9.3	3.6
National (Billions)	158	166	181	203	237	277	333	412	450	478
% Ch	14.1	5.0	9.0	12.4	16.5	17.2	20.2	23.7	9.2	6.1
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	151	189	236	286	333	372	407	453	469	503
% Ch	19.3	25.1	24.8	21.2	16.3	11.6	9.3	11.3	3.6	7.1
National (Billions)	57	66	79	94	108	123	138	150	164	174
% Ch	15.0	16.6	20.2	18.7	14.5	13.9	12.8	8.6	8.9	6.1
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	479	596	677	734	789	913	1098	1249	1429	1518
% Ch	20.9	24.4	13.6	8.5	7.4	15.7	20.3	13.7	14.5	6.2
National (Billions)	147	186	203	217	235	263	313	356	396	427
% Ch	18.7	26.0	9.2	7.2	8.0	11.9	19.0	13.8	11.4	7.7
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	157	178	199	220	253	297	327	385	415	432
% Ch	28.2	13.2	11.8	11.0	14.9	17.2	10.4	17.6	7.7	4.0
National (Billions)	48	50	55	61	70	81	89	104	112	120
% Ch	12.6	5.2	10.0	10.4	14.0	16.1	9.4	17.9	7.5	6.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	20	21	27	28	34	39	52	58	70	55
% Ch	19.1	3.7	29.8	1.8	23.4	13.1	33.5	12.1	20.3	-20.8

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	5583	5869	5925	6174	6680	7210	7832	8389	8962	9559
% Ch	7.4	5.1	1.0	4.2	8.2	7.9	8.6	7.1	6.8	6.7
National (Billions)	1839	1975	2095	2250	2431	2573	2705	2811	2984	3169
% Ch	9.7	7.4	6.0	7.4	8.1	5.8	5.1	3.9	6.2	6.2
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	374	347	406	566	602	743	922	767	633	604
% Ch	-7.9	-7.2	17.2	39.2	6.4	23.5	24.2	-16.9	-17.4	-4.6
National (Billions)	30	30	35	43	44	49	48	43	49	51
% Ch	144.6	-0.7	14.9	23.3	2.0	11.3	-1.2	-9.9	13.0	3.6
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1008	1038	1110	1280	1435	1545	1658	1742	1849	1956
% Ch	12.6	3.0	6.9	15.3	12.1	7.7	7.4	5.0	6.2	5.8
National (Billions)	204	226	247	281	311	331	353	371	399	426
% Ch	14.3	10.6	9.6	13.5	10.6	6.5	6.6	5.1	7.7	6.7
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	1736	1849	1875	1849	1881	2177	2322	2443	2582	2738
% Ch	6.3	6.5	1.4	-1.4	1.7	15.8	6.6	5.2	5.7	6.0
National (Billions)	532	570	596	613	674	775	824	850	887	941
% Ch	11.4	7.2	4.5	2.9	9.9	14.9	6.3	3.2	4.4	6.0
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	526	528	531	555	602	665	733	791	852	914
% Ch	4.6	0.5	0.5	4.5	8.4	10.5	10.3	8.0	7.6	7.4
National (Billions)	183	188	199	209	226	242	258	271	289	308
% Ch	5.4	2.5	6.3	5.1	7.7	7.2	6.7	4.9	6.6	6.6
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	1544	1695	1797	1877	2012	2155	2341	2551	2708	2858
% Ch	1.7	9.8	6.0	4.5	7.2	7.1	8.6	9.0	6.2	5.5
National (Billions)	438	468	497	521	557	604	658	714	754	793
% Ch	2.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	6.9	8.4	8.9	8.4	5.6	5.2
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	472	521	516	537	593	669	728	801	876	943
% Ch	9.3	10.5	-1.0	4.0	10.5	12.8	8.8	10.0	9.5	7.6
National (Billions)	133	149	162	173	194	213	226	241	262	280
% Ch	10.5	12.5	8.4	6.8	12.3	9.7	6.2	6.8	8.4	6.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	59	65	72	73	70	73	80	87	96	103
% Ch	5.9	10.7	11.2	1.7	-4.1	3.9	9.8	9.0	9.7	7.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	265514	272857	290599	307021	331326	337921	330134	327857	312255	317836
% Ch	5.0	2.8	6.5	5.7	7.9	2.0	-2.3	-0.7	-4.8	1.8
National (Thousands)	78280	76946	79379	82468	86693	89824	90417	91160	89569	90188
% Ch	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.7
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	47991	47735	52006	54058	58091	58320	53364	52729	47830	50247
% Ch	2.4	-0.5	8.9	3.9	7.5	0.4	-8.5	-1.2	-9.3	5.1
National (Thousands)	20080	18320	18996	19687	20510	21044	20287	20171	18782	18434
% Ch	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.6	-3.6	-0.6	-6.9	-1.9
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	25461	24633	27987	29452	32387	32255	28021	27738	22970	25423
% Ch	0.1	-3.3	13.6	5.2	10.0	-0.4	-13.1	-1.0	-17.2	10.7
National (Thousands)	11927	10685	11073	11599	12277	12762	12189	12110	11040	10731
% Ch	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.9	-4.5	-0.7	-8.8	-2.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	16802	15597	16924	17806	18968	18815	15456	15095	12159	13868
% Ch	-3.5	-7.2	8.5	5.2	6.5	-0.8	-17.9	-2.3	-19.4	14.1
National (Thousands)	713	614	680	722	755	767	691	666	598	656
% Ch	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6	1.6	-9.9	-3.6	-10.3	9.7
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc										
Idaho	3076	2749	2833	3262	3779	3695	3379	3226	2620	2679
% Ch	14.4	-10.6	3.0	15.2	15.8	-2.2	-8.5	-4.5	-18.8	2.3
National (Thousands)	2346	2088	2156	2252	2371	2426	2276	2228	2004	1940
% Ch	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	2.3	-6.2	-2.1	-10.0	-3.2
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	2564	3030	4008	4649	5634	6474	6551	6709	6786	7408
% Ch	19.0	18.2	32.3	16.0	21.2	14.9	1.2	2.4	1.1	9.2
National (Thousands)	4176	3759	3840	4054	4333	4602	4585	4592	4252	4046
% Ch	2.9	-10.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	6.2	-0.4	0.2	-7.4	-4.8
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	3018	3256	4222	3734	4007	3272	2635	2708	1405	1467
% Ch	-5.1	7.9	29.7	-11.6	7.3	-18.3	-19.5	2.8	-48.1	4.4
National (Thousands)	4691	4224	4398	4572	4818	4966	4637	4623	4187	4090
% Ch	-0.3	-9.9	4.1	4.0	5.4	3.1	-6.6	-0.3	-9.5	-2.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	330204	335909	328270	333443	348261	366009	384822	393317	400124	407829
% Ch	3.9	1.7	-2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	5.1	2.2	1.7	1.9
National (Thousands)	94487	97517	99522	102197	105535	108414	110378	110034	111281	113331
% Ch	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.8	-0.3	1.1	1.8
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	54602	54662	52104	54055	58136	60570	62686	62313	63954	65436
% Ch	8.7	0.1	-4.7	3.7	7.6	4.2	3.5	-0.6	2.6	2.3
National (Thousands)	19380	19261	18962	19022	19351	19427	19088	18411	18430	18481
% Ch	5.1	-0.6	-1.5	0.3	1.7	0.4	-1.7	-3.5	0.1	0.3
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27566	26759	25524	26832	29560	32172	33994	33351	34405	35208
% Ch	8.4	-2.9	-4.6	5.1	10.2	8.8	5.7	-1.9	3.2	2.3
National (Thousands)	11506	11463	11201	11165	11381	11423	11139	10602	10606	10673
% Ch	7.2	-0.4	-2.3	-0.3	1.9	0.4	-2.5	-4.8	0.0	0.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	14213	13506	13240	13380	13984	14745	14880	14103	14571	14551
% Ch	2.5	-5.0	-2.0	1.1	4.5	5.4	0.9	-5.2	3.3	-0.1
National (Thousands)	704	712	725	755	769	758	742	708	735	756
% Ch	7.3	1.2	1.8	4.2	1.9	-1.5	-2.1	-4.5	3.7	3.0
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc										
Idaho	2785	2783	2761	2804	2878	3275	3387	3282	3375	3502
% Ch	4.0	-0.1	-0.8	1.5	2.6	13.8	3.4	-3.1	2.8	3.8
National (Thousands)	2056	2022	1978	1957	2000	2015	1967	1870	1880	1908
% Ch	6.0	-1.6	-2.2	-1.1	2.2	0.7	-2.4	-4.9	0.5	1.5
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	8765	8528	7652	8421	9575	11093	12558	12881	13273	13903
% Ch	18.3	-2.7	-10.3	10.0	13.7	15.9	13.2	2.6	3.0	4.8
National (Thousands)	4406	4055	3865	3780	3858	3885	3794	3596	3558	3556
% Ch	8.9	-8.0	-4.7	-2.2	2.1	0.7	-2.3	-5.2	-1.1	-0.1
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	1803	1942	1871	2227	3123	3059	3169	3084	3186	3252
% Ch	22.9	7.7	-3.6	19.0	40.2	-2.0	3.6	-2.7	3.3	2.1
National (Thousands)	4341	4674	4633	4673	4754	4764	4636	4427	4434	4453
% Ch	6.1	7.7	-0.9	0.9	1.7	0.2	-2.7	-4.5	0.2	0.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	22530	23101	24019	24606	25704	064	25342	24991	24859	24825
% Ch	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	4.5	1.4	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1
National (Thousands)	8154	7635	7923	8088	8233	8282	8098	8062	7742	7702
% Ch	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.5
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16022	15976	16684	17097	17728	17572	17008	16807	16574	16268
% Ch	4.5	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.9
National (Thousands)	1707	1657	1689	1711	1725	1733	1708	1672	1636	1615
% Ch	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10011	10274	10816	11412	11567	11541	10897	10459	10336	10388
% Ch	5.5	2.6	5.3	5.5	1.4	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0	-1.2	0.5
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	6011	5702	5869	5685	6161	6031	6111	6348	6238	5880
% Ch	2.7	-5.1	2.9	-3.1	8.4	-2.1	1.3	3.9	-1.7	-5.7
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH										
Idaho	3283	3458	3659	3842	4067	4416	4566	4665	4699	5007
% Ch	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.6	3.4	2.2	0.7	6.5
National (Thousands)	1818	1726	1775	1833	1891	1942	1945	1955	1935	1960
% Ch	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	0.1	0.5	-1.0	1.3
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	1841	2316	2259	2241	2383	2484	2360	2335	2303	2151
% Ch	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3	4.2	-5.0	-1.0	-1.4	-6.6
National (Thousands)	1060	1015	1043	1074	1096	1109	1107	1109	1075	1043
% Ch	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-3.1	-3.0
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1384	1351	1417	1425	1526	1592	1408	1183	1283	1399
% Ch	16.9	-2.4	4.9	0.6	7.0	4.3	-11.5	-16.0	8.4	9.1
National (Thousands)	3569	3237	3416	3469	3522	3497	3338	3326	3096	3084
% Ch	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5	-0.7	-4.6	-0.3	-6.9	-0.4
MINING										
Idaho	3562	3656	3328	3400	3901	4300	4670	5211	3821	4047
% Ch	12.9	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.7	10.2	8.6	11.6	-26.7	5.9
National (Thousands)	697	752	780	813	850	958	1027	1139	1128	952
% Ch	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	12.7	7.2	10.9	-0.9	-15.6
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2751	2810	2420	2451	2659	2917	3098	3548	2534	2636
% Ch	13.9	2.1	-13.9	1.3	8.5	9.7	6.2	14.5	-28.6	4.0
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	811	846	908	949	1242	1383	1572	1663	1287	1411
% Ch	9.4	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9	11.4	13.6	5.8	-22.6	9.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27036	27902	26580	27223	28577	28398	28692	28961	29549	30227
% Ch	8.9	3.2	-4.7	2.4	5.0	-0.6	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.3
National (Thousands)	7874	7797	7761	7857	7970	8005	7949	7810	7824	7808
% Ch	2.2	-1.0	-0.5	1.2	1.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.8	0.2	-0.2
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16622	16581	15413	16097	17334	16987	16722	16864	17169	17533
% Ch	2.2	-0.2	-7.0	4.4	7.7	-2.0	-1.6	0.8	1.8	2.1
National (Thousands)	1613	1603	1610	1620	1631	1645	1651	1644	1626	1607
% Ch	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.4	-1.1	-1.2
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10741	10943	9869	10611	11333	11231	10942	11150	11408	11671
% Ch	3.4	1.9	-9.8	7.5	6.8	-0.9	-2.6	1.9	2.3	2.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	5881	5638	5544	5486	6002	5756	5781	5713	5762	5863
% Ch	0.0	-4.1	-1.7	-1.0	9.4	-4.1	0.4	-1.2	0.9	1.7
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH										
Idaho	5474	5983	5946	6067	6373	6591	6958	7036	7191	7308
% Ch	9.3	9.3	-0.6	2.0	5.0	3.4	5.6	1.1	2.2	1.6
National (Thousands)	2057	2099	2126	2181	2238	2261	2279	2255	2266	2285
% Ch	5.0	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.8	-1.0	0.5	0.8
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	3500	3573	3335	3272	3535	3523	3519	3573	3651	3788
% Ch	62.7	2.1	-6.6	-1.9	8.0	-0.3	-0.1	1.5	2.2	3.8
National (Thousands)	1049	1044	1022	1026	1059	1074	1086	1083	1090	1096
% Ch	0.6	-0.5	-2.1	0.4	3.2	1.4	1.1	-0.2	0.7	0.5
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1440	1765	1886	1786	1334	1296	1492	1488	1539	1598
% Ch	2.9	22.6	6.9	-5.3	-25.3	-2.8	15.1	-0.3	3.4	3.8
National (Thousands)	3155	3051	3004	3030	3042	3024	2934	2827	2841	2820
% Ch	2.3	-3.3	-1.6	0.9	0.4	-0.6	-3.0	-3.6	0.5	-0.7
MINING										
Idaho	4177	3852	2893	2568	3280	3674	3861	3770	3782	3835
% Ch	3.2	-7.8	-24.9	-11.2	27.7	12.0	5.1	-2.3	0.3	1.4
National (Thousands)	965	927	777	717	713	700	734	712	710	708
% Ch	1.4	-4.0	-16.1	-7.7	-0.6	-1.9	5.0	-3.1	-0.2	-0.3
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2803	2599	1920	1595	2140	2612	2753	2670	2683	2700
% Ch	6.3	-7.3	-26.1	-16.9	34.2	22.1	5.4	-3.0	0.5	0.7
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1373	1253	973	973	1140	1061	1107	1100	1099	1134
% Ch	-2.7	-8.8	-22.3	-0.0	17.1	-6.9	4.4	-0.7	-0.1	3.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NON-MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	217523	225122	238593	252963	273235	279602	276770	275127	264425	267589
% Ch	5.6	3.5	6.0	6.0	8.0	2.3	-1.0	-0.6	-3.9	1.2
National (Thousands)	58199	58626	60383	62781	66182	68780	70130	70988	70787	71754
% Ch	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4	3.9	2.0	1.2	-0.3	1.4
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	15992	16167	17080	18955	19846	19118	17446	16810	13829	13132
% Ch	8.9	1.1	5.6	11.0	4.7	-3.7	-8.7	-3.6	-17.7	-5.0
National (Thousands)	4026	3529	3576	3844	4221	4459	4353	4193	3908	3944
% Ch	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8	5.6	-2.4	-3.7	-6.8	0.9
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	14038	14416	15387	16449	20849	23383	23360	23106	22660	23014
% Ch	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.8	12.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	1.6
National (Thousands)	4148	4165	4271	4468	4724	4974	5161	5297	5342	5468
% Ch	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8	5.3	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.4
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	16576	16322	17131	18008	19499	20517	20129	19999	19038	19110
% Ch	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3	5.2	-1.9	-0.6	-4.8	0.4
National (Thousands)	4725	4542	4582	4713	4922	5136	5147	5165	5083	4954
% Ch	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.3	0.2	0.4	-1.6	-2.5
TRADE										
Idaho	65108	67716	72445	76433	82191	83409	80627	80714	77971	79362
% Ch	2.5	4.0	7.0	5.5	7.5	1.5	-3.3	0.1	-3.4	1.8
National (Thousands)	16991	17065	17755	18514	19540	20192	20310	20547	20456	20876
% Ch	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.3	0.6	1.2	-0.4	2.1
SERVICES										
Idaho	42577	44547	48769	52397	57122	59356	60020	60069	59281	61032
% Ch	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	3.9	1.1	0.1	-1.3	3.0
National (Thousands)	13444	13891	14550	15302	16251	17112	17890	18618	19035	19692
% Ch	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	48854	51360	52933	55422	57261	56646	57449	56692	55774	55941
% Ch	6.2	5.1	3.1	4.7	3.3	-1.1	1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3
National (Thousands)	11447	11937	12137	12401	12920	13176	13376	13257	13096	13095
% Ch	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.0
EDUCATION	25351	25851	27105	28710	30485	30305	31010	31059	30522	30323
% Ch	4.2	2.0	4.9	5.9	6.2	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.7
OTHER	23503	25509	25829	26712	26776	26342	26440	25633	25252	25619
% Ch	8.4	8.5	1.3	3.4	0.2	-1.6	0.4	-3.1	-1.5	1.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	10816	10938	11519	11899	12565	12872	13068	12526	12050	11951
% Ch	6.3	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.4	1.5	-4.2	-3.8	-0.8
National (Thousands)	2721	2745	2732	2727	2753	2773	2867	2772	2738	2773
% Ch	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NON-MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	275601	281247	276166	279388	290125	305438	322142	331008	336175	342398
% Ch	3.0	2.0	-1.8	1.2	3.8	5.3	5.5	2.8	1.6	1.9
National (Thousands)	75107	78256	80559	83174	86184	88987	91290	91623	92851	94849
% Ch	4.7	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	0.4	1.3	2.2
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	14547	15067	14612	13720	14203	16062	18508	18908	19209	19461
% Ch	10.8	3.6	-3.0	-6.1	3.5	13.1	15.2	2.2	1.6	1.3
National (Thousands)	4380	4672	4817	4966	5108	5199	5219	4940	4984	5209
% Ch	11.1	6.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.8	0.4	-5.3	0.9	4.5
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	23458	23671	18878	19124	19268	19289	19743	20104	20311	20452
% Ch	1.9	0.9	-20.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.7
National (Thousands)	5688	5956	6283	6547	6648	6724	6837	6868	6921	7007
% Ch	4.0	4.7	5.5	4.2	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.2
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	19068	19281	18282	17920	18487	19256	19766	20229	20513	20855
% Ch	-0.2	1.1	-5.2	-2.0	3.2	4.2	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.7
National (Thousands)	5159	5238	5255	5372	5527	5648	5841	5854	5858	5930
% Ch	4.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.4	0.2	0.1	1.2
TRADE										
Idaho	82981	84147	83885	84890	87336	93116	97355	99864	101126	103249
% Ch	4.6	1.4	-0.3	1.2	2.9	6.6	4.6	2.6	1.3	2.1
National (Thousands)	22097	23071	23682	24327	25132	25851	26159	25974	26272	26929
% Ch	5.8	4.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.2	-0.7	1.1	2.5
SERVICES										
Idaho	62474	65061	66658	67962	71923	76171	81484	85265	87086	89069
% Ch	2.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	5.8	5.9	7.0	4.6	2.1	2.3
National (Thousands)	20796	21999	23053	24235	25668	27095	28209	28948	29670	30459
% Ch	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.6	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.7
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	57146	58381	59137	61125	63159	65190	68249	70138	71408	72830
% Ch	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.7	2.8	1.8	2.0
National (Thousands)	13216	13519	13793	14066	14415	14782	15198	15377	15502	15713
% Ch	0.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.2	0.8	1.4
EDUCATION	31439	32318	32846	33424	34575	35609	37324	38494	39513	40377
% Ch	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.8	3.4	3.0	4.8	3.1	2.6	2.2
OTHER	25707	26063	26290	27701	28584	29581	30925	31644	31896	32453
% Ch	0.3	1.4	0.9	5.4	3.2	3.5	4.5	2.3	0.8	1.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	11749	11786	11821	12080	12470	12681	13175	12730	12740	12647
% Ch	-1.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	3.2	1.7	3.9	-3.4	0.1	-0.7
National (Thousands)	2807	2875	2899	2943	2971	2988	3093	2951	2935	2895
% Ch	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	3.5	-4.6	-0.6	-1.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO										
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	184.1	189.5	236.0	270.4	289.1	305.6	336.0	368.5	325.1	351.4
% Ch	20.9	2.9	24.5	14.6	6.9	5.7	9.9	9.7	-11.8	8.1
National (Billions)	43.9	54.6	61.1	67.6	77.3	80.5	88.7	87.9	83.8	86.2
% Ch	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4	4.2	10.2	-0.9	-4.6	2.8
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.										
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	54.0	59.3	63.0	67.3	72.2	78.6	85.7	93.9	100.0	103.9
% Ch	9.0	9.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	6.5	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	54.8	59.2	62.6	66.7	71.6	78.2	86.6	94.6	100.0	104.1
% Ch	10.5	8.0	5.8	6.6	7.2	9.2	10.8	9.2	5.7	4.1
DURABLE GOODS	60.5	65.8	69.5	72.6	76.8	82.1	89.2	95.7	100.0	102.1
% Ch	6.8	8.9	5.5	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.6	7.3	4.5	2.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	57.2	61.5	63.8	67.1	71.8	79.9	89.3	96.9	100.0	102.1
% Ch	15.0	7.6	3.7	5.2	7.2	11.3	11.8	8.4	3.2	2.0
SERVICES	51.3	55.6	59.8	64.8	69.8	75.6	83.9	92.6	100.0	106.2
% Ch	8.1	8.3	7.7	8.4	7.7	8.3	10.9	10.4	8.0	6.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	49.3	53.8	56.9	60.6	65.2	72.6	82.4	90.9	96.5	99.6
% Ch	11.0	9.1	5.8	6.5	7.6	11.3	13.5	10.4	6.2	3.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
FEDERAL FUNDS	10.50	5.82	5.05	5.54	7.93	11.19	13.36	16.38	12.26	9.09
PRIME	10.80	7.86	6.84	6.82	9.06	12.67	15.27	18.87	14.86	10.79
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.92	9.01	8.99	9.01	9.54	10.77	12.65	14.74	15.12	12.66
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	7.83	5.77	4.97	5.27	7.19	10.07	11.43	14.02	10.61	8.61
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	71.4	66.4	75.6	82.3	83.6	82.4	77.0	74.7	67.3	79.9
% Ch	-9.2	-7.0	13.9	8.8	1.6	-1.4	-6.6	-3.0	-9.9	18.7
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	44.0	38.1	40.0	45.1	50.2	56.9	60.4	65.8	63.9	64.3
% Ch	6.5	-13.4	5.0	12.6	11.3	13.3	6.2	9.0	-2.9	0.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	52.4	45.1	50.7	58.4	64.0	71.3	73.3	75.4	75.9	80.2
% Ch	-1.0	-14.0	12.4	15.2	9.6	11.5	2.8	2.8	0.7	5.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	27.6	22.6	29.4	37.0	42.5	53.7	60.0	65.5	74.0	78.6
% Ch	-0.5	-18.4	30.2	26.0	14.7	26.4	11.7	9.2	13.0	6.2
FOOD	71.9	71.4	75.5	79.0	81.8	82.6	84.6	86.5	87.7	90.0
% Ch	1.4	-0.7	5.8	4.6	3.5	1.0	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.7
PAPER	75.8	66.0	74.9	77.7	81.2	83.9	83.0	84.5	81.5	89.0
% Ch	-0.9	-12.9	13.4	3.7	4.4	3.4	-1.0	1.8	-3.5	9.1
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	77.0	80.7	82.3	88.9	90.2	93.7	97.2	102.2	88.8	87.4
% Ch	9.4	4.8	2.0	8.0	1.5	3.8	3.8	5.2	-13.2	-1.5
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	90.1	88.3	95.8	93.1	94.2	105.2	104.8	104.4	96.6	93.1
% Ch	0.1	-2.0	8.4	-2.8	1.2	11.6	-0.4	-0.4	-7.4	-3.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO										
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	364.0	418.5	448.0	423.0	456.2	485.2	537.8	581.3	621.4	660.0
% Ch	3.6	15.0	7.1	-5.6	7.8	6.4	10.8	8.1	6.9	6.2
National (Billions)	93.5	99.7	106.8	102.6	111.1	118.2	131.3	141.7	151.1	160.5
% Ch	8.5	6.6	7.1	-3.9	8.3	6.4	11.1	7.9	6.7	6.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.										
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	107.8	111.0	113.8	117.4	121.3	126.3	131.5	136.1	140.3	144.2
% Ch	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	108.0	111.6	114.4	119.6	124.2	129.9	136.4	142.8	147.1	151.7
% Ch	3.8	3.3	2.4	4.6	.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.1
DURABLE GOODS	103.8	104.8	105.6	108.1	.4	110.9	112.5	114.0	115.5	116.3
% Ch	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.4	.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	105.0	107.5	107.3	112.2	116.6	122.9	131.0	137.1	139.7	144.0
% Ch	2.9	2.4	-0.2	4.5	3.9	5.4	6.7	4.6	1.9	3.0
SERVICES	111.6	116.8	122.5	128.7	134.5	141.0	147.7	155.2	161.8	168.3
% Ch	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.0
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	103.9	107.7	109.7	113.7	118.3	124.0	130.8	137.0	141.1	145.7
% Ch	4.4	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
FEDERAL FUNDS	10.22	8.10	6.80	6.66	7.57	9.22	8.12	7.08	8.02	7.45
PRIME	12.04	9.93	8.33	8.20	9.31	10.87	9.98	8.96	9.84	9.33
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.37	11.58	10.26	9.31	9.18	10.11	10.01	9.56	10.02	9.70
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	9.52	7.48	5.98	5.77	6.67	8.11	7.51	6.48	7.23	6.49
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	86.0	88.0	95.1	100.0	104.6	103.1	101.5	97.6	105.1	109.4
% Ch	7.6	2.3	8.1	5.1	4.6	-1.5	-1.6	-3.8	7.8	4.0
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	80.7	86.8	90.4	99.9	113.8	121.8	126.6	124.8	133.9	143.3
% Ch	25.6	7.5	4.1	10.6	13.8	7.0	3.9	-1.4	7.2	7.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.1	93.1	94.3	100.0	106.5	109.5	111.8	110.4	116.7	121.6
% Ch	17.2	-1.0	1.3	6.0	6.5	2.9	2.1	-1.3	5.8	4.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	99.5	89.2	87.1	100.0	109.7	114.7	120.0	121.1	133.9	140.8
% Ch	26.6	-10.3	-2.3	14.7	9.7	4.6	4.6	0.9	10.6	5.2
FOOD	92.1	94.9	97.4	100.0	102.8	105.5	107.0	107.3	109.2	111.0
% Ch	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.8	1.7
PAPER	93.5	92.2	97.1	100.0	102.9	103.2	105.7	103.6	109.6	111.1
% Ch	5.0	-1.4	5.3	3.0	2.9	0.3	2.4	-2.0	5.8	1.3
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	102.0	96.1	88.4	100.0	107.2	108.3	105.6	103.1	106.5	109.7
% Ch	16.7	-5.8	-8.0	13.1	7.2	1.0	-2.5	-2.3	3.3	2.9
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	102.6	101.5	98.4	99.9	108.1	113.4	121.4	118.7	121.3	123.5
% Ch	10.2	-1.1	-3.1	1.6	8.1	4.9	7.1	-2.2	2.1	1.9

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1000.7	999.9	1000.4	1000.9	1002.1	1003.4	1005.1	1006.9	1010.0	1013.1	1016.2	1019.6
% Ch	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
National (Millions)	243.2	243.7	244.4	245.0	245.5	246.1	246.8	247.4	247.9	248.5	249.2	249.9
% Ch	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	15.901	15.873	15.901	15.945	15.911	15.810	15.710	15.604	15.780	15.841	15.889	15.943
% Ch	-2.5	-0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.9	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7	4.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
National (Thousands)	3778	3795	3815	3849	3910	3931	3924	3888	3804	3760	3739	3732
% Ch	1.3	1.8	2.2	3.5	6.5	2.1	-0.7	-3.7	-8.3	-4.5	-2.3	-0.7
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.323	7.312	7.302	7.290	7.357	7.512	7.717	7.859	7.355	7.377	7.400	7.425
% Ch	-8.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	3.7	8.7	11.4	7.6	-23.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
National (Thousands)	2112	2117	2126	2138	2160	2171	2177	2176	2165	2163	2165	2169
% Ch	0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	4.1	2.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.9	-0.5	0.3	0.8
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	-11.986	-11.769	-6.599	-6.579	-3.714	-3.138	-1.321	-0.325	3.923	3.936	3.911	5.082
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	3.925	3.346	2.938	3.443	3.092	3.146	3.478	3.644	3.358	4.471	5.217	5.733
% Ch	15.9	-47.2	-40.5	88.6	-35.0	7.2	49.4	20.5	-27.9	214.5	85.3	45.9
National (Millions)	1.761	1.612	1.625	1.524	1.462	1.487	1.472	1.544	1.506	1.354	1.337	1.348
% Ch	11.9	-29.8	3.3	-22.7	-15.2	6.8	-4.0	21.1	-9.4	-34.6	-4.9	3.1
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	3.066	2.713	2.581	2.627	2.780	2.916	2.850	3.407	2.820	3.415	4.008	4.678
% Ch	0.9	-38.7	-18.1	7.4	25.3	21.1	-8.7	104.2	-53.1	115.1	89.6	85.6
National	1.237	1.138	1.163	1.079	1.092	1.060	1.063	1.128	1.064	0.992	0.995	0.988
% Ch	31.4	-28.4	9.1	-26.0	4.9	-11.0	1.1	26.6	-20.7	-24.5	1.2	-2.8
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	0.858	0.633	0.358	0.816	0.312	0.230	0.628	0.237	0.537	1.056	1.209	1.055
% Ch	98.5	-70.3	-89.8	2607.1	-97.9	-70.6	5462.9	-98.0	2546.2	1390.6	71.9	-42.0
National	0.524	0.474	0.462	0.445	0.371	0.426	0.408	0.416	0.442	0.362	0.342	0.360
% Ch	-21.5	-33.2	-9.7	-13.9	-51.9	75.0	-15.8	7.4	27.5	-54.7	-20.3	21.8
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	324.0	324.6	325.0	325.7	326.2	326.8	327.4	328.0	328.7	329.6	330.6	331.8
% Ch	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1022.9	1026.4	1029.6	1033.3	1036.8	1040.5	1044.0	1047.4	1050.5	1053.6	1056.6	1059.5
% Ch	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
National (Millions)	250.5	251.1	251.9	252.4	253.0	253.5	254.0	254.5	255.0	255.5	256.0	256.5
% Ch	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	16.003	16.012	15.994	15.979	15.949	15.930	15.912	15.891	15.870	15.846	15.821	15.792
% Ch	1.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7
National (Thousands)	3750	3750	3743	3733	3717	3705	3693	3682	3670	3658	3646	3633
% Ch	1.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.7	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.456	7.478	7.493	7.515	7.535	7.557	7.579	7.599	7.618	7.636	7.655	7.673
% Ch	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
National (Thousands)	2178	2184	2189	2193	2198	2202	2207	2211	2215	2220	2224	2228
% Ch	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	4.809	5.111	4.466	6.219	5.704	6.363	5.946	5.110	4.239	4.032	3.923	3.638
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	6.177	5.736	5.716	5.736	5.764	5.926	6.063	6.293	6.320	6.356	6.401	6.515
% Ch	34.8	-25.6	-1.4	1.4	2.0	11.7	9.5	16.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	7.3
National (Millions)	1.454	1.204	1.130	1.033	1.035	1.108	1.199	1.270	1.306	1.325	1.329	1.343
% Ch	35.6	-53.1	-22.2	-30.2	0.8	31.0	37.5	25.6	12.0	6.0	1.2	4.2
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	4.849	4.619	4.699	4.614	4.626	4.749	4.876	4.977	4.944	4.958	4.944	5.036
% Ch	15.5	-17.7	7.2	-7.1	1.0	11.1	11.1	8.6	-2.6	1.1	-1.1	7.7
National	1.083	0.895	0.858	0.831	0.827	0.880	0.940	0.978	0.998	1.003	1.000	1.009
% Ch	44.4	-53.4	-15.4	-12.2	-1.6	27.8	30.4	17.2	8.4	1.8	-1.0	3.7
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	1.327	1.118	1.017	1.121	1.138	1.177	1.187	1.316	1.376	1.399	1.457	1.479
% Ch	150.4	-49.7	-31.6	48.1	6.0	14.6	3.4	51.3	19.2	6.8	17.9	6.0
National	0.371	0.309	0.272	0.202	0.208	0.228	0.259	0.291	0.308	0.323	0.329	0.334
% Ch	13.6	-52.1	-39.7	-69.5	11.4	44.3	67.1	59.8	24.5	20.7	8.3	6.0
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	333.1	334.3	335.5	336.6	337.8	339.0	340.3	341.6	343.0	344.3	345.6	347.0
% Ch	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	4391.6	4471.6	4551.7	4647.6	4735.8	4831.4	4917.9	5009.8	5101.3	5174.0	5238.6	5289.3
% Ch	9.1	7.5	7.4	8.7	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	5.8	5.1	3.9
1982 Dollars	3781.2	3820.3	3858.9	3920.7	3970.2	4005.8	4032.1	4059.3	4095.7	4112.2	4129.7	4133.2
% Ch	5.2	4.2	4.1	6.6	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	0.3
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	11590	11773	11947	12036	12238	12558	12798	13153	13652	13817	13821	14301
% Ch	3.0	6.5	6.0	3.0	6.9	10.9	7.9	11.6	16.1	4.9	0.1	14.6
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10916	11007	11151	11410	11593	11830	12042	12276	12661	12911	13098	13349
% Ch	7.1	3.4	5.3	9.6	6.6	8.4	7.4	8.0	13.1	8.1	5.9	7.9
National (Billions)	3672	3720	3783	3891	3951	4033	4112	4186	4302	4363	4403	4469
% Ch	8.4	5.4	6.9	11.9	6.4	8.6	8.1	7.4	11.6	5.8	3.7	6.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	9855	9893	9931	9906	10015	10168	10247	10414	10674	10669	10615	10851
% Ch	-3.2	1.5	1.5	-1.0	4.5	6.3	3.1	6.7	10.4	-0.2	-2.0	9.2
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9282	9250	9269	9391	9487	9579	9641	9720	9899	9970	10060	10128
% Ch	0.7	-1.4	0.9	5.4	4.2	3.9	2.6	3.3	7.6	2.9	3.7	2.7
National (Billions)	3122	3126	3144	3202	3233	3266	3292	3314	3364	3369	3382	3391
% Ch	2.0	0.6	2.3	7.6	3.9	4.1	3.3	2.7	6.1	0.6	1.5	1.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	11582	11775	11943	12025	12212	12516	12734	13063	13517	13638	13601	14026
% Ch	3.3	6.8	5.8	2.8	6.4	10.3	7.2	10.7	14.6	3.6	-1.1	13.1
National	15098	15264	15478	15880	16093	16391	16663	16919	17351	17554	17664	17882
% Ch	7.6	4.5	5.7	10.8	5.5	7.6	6.8	6.3	10.6	4.8	2.5	5.0
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	9849	9895	9927	9897	9994	10134	10195	10343	10568	10532	10446	10642
% Ch	-2.8	1.9	1.3	-1.2	4.0	5.7	2.4	5.9	9.0	-1.4	-3.2	7.7
National	12839	12827	12866	13070	13169	13272	13341	13396	13566	13556	13567	13568
% Ch	1.1	-0.4	1.2	6.5	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.6	5.2	-0.3	0.3	0.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	17913	17882	18094	18414	18486	18711	18894	18944	19250	19269	19292	19379
% Ch	4.9	-0.7	4.8	7.2	1.6	5.0	4.0	1.1	6.6	0.4	0.5	1.8
National	21652	21828	22114	22450	22620	22922	23184	23406	23541	23668	23804	23925
% Ch	5.7	3.3	5.3	6.2	3.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	5375.4	5443.3	5520.6	5531.0	5550.3	5594.5	5674.0	5762.1	5876.2	5981.7	6067.7	6152.2
% Ch	6.7	5.1	5.8	0.8	1.4	3.2	5.8	6.4	8.2	7.4	5.9	5.7
1982 Dollars	4150.6	4155.1	4173.1	4150.6	4129.2	4125.8	4150.7	4184.5	4234.5	4278.3	4310.2	4341.4
% Ch	1.7	0.4	1.7	-2.1	-2.0	-0.3	2.4	3.3	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	14843	15046	15281	15473	15722	15892	16040	16222	16488	16696	16905	17135
% Ch	16.0	5.6	6.4	5.1	6.6	4.4	3.8	4.6	6.7	5.1	5.1	5.5
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	13713	13941	14232	14453	14723	14939	15149	15372	15657	15897	16126	16370
% Ch	11.4	6.8	8.6	6.4	7.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	7.6	6.3	5.9	6.2
National (Billions)	4563	4622	4680	4714	4772	4815	4865	4928	5019	5093	5162	5243
% Ch	8.6	5.3	5.1	2.9	5.1	3.6	4.2	5.3	7.6	6.0	5.5	6.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	11077	11129	11154	11102	11155	11166	11175	11224	11333	11394	11450	11513
% Ch	8.6	1.9	0.9	-1.9	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.8	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.2
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10234	10311	10389	10370	10446	10497	10554	10637	10762	10848	10922	10999
% Ch	4.2	3.1	3.0	-0.7	3.0	1.9	2.2	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.7	2.8
National (Billions)	3405	3419	3416	3382	3386	3383	3389	3410	3450	3475	3496	3522
% Ch	1.7	1.6	-0.3	-4.0	0.5	-0.4	0.7	2.5	4.8	3.0	2.4	3.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	14510	14660	14842	14975	15164	15274	15363	15488	15695	15847	16000	16172
% Ch	14.5	4.2	5.1	3.6	5.2	2.9	2.4	3.3	5.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
National	18216	18405	18581	18671	18865	18993	19152	19361	19679	19929	20160	20437
% Ch	7.7	4.2	3.9	2.0	4.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	6.7	5.2	4.7	5.6
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	10828	10843	10834	10744	10759	10732	10703	10717	10788	10814	10836	10866
% Ch	7.2	0.5	-0.3	-3.3	0.6	-1.0	-1.1	0.5	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.1
National	13594	13613	13563	13397	13386	13345	13342	13397	13527	13600	13654	13731
% Ch	0.8	0.6	-1.5	-4.8	-0.3	-1.2	-0.1	1.6	3.9	2.2	1.6	2.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	19577	19847	20118	20282	20540	20802	21061	21321	21593	21870	22131	22389
% Ch	4.2	5.6	5.6	3.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7
National	24125	24392	24707	24808	25109	25386	25704	25983	26337	26681	26977	27268
% Ch	3.4	4.5	5.3	1.7	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	6047	6087	6195	6368	6467	6626	6763	6864	7051	7155	7255	7379
% Ch	6.6	2.7	7.3	11.6	6.4	10.2	8.5	6.1	11.4	6.0	5.7	7.0
National (Billions)	2187	2221	2267	2324	2359	2410	2456	2499	2534	2560	2587	2613
% Ch	8.4	6.5	8.5	10.4	6.3	8.9	7.9	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.1
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	526	617	644	475	494	579	606	728	842	756	573	801
% Ch	-51.1	89.3	18.7	-70.4	17.0	88.7	20.0	108.3	78.9	-35.0	-67.0	281.9
National (Billions)	44	40	35	52	47	49	43	36	60	51	39	46
% Ch	101.1	-36.1	-38.3	392.9	-34.2	15.2	-37.4	-55.2	694.5	-48.5	-65.5	94.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1245	1250	1292	1331	1380	1432	1445	1481	1526	1550	1538	1564
% Ch	56.6	1.6	14.1	12.6	15.6	15.9	3.7	10.3	12.7	6.4	-3.1	6.9
National (Billions)	268	276	286	293	299	308	313	322	328	329	330	336
% Ch	27.5	12.7	15.3	10.3	8.7	12.4	6.8	11.0	8.6	1.1	0.5	8.1
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	1840	1843	1846	1866	1849	1840	1884	1949	2052	2152	2225	2280
% Ch	-8.0	0.7	0.7	4.4	-3.6	-1.9	9.9	14.5	22.9	21.0	14.3	10.3
National (Billions)	602	605	613	633	645	659	685	708	743	774	786	797
% Ch	1.5	1.9	5.6	13.7	7.5	9.6	16.4	13.9	21.4	17.8	6.4	5.6
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	552	549	551	567	579	595	610	622	641	657	670	690
% Ch	10.0	-2.2	1.5	12.1	8.7	11.5	10.5	8.1	12.8	10.4	8.2	12.5
National (Billions)	207	208	209	214	219	223	228	233	237	240	244	248
% Ch	4.0	1.4	1.7	11.6	8.1	7.9	9.7	8.5	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.7
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	1843	1887	1882	1896	1981	2005	2017	2044	2119	2139	2161	2200
% Ch	2.4	9.9	-1.1	3.0	19.2	4.9	2.4	5.5	15.5	3.8	4.2	7.4
National (Billions)	513	521	524	528	549	554	560	566	588	598	609	623
% Ch	5.9	6.1	2.6	2.9	17.3	3.8	4.0	4.5	16.5	7.0	7.6	9.1
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	534	533	537	543	581	589	597	606	650	664	675	687
% Ch	15.6	-0.7	3.0	4.5	31.1	5.6	5.5	6.2	32.4	8.9	6.8	7.3
National (Billions)	170	172	174	176	189	193	196	199	210	212	214	216
% Ch	14.3	3.1	4.7	6.6	33.2	6.7	6.4	7.1	23.3	4.7	3.8	3.4
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	70	72	74	77	69	70	70	72	71	71	75	75
% Ch	-31.7	11.9	11.6	17.2	-35.5	5.9	0.0	11.9	-5.4	0.0	24.5	0.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	7570	7766	7943	8050	8189	8323	8455	8591	8738	8893	9038	9178
% Ch	10.8	10.8	9.4	5.5	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.4
National (Billions)	2652	2696	2734	2739	2764	2790	2826	2862	2911	2962	3009	3055
% Ch	6.1	6.9	5.6	0.9	3.7	3.8	5.2	5.2	7.0	7.2	6.4	6.3
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	978	949	896	867	845	797	734	692	672	639	618	603
% Ch	122.2	-11.3	-20.4	-12.6	-9.7	-20.8	-28.1	-21.1	-10.9	-18.1	-12.5	-9.4
National (Billions)	57	51	42	41	45	43	39	47	51	48	46	50
% Ch	148.9	-37.7	-52.7	-8.0	39.0	-19.9	-28.9	100.6	39.8	-15.5	-17.4	40.4
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1644	1639	1666	1685	1705	1726	1754	1781	1809	1836	1862	1889
% Ch	22.1	-1.2	6.7	4.6	4.8	5.2	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.9
National (Billions)	347	351	356	357	361	366	374	381	389	396	402	409
% Ch	13.2	4.9	5.8	1.7	4.2	6.1	8.4	8.1	8.6	7.3	6.4	6.7
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	2278	2292	2340	2377	2406	2430	2449	2486	2521	2560	2599	2650
% Ch	-0.4	2.5	8.6	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.3	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.1	8.1
National (Billions)	806	815	831	842	846	849	850	857	867	880	893	910
% Ch	4.9	4.5	8.0	5.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.9	4.9	6.1	6.2	8.0
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	719	720	737	756	770	784	798	813	828	[illegible]	860	874
% Ch	17.9	0.6	9.9	10.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.9	[illegible]	7.4	7.1
National (Billions)	253	256	260	263	266	269	272	276	281	[illegible]	291	296
% Ch	8.8	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.1	4.2	5.7	5.6	7.4	7.7	6.8	6.7
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	2294	2314	2353	2402	2504	2539	2570	2590	2683	2698	2715	2737
% Ch	18.2	3.5	7.0	8.5	18.2	5.6	4.9	3.3	15.1	2.2	2.5	3.4
National (Billions)	647	652	661	674	702	711	719	723	748	752	755	761
% Ch	16.6	3.3	5.6	8.2	17.8	5.1	4.4	2.7	14.5	1.7	2.0	2.8
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	716	714	735	746	781	793	808	820	857	870	883	895
% Ch	18.0	-1.1	12.6	5.8	20.3	6.4	7.6	6.1	19.1	6.5	6.0	5.6
National (Billions)	223	224	229	229	238	239	243	246	256	260	264	267
% Ch	13.8	2.2	8.1	0.9	15.7	3.2	6.0	4.5	18.3	6.2	5.5	5.4
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	76	80	82	83	85	86	88	90	93	95	97	99
% Ch	5.4	22.8	8.6	6.0	8.6	7.6	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.0	8.5	7.7

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	329543	332242	334194	337793	341885	346329	350211	354621	358707	363741	368441	373145
% Ch	1.6	3.3	2.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.7	5.3	5.2
National (Thousands)	100992	101765	102519	103512	104302	105134	105938	106766	107630	108162	108662	109203
% Ch	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	53097	53633	54176	55313	56472	58035	58573	59465	59274	59856	61119	62032
% Ch	7.1	4.1	4.1	8.7	8.6	11.5	3.8	6.2	-1.3	4.0	8.7	6.1
National (Thousands)	18894	18934	19059	19202	19259	19326	19366	19455	19514	19474	19413	19308
% Ch	0.3	0.9	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.2	-0.8	-1.2	-2.1
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26338	26318	26884	27788	28350	29273	29637	30978	31338	31605	32614	33131
% Ch	7.9	-0.3	8.9	14.1	8.3	13.7	5.1	19.4	4.7	3.5	13.4	6.5
National (Thousands)	11103	11111	11173	11273	11298	11354	11404	11469	11506	11465	11404	11316
% Ch	-0.1	0.3	2.3	3.6	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	-1.4	-2.1	-3.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13386	13196	13337	13602	13584	14039	13765	14549	14752	14464	14804	14959
% Ch	3.8	-5.5	4.3	8.2	-0.5	14.1	-7.6	24.8	5.7	-7.6	9.7	4.3
National (Thousands)	743	750	759	766	772	768	765	771	769	758	752	753
% Ch	3.3	4.0	4.9	3.7	3.0	-1.9	-1.9	3.5	-1.4	-5.4	-3.0	0.2
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	2766	2772	2820	2857	2760	2815	2903	3033	3247	3230	3320	3303
% Ch	5.6	0.8	7.2	5.3	-12.9	8.2	13.0	19.2	31.3	-2.1	11.7	-2.1
National (Thousands)	1950	1947	1954	1976	1979	1994	2006	2021	2034	2021	2009	1996
% Ch	-0.8	-0.7	1.5	4.5	0.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.7	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	8191	8261	8425	8805	9139	9357	9734	10069	10354	10878	11427	11714
% Ch	15.2	3.5	8.2	19.3	16.1	9.9	17.1	14.5	11.8	21.8	21.8	10.4
National (Thousands)	3781	3767	3774	3799	3815	3845	3875	3899	3901	3898	3884	3858
% Ch	-2.1	-1.5	0.7	2.7	1.7	3.2	3.2	2.4	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-2.6
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	1995	2089	2302	2524	2866	3062	3235	3328	2985	3034	3062	3155
% Ch	10.2	20.2	47.4	44.6	66.4	30.2	24.7	11.9	-35.3	6.7	3.8	12.6
National (Thousands)	4628	4647	4686	4732	4732	4746	4758	4778	4802	4788	4759	4709
% Ch	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.0	-1.2	-2.3	-4.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	379070	383634	387221	389364	391169	392608	393992	395499	397321	399327	401126	402721
% Ch	6.5	4.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6
National (Thousands)	109911	110541	110638	110421	110101	109922	109956	110159	110530	111024	111531	112039
% Ch	2.6	2.3	0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	62845	62688	62654	62556	62300	62126	62286	62538	63093	63741	64268	64716
% Ch	5.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-1.1	1.0	1.6	3.6	4.2	3.3	2.8
National (Thousands)	19211	19168	19077	18895	18626	18417	18314	18287	18335	18413	18468	18504
% Ch	-2.0	-0.9	-1.9	-3.8	-5.6	-4.4	-2.2	-0.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.8
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	34053	34320	33892	33711	33454	33202	33290	33459	33842	34282	34617	34878
% Ch	11.6	3.2	-4.9	-2.1	-3.0	-3.0	1.1	2.1	4.7	5.3	4.0	3.0
National (Thousands)	11244	11216	11125	10973	10768	10607	10527	10504	10535	10590	10633	10668
% Ch	-2.5	-1.0	-3.2	-5.4	-7.3	-5.8	-3.0	-0.9	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	15307	15061	14740	14411	14197	14013	14050	14154	14382	14582	14652	14670
% Ch	9.6	-6.3	-8.3	-8.6	-5.8	-5.1	1.1	3.0	6.6	5.7	1.9	0.5
National (Thousands)	752	747	739	729	712	704	705	712	722	732	740	745
% Ch	-0.5	-2.5	-4.2	-5.2	-8.9	-4.4	0.4	3.7	6.1	5.9	4.0	2.8
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	3344	3430	3378	3397	3343	3279	3247	3260	3294	3352	3408	3445
% Ch	5.1	10.6	-5.9	2.3	-6.2	-7.4	-3.8	1.6	4.2	7.2	6.8	4.4
National (Thousands)	1983	1975	1966	1942	1902	1869	1854	1854	1862	1875	1887	1894
% Ch	-2.6	-1.5	-1.8	-4.8	-8.0	-6.7	-3.1	-0.2	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.7
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	12178	12654	12609	12790	12846	12842	12903	12934	13021	13169	13356	13544
% Ch	16.8	16.6	-1.4	5.9	1.8	-0.1	1.9	0.9	2.7	4.6	5.8	5.8
National (Thousands)	3846	3820	3778	3734	3668	3604	3566	3547	3545	3553	3561	3571
% Ch	-1.3	-2.7	-4.3	-4.6	-6.9	-6.9	-4.1	-2.1	-0.2	0.8	1.0	1.1
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	3224	3175	3165	3113	3068	3068	3089	3111	3146	3179	3202	3219
% Ch	9.1	-5.9	-1.3	-6.5	-5.6	0.0	2.8	2.9	4.5	4.3	2.9	2.2
National (Thousands)	4664	4674	4641	4567	4485	4431	4402	4392	4405	4429	4446	4457
% Ch	-3.8	0.9	-2.7	-6.2	-7.0	-4.8	-2.5	-1.0	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26759	27315	27292	27525	28122	28763	28936	28487	27935	28251	28505	28901
% Ch	6.3	8.6	-0.3	3.5	9.0	9.4	2.4	-6.1	-7.5	4.6	3.6	5.7
National (Thousands)	7791	7823	7886	7929	7961	7972	7961	7986	8009	8008	8009	7992
% Ch	0.9	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	-0.5	1.2	1.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.8
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	15910	16324	16020	16135	16873	17456	17755	17254	16704	16871	16972	17402
% Ch	11.8	10.8	-7.3	2.9	19.6	14.6	7.0	-10.8	-12.1	4.1	2.4	10.5
National (Thousands)	1613	1618	1625	1626	1636	1633	1621	1635	1638	1642	1650	1651
% Ch	-0.4	1.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	-0.7	-2.8	3.6	0.7	0.9	2.1	0.1
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	10394	10915	10477	10659	11161	11445	11588	11136	11011	11164	11245	11505
% Ch	16.5	21.6	-15.1	7.2	20.2	10.6	5.1	-14.7	-4.4	5.7	2.9	9.6
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5516	5410	5543	5476	5712	6011	6167	6118	5693	5707	5727	5898
% Ch	3.4	-7.5	10.2	-4.7	18.4	22.6	10.8	-3.2	-25.0	1.0	1.4	12.5
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	5987	6101	6018	6160	6221	6327	6432	6510	6485	6520	6680	6679
% Ch	8.1	7.8	-5.3	9.7	4.0	7.0	6.8	4.9	-1.5	2.2	10.2	-0.0
National (Thousands)	2157	2172	2189	2206	2224	2236	2242	2249	2255	2258	2265	2268
% Ch	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.5
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3163	3177	3350	3400	3474	3532	3559	3577	3521	3544	3518	3511
% Ch	-4.1	1.8	23.6	6.0	9.0	6.9	3.1	2.1	-6.2	2.7	-3.0	-0.7
National (Thousands)	1016	1016	1029	1042	1049	1058	1064	1065	1069	1074	1074	1078
% Ch	-0.5	0.3	5.2	5.1	2.6	3.3	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.1	1.4
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1699	1712	1904	1830	1555	1447	1189	1146	1226	1315	1336	1309
% Ch	-23.2	3.1	52.9	-14.6	-47.9	-24.9	-54.4	-13.8	30.9	32.6	6.3	-7.8
National (Thousands)	3006	3017	3042	3055	3052	3046	3035	3037	3047	3035	3020	2996
% Ch	1.2	1.5	3.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4	0.2	1.3	-1.5	-2.0	-3.1
MINING												
Idaho	2380	2472	2633	2787	3109	3243	3343	3426	3511	3640	3703	3840
% Ch	-24.8	16.6	28.6	25.6	54.8	18.4	12.9	10.3	10.3	15.6	7.1	15.7
National (Thousands)	706	712	721	730	724	720	711	696	690	695	699	715
% Ch	-5.3	3.6	5.3	4.9	-3.2	-2.0	-4.9	-8.2	-3.4	2.5	2.5	9.3
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1511	1588	1648	1633	1879	2120	2245	2316	2441	2543	2659	2806
% Ch	-27.6	21.9	16.1	-3.5	75.2	62.2	25.6	13.3	23.5	17.8	19.5	24.0
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	869	885	985	1154	1230	1122	1098	1110	1069	1097	1044	1034
% Ch	-19.6	7.7	53.5	88.2	29.0	-30.6	-8.4	4.3	-13.7	10.7	-17.9	-3.7

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	28792	28368	28762	28844	28846	28924	28996	29079	29251	29458	29651	29838
% Ch	-1.5	-5.8	5.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5
National (Thousands)	7967	7953	7952	7923	7859	7809	7787	7783	7801	7824	7835	7836
% Ch	-1.3	-0.7	-0.0	-1.5	-3.2	-2.5	-1.2	-0.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.1
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16908	16493	16702	16786	16767	16834	16902	16951	17034	17121	17213	17309
% Ch	-10.9	-9.5	5.2	2.0	-0.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
National (Thousands)	1650	1648	1649	1655	1651	1646	1642	1637	1633	1629	1624	1619
% Ch	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	1.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	10948	10662	11055	11102	11056	11101	11190	11254	11318	11374	11436	11502
% Ch	-18.0	-10.0	15.6	1.7	-1.7	1.6	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5961	5831	5647	5684	5711	5733	5712	5697	5716	5747	5777	5807
% Ch	4.3	-8.4	-12.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	-1.4	-1.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	6905	6912	6997	7018	7004	7012	7043	7085	7131	7176	7212	7244
% Ch	14.2	0.4	5.0	1.2	-0.8	0.5	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.7
National (Thousands)	2275	2279	2283	2278	2267	2255	2249	2251	2256	2264	2270	2275
% Ch	1.2	0.8	0.6	-0.8	-2.0	-2.1	-0.9	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3508	3514	3526	3528	3587	3596	3566	3543	3568	3626	3679	3729
% Ch	-0.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	6.8	1.0	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	6.6	6.1	5.5
National (Thousands)	1082	1085	1088	1088	1086	1083	1082	1082	1085	1089	1092	1095
% Ch	1.6	1.0	1.0	-0.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1472	1449	1537	1512	1488	1481	1485	1500	1518	1536	1545	1556
% Ch	59.9	-5.9	26.4	-6.4	-6.2	-1.7	0.9	4.2	4.8	4.8	2.6	2.9
National (Thousands)	2960	2940	2933	2902	2855	2825	2814	2813	2826	2842	2849	2847
% Ch	-4.7	-2.7	-1.0	-4.1	-6.3	-4.1	-1.6	-0.1	1.8	2.3	0.9	-0.2
MINING												
Idaho	3863	3880	3852	3848	3833	3789	3739	3721	3739	3771	3800	3817
% Ch	2.4	1.8	-2.8	-0.4	-1.5	-4.6	-5.2	-1.9	2.0	3.4	3.1	1.8
National (Thousands)	726	739	739	734	715	712	711	709	709	710	710	711
% Ch	6.7	7.0	0.0	-2.5	-10.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
METAL MINING												
Idaho	2744	2772	2751	2746	2719	2678	2644	2641	2657	2677	2694	2702
% Ch	-8.5	4.1	-3.0	-0.7	-4.0	-5.9	-5.0	-0.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.2
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1119	1108	1101	1102	1115	1111	1095	1080	1082	1094	1105	1115
% Ch	36.9	-3.8	-2.5	0.2	4.7	-1.3	-5.7	-5.1	0.6	4.6	4.1	3.5

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	276446	278610	280018	282480	285413	288294	291638	295156	299 [illegible]	303885	307322	311113
% Ch	0.6	3.2	2.0	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.1	4.6	5.0
National (Thousands)	82098	82830	83459	84309	85043	85808	86573	87311	88115	88689	89249	89895
% Ch	3.0	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.9
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	14037	13370	13461	14013	13922	14282	14098	14509	15095	16061	16323	16771
% Ch	-8.5	-17.7	2.7	17.5	-2.6	10.7	-5.0	12.2	17.2	28.2	6.7	11.4
National (Thousands)	4911	4951	4970	5034	5031	5117	5143	5144	5158	5185	5217	5238
% Ch	5.1	3.3	1.6	5.2	-0.2	7.0	2.0	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.6
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	19271	19321	19061	18844	19279	19256	19282	19254	19178	19191	19224	19561
% Ch	7.2	1.0	-5.3	-4.5	9.6	-0.5	0.5	-0.6	-1.6	0.3	0.7	7.2
National (Thousands)	6467	6537	6579	6606	6633	6644	6651	6667	6681	6703	6739	6772
% Ch	4.3	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.0
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	17712	17851	18030	18087	18315	18401	18607	18625	18834	19094	19425	19670
% Ch	-5.0	3.2	4.1	1.3	5.2	1.9	4.5	0.4	4.6	5.6	7.1	5.1
National (Thousands)	5318	5351	5380	5438	5476	5513	5545	5575	5610	5639	5629	5713
% Ch	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	-0.7	6.1
TRADE												
Idaho	83692	84980	85237	85649	85741	86433	87732	89438	91724	92912	93695	94134
% Ch	-3.2	6.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	3.3	6.1	8.0	10.6	5.3	3.4	1.9
National (Thousands)	24053	24232	24387	24635	24855	25038	25237	25398	25689	25786	25902	26027
% Ch	2.0	3.0	2.6	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	4.7	1.5	1.8	1.9
SERVICES												
Idaho	66796	67692	68432	68930	70327	71242	72757	73365	74361	75693	76636	77996
% Ch	1.7	5.5	4.4	2.9	8.4	5.3	8.8	3.4	5.5	7.4	5.1	7.3
National (Thousands)	23751	24075	24410	24705	25077	25438	25878	26280	26664	26962	27229	27526
% Ch	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.9	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.4	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	60562	60949	61144	61845	62290	63039	63525	63782	64193	64675	65446	66447
% Ch	7.2	2.6	1.3	4.7	2.9	4.9	3.1	1.6	2.6	3.0	4.9	6.3
National (Thousands)	13979	14034	14061	14192	14277	14378	14440	14566	14640	14727	14839	14922
% Ch	0.6	1.6	0.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	1.7	3.5	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.3
EDUCATION	33074	33239	33418	33964	34169	34559	34778	34796	35137	35263	35729	36307
% Ch	0.2	2.0	2.2	6.7	2.4	4.6	2.6	0.2	4.0	1.4	5.4	6.6
OTHER	27487	27710	27726	27881	28121	28480	28747	28986	29057	29413	29717	30140
% Ch	16.5	3.3	0.2	2.3	3.5	5.2	3.8	3.4	1.0	5.0	4.2	5.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	11998	11975	12022	12325	12431	12397	12294	12758	12537	12619	12871	12696
% Ch	5.5	-0.8	1.6	10.5	3.5	-1.1	-3.3	16.0	-6.7	2.7	8.2	-5.3
National (Thousands)	2914	2938	2951	2970	2971	2960	2968	2985	2983	2992	2995	2982
% Ch	2.3	3	1.7	2.6	0.1	-1.4	1.0	2.3	-0.2	1.2	0.3	-1.7

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	316225	320946	324580	326817	328873	330485	331710	332964	334233	335592	336863	338011
% Ch	6.7	6.1	4.6	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
National (Thousands)	90701	91373	91561	91525	91474	91505	91642	91872	92195	92611	93062	93535
% Ch	3.6	3.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	17962	18390	18818	18861	18867	18865	18918	18982	19084	19183	19257	19311
% Ch	31.6	9.9	9.6	0.9	0.1	-0.0	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.1
National (Thousands)	5325	5271	5202	5078	4981	4938	4921	4921	4932	4961	4998	5045
% Ch	6.8	-4.0	-5.1	-9.2	-7.5	-3.4	-1.4	0.0	0.9	2.4	3.0	3.8
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	19608	19735	19755	19875	20003	20093	20139	20181	20225	20278	20339	20401
% Ch	1.0	2.6	0.4	2.4	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
National (Thousands)	6811	6835	6849	6855	6858	6862	6869	6881	6894	6911	6929	6949
% Ch	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	19562	19633	19847	20023	20122	20203	20266	20326	20388	20468	20557	20638
% Ch	-2.2	1.5	4.4	3.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6
National (Thousands)	5801	5829	5852	5881	5872	5859	5847	5840	5842	5851	5861	5877
% Ch	6.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1
TRADE												
Idaho	95793	96843	98060	98725	99291	99732	100117	100315	100555	100937	101328	101684
% Ch	7.2	4.5	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
National (Thousands)	26134	26170	26215	26115	26017	25962	25944	25972	26064	26196	26339	26491
% Ch	1.7	0.5	0.7	-1.5	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
SERVICES												
Idaho	79333	80982	82351	83269	84221	85065	85550	86224	86615	86970	87263	87497
% Ch	7.0	8.6	6.9	4.5	4.7	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
National (Thousands)	27838	28096	28360	28543	28703	28860	29028	29199	29372	29567	29767	29970
% Ch	4.6	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	67148	67760	68719	69369	69752	70030	70277	70494	70891	71232	71569	71941
% Ch	4.3	3.7	5.8	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1
National (Thousands)	15035	15155	15272	15330	15356	15366	15381	15405	15437	15476	15524	15570
% Ch	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2
EDUCATION	36677	37041	37643	37934	38152	38281	38611	38831	39160	39396	39631	39864
% Ch	4.1	4.0	6.7	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
OTHER	30471	30719	31076	31436	31599	31649	31665	31663	31731	31835	31939	32078
% Ch	4.5	3.3	4.7	4.7	2.1	0.6	0.2	-0.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12956	13723	13177	12846	12785	12708	12704	12722	12735	12753	12750	12721
% Ch	8.5	25.9	-15.0	-9.7	-1.9	-2.4	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.9
National (Thousands)	3031	3278	3072	2990	2973	2947	2942	2944	2941	2940	2934	2922
% Ch	6.8	36.8	-22.9	-10.3	-2.2	-3.5	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.8	-1.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	414.9	432.2	421.5	423.5	448.6	458.4	456.8	460.9	479.0	480.5	482.9	498.5
% Ch	-15.1	17.8	-9.6	2.0	25.8	9.1	-1.4	3.6	16.6	1.3	2.0	13.6
National (Billions)	100.6	104.8	102.2	102.7	109.2	111.6	111.2	112.2	116.7	117.0	117.6	121.5
% Ch	-9.0	17.8	-9.6	2.0	27.8	9.1	-1.4	3.6	17.0	1.0	2.1	13.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	116.1	117.0	118.0	118.5	119.3	120.6	122.0	123.4	124.6	125.8	126.8	128.0
% Ch	3.5	3.1	3.5	1.7	2.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	117.6	119.0	120.3	121.5	122.2	123.5	124.9	126.3	127.9	129.5	130.2	131.8
% Ch	6.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.1	2.2	5.0
DURABLE GOODS	106.8	107.9	108.9	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.4	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.2	111.4
% Ch	2.3	4.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	110.1	111.7	112.9	113.9	114.3	115.9	117.4	118.6	120.5	123.2	123.2	124.5
% Ch	8.8	5.9	4.4	3.6	1.4	5.7	5.3	4.2	6.6	9.3	0.0	4.3
SERVICES	126.5	127.8	129.4	130.9	132.1	133.7	135.3	137.0	138.8	140.1	141.6	143.4
% Ch	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.4	5.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	112.0	113.2	114.3	115.4	116.4	117.6	119.1	120.3	121.9	123.7	124.6	125.8
% Ch	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	5.4	6.0	2.8	4.0
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	6.22	6.65	6.84	6.92	6.66	7.16	7.98	8.47	9.44	9.73	9.08	8.61
PRIME	7.50	8.05	8.40	8.87	8.59	8.78	9.71	10.18	10.98	11.36	10.66	10.50
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	9.29	9.34	9.39	9.23	9.12	9.11	9.16	9.31	9.78	10.26	10.31	10.09
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	5.54	5.66	6.04	5.86	5.72	6.21	7.01	7.73	8.54	8.41	7.84	7.65
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	98.1	99.5	100.7	101.7	104.3	105.1	103.3	105.8	102.1	102.8	102.6	104.8
% Ch	-4.1	6.0	5.1	3.9	10.8	2.8	-6.6	9.9	-13.2	2.9	-0.9	8.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.6	98.5	101.4	105.2	109.3	113.3	115.8	116.6	120.6	122.3	122.3	121.9
% Ch	9.1	17.4	12.5	15.8	16.4	15.6	9.1	2.6	14.7	5.5	0.0	-1.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	97.8	99.1	100.8	102.2	103.8	105.8	107.9	108.4	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.1
% Ch	5.2	5.7	6.9	5.8	6.1	8.2	8.2	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.5	0.5
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	93.9	98.4	102.6	105.1	105.3	108.0	111.6	113.8	111.5	113.9	116.1	117.3
% Ch	11.9	20.6	18.2	10.1	1.0	10.7	13.9	8.2	-8.1	9.0	7.8	4.4
FOOD	98.9	99.5	100.4	101.1	102.0	101.8	103.1	104.3	104.5	105.3	104.7	107.4
% Ch	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.6	-0.8	4.9	4.7	1.0	3.0	-2.1	10.6
PAPER	97.7	99.1	101.6	101.7	102.7	102.7	103.6	102.7	103.2	102.3	103.1	104.3
% Ch	-2.6	5.9	10.6	0.1	4.3	-0.3	3.7	-3.4	2.1	-3.6	3.2	4.6
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	96.9	99.3	99.1	104.7	107.2	103.3	108.7	109.8	112.8	108.4	108.3	103.6
% Ch	26.0	10.4	-0.8	24.8	9.8	-13.9	22.6	4.2	11.4	-14.7	-0.2	-16.4
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	97.4	96.5	101.2	104.7	103.7	104.7	111.0	112.9	110.5	112.5	114.0	116.5
% Ch	8.6	-3.7	21.2	14.6	-3.9	3.8	26.4	7.3	-8.3	7.4	5.2	9.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	526.5	538.6	532.0	554.2	565.2	576.1	587.1	596.9	606.3	616.2	626.2	636.8
% Ch	24.4	9.6	-4.8	17.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
National (Billions)	128.5	131.5	129.8	135.2	137.9	140.4	143.0	145.3	147.6	149.9	152.3	154.8
% Ch	25.1	9.7	-5.1	17.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	129.5	131.0	132.3	133.3	134.4	135.6	136.7	137.7	138.8	139.8	140.8	141.7
% Ch	4.8	4.7	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	134.0	135.2	137.0	139.4	140.9	142.3	143.5	144.5	145.5	146.5	147.6	148.8
% Ch	6.8	3.6	5.4	7.1	4.6	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3
DURABLE GOODS	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.4	115.6	115.8
% Ch	4.0	-1.4	0.7	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	128.3	129.4	131.5	135.0	136.0	136.9	137.6	137.9	138.4	139.2	140.1	141.3
% Ch	12.8	3.5	6.7	11.0	3.1	2.6	2.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.4
SERVICES	145.1	146.6	148.5	150.5	152.5	154.4	156.1	157.8	159.4	161.0	162.6	164.2
% Ch	4.8	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	128.3	129.5	131.5	133.9	135.3	136.5	137.6	138.5	139.5	140.5	141.6	142.7
% Ch	8.1	3.7	6.4	7.4	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	8.25	8.24	8.16	7.84	7.13	6.86	6.91	7.41	7.87	8.17	8.14	7.89
PRIME	10.04	10.00	10.00	9.87	9.11	8.80	8.75	9.17	9.60	10.00	10.00	9.74
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	9.94	10.19	10.03	9.89	9.70	9.54	9.47	9.53	9.77	10.03	10.15	10.13
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	7.76	7.75	7.48	7.06	6.50	6.31	6.33	6.76	7.23	7.37	7.29	7.02
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	105.1	102.3	101.0	97.4	95.0	96.2	98.4	100.7	103.2	105.0	105.8	106.6
% Ch	1.1	-10.1	-5.0	-13.6	-9.5	5.3	9.4	9.5	10.5	7.0	3.2	3.1
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	124.4	126.7	128.3	126.9	124.8	123.6	124.5	126.4	129.2	132.3	135.4	138.6
% Ch	8.3	7.7	5.0	-4.1	-6.4	-4.1	3.0	6.4	9.0	10.2	9.5	9.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	111.1	112.2	112.4	111.4	110.1	109.5	110.3	111.6	113.7	116.0	117.8	119.5
% Ch	3.7	3.8	1.0	-3.6	-4.6	-2.3	3.2	4.7	7.8	8.2	6.4	5.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	118.7	120.7	121.0	119.6	118.5	118.8	121.9	125.1	129.0	132.7	135.5	138.3
% Ch	4.7	6.9	1.0	-4.7	-3.6	1.2	10.7	11.1	13.0	11.9	8.7	8.6
FOOD	107.1	106.6	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.4	109.0	109.4	109.8
% Ch	-1.1	-1.7	2.3	-0.2	-1.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.5
PAPER	103.9	104.5	107.3	107.0	103.5	102.3	103.3	105.2	107.6	109.5	110.5	110.9
% Ch	-1.5	2.5	11.0	-0.8	-12.7	-4.5	3.9	7.8	9.2	7.4	3.5	1.6
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	105.9	103.6	106.0	106.8	105.1	102.7	101.5	103.1	104.6	105.9	107.1	108.5
% Ch	9.0	-8.3	9.7	3.0	-6.3	-9.0	-4.5	6.5	5.9	5.1	4.4	5.6
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	119.2	120.7	123.2	122.4	119.5	118.4	118.3	118.7	119.8	120.9	121.8	122.6
% Ch	9.9	4.9	8.7	-2.5	-9.1	-3.7	-0.5	1.6	3.5	4.0	2.9	2.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 1990

APPENDIX

DRI Macro Model . . . . . Page 60

Idaho Economic Model . . . . . Page 62

Equations . . . . . Page 64

Endogenous Variables . . . . . Page 70

Exogenous Variables . . . . . Page 72

THE DRI U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

The DRI/McGraw-Hill Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model that reflects the simultaneity of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,000 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I	**Final GNP Demand**
II	**Incomes**
III	**Financial**
IV	**Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force**
V	**Production, Investment, and Capital Stock**
VI	**Prices, Wages, and Productivity**

In a general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. The model depicts the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments. One of the strongest properties of the model is that it incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools: post-Keynesian, neoclassical, monetarist, supply-side, and rational expectations. A brief description of each sector follows.

I. **Final GNP Demand**. Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, government, exports, and imports. Consumption is the largest portion of GNP. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

Investment is the next component of final demand. DRI divides this sector into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component is further divided into expenditures and receipts. Most of the expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases.

DRI breaks out the state and local sector into expenditure and receipt components. Receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

II. **Income**. The income sector follows the national income accounting. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except profits, which are treated as a residual. Endogenous components include wage and salary disbursements, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest, and taxes.

II. **Financial**. The financial sector of the DRI model can be divided into the following categories: monetary and reserve aggregates, interest rates, loans, flow of funds, and stock market. These categories interact heavily with one another and provide important input in other model sectors. As such, this sector provides important policy levers within the model that make it possible to estimate the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. **Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force**. The DRI model forecasts industry employment from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are also taken into account on an industry-by-industry basis. The unemployment rate includes a structural component and cyclical component. The former is determined exogenously. The cyclical component is determined by an inverted Okun's Law. The labor force is a function of the size and age-sex distribution of the population, the real after-tax wage rate, and the cyclical component of the unemployment rate.

V. **Industrial Output and Investment**. The industrial output sector of the model plays an important role in driving investment, capital stock, and industry employment. In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final products industries. Final demand is then translated into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries using an input-output matrix. Cycle and trend variables are utilized to correct for changes in input-output coefficients that are implied by changing relationships between buyers and sellers. Industry investment is derived from industry output using neoclassical capital stock adjustment equations.

VI. **Prices, Wages, and Productivity**. The price and wage sector of the model includes producer price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the consumer price index, wages, and productivity. The producer price indices contain variables representing materials and labor impact costs. The producer price indices then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes and also feed into price deflators. Input costs are determined by measures of market tightness, including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially the final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors' income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; government payments to farmers are determined exogenously. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change, and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic, housing stock, and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from DRI's U.S. Macroeconomic Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions, and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

EQUATIONS OF THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

ID0AHEMF: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0AHEMF = 1.094904 + 5.036689 * ID0NEWMFD\1/ID0NEWMF\1 * JRWSSNF + 3.805076
* ID0NEWMFN\1/ID0NEWMF\1 * JRWSSNF

ID0AVGW$: IDENTITY
ID0AVGW$ = (ID0WBB$ - ID0WBBF$)/ID0NEW * 1000

ID0CRCROP: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0CRCROP = -329.161214 + 1041.255883 * WPI01 + 7.429913 * CRCROP

ID0CRLVSTK: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0CRLVSTK = -352.379694 + 15.380866 * CRCATCVS + 959.542210 * WPI01

ID0EXFP: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0EXFP = 102.704391 + 1914.421007 * WPI01

ID0GIA$: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0GIA$ = 3.209699 + 961.846737 * VAIDGF@SL * ID0NPT/N

ID0HSPR: IDENTITY
ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1@A + ID0HSPRS2A@A

ID0HSPRS1@A: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0HSPRS1@A = -13.3829 + 1.0925 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, AFFORD1)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PC)
- 0.798748 * RMMTGNNS
+ 8.23463 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPNF$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP) * 1000

ID0HSPRS2A@A: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0HSPRS2A@A = -7.688751 + 4.436922 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, AFFORD2&)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PC)
+ 3.746799 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPNF$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP) * 1000
- 0.347842 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, RMMTGNNS) - 0.281651
* (RMMTGNNS - MOVAVG(3 TO 1, RMMTGNNS))

ID0IP26&27: IDENTITY
ID0IP26&27 = 1.66 * JQIND26 * 100/5.24 + 3.58 * JQIND27 * 100/5.24

ID0IP32&34: IDENTITY
ID0IP32&34 = 42 * JQIND32 * 100/84.6 + 42.6 * JQIND34 * 100/84.6

ID0IPMFDNEC: IDENTITY
ID0IPMFDNEC = 3.1 * JQIND25 * 100/39.8 + 22.9 * JQIND37 * 100/39.8 + 13.8 * JQIND39
* 100/39.8

```
ID0KHU:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A

ID0KHU1:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU1 = ((1-0.003)**.25) * ID0KHU1\1 + ID0HSPRS1@A/4

ID0KHU2A:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU2A = ((1-0.003)**.25) * ID0KHU2A\1 + ID0HSPRS2A@A/4

ID0NB:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NB = 5.878676 + 688.675066 * BIRTHS * ID0NPT/N

ID0NCLF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NCLF = -162.188311 + 0.285795 * ((POSITIVE(MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0NEW) - MOVAVG(8 TO
          5,ID0NEW)))) + 630.224626 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0NPT)

ID0ND:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0ND = 1.163086 + 698.45281 * DEATHS * (ID0NPT/N)

ID0NEH:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEH = -312.730253 + 0.787105 * ID0NEW + 480.881918 * ID0NPT - 0.351772
          * (POSITIVE(ID0NEW\1 - ID0NEW))

ID0NEW:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW = ID0NEWMF + ID0NEWNM

ID0NEW10:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW10 = 2.20105 - 0.597938 * JQIND33/EMI + 1.27306 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND33)
          - 0.396084 * DUM82ON

ID0NEW20:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW20 = ID0NEW20@203 + ID0NEW203

ID0NEW203:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW203 = 5.631762 + 0.011993 * MOVAVG(3 TO 1,CNFOOD82) - 0.042343
          * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(3 TO 2,CNFOOD82) - CNFOOD82\1)) + 0.539894
          * DUM7279

ID0NEW20@203:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW20@203 = 7.14528 + 9.61939 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,JQIND208) - 0.0665796 * TIME

ID0NEW24:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW24 = 7.49139 - 13.0428 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24) * (JRWSSNF/WPI08) + 28.1842
          * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24)
```

```
ID0NEW26&27:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW26&27 = -2.26424 + 3.20276 * ID0IP26&27/100 - 3.72103 * JQIND27/E27 + 9.72641
                * ID0NPT * N16&/N

ID0NEW28:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW28 = 0.157085 + 2.4049 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1, JQIND287) + 0.770095 * DUM83ON

ID0NEW32&34:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW32&34 = -1.86178 + 0.0210741 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,ID0IP32&34) - 1.15805 * JQIND34/E34
                + 0.0642115 * ((ID0NEW20\1 + ID0NEW24\1 + ID0NEWMG\1 + ID0NEWCC\1
                 + ID0NEW26&27\1))

ID0NEW35:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW35 = 1.67327 + 2.87704 * MOVAVG(3 TO 1,JQIND35) - 5.55156
                * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(3 TO 1,JQIND35) - JQIND35))

ID0NEW35&36:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW35&35 = ID0NEW35 + ID0NEW36

ID0NEW36:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW36 = -0.975333 - 0.897213 * REALEXCH + 5.27432 * MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND36)

ID0NEWCC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWCC = 7.393781 + 0.218701 * ID0HSPR\1 + 0.190835 * ID0HSPR\2 + .145097 * ID0HSPR\3
                + 0.081485 * ID0HSPR\4 + 1.303977 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1,ID0GIA$)/MOVAVG(4 TO
                1,PC)/100 + 1.25368 * MOVAVG (4 TO 1, ID0GIA$)/MOVAVG (4 TO 1PC)/100

ID0NEWFIR:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWFIR = -19.960206 + 0.085752 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0KHU) + 0.048349
                + MOVAVG(3 TO 0, ID0NEW) - 4.859849 * DUM86ON

ID0NEWGV:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWGV = ID0NEWGVF + ID0NEWGVSL

ID0NEWGVF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVF = 0.744635 + 0.891048 * EGF * (ID0NPT/N) * 1000 + 1.326144 * EGF * (GF082/GF82)
ID0NEWGVSL:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWGVSL = ID0NEWGVSLED + ID0NEWGVSL@ED

ID0NEWGVSLED:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVSLED = -5.775626 + 34.011822 * ID0NPT + 0.011432 * ID0GIA$/PC

ID0NEWGVSL@ED:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVSL@ED = -2.578681 + 7.730131 * ID0NPT + 3.191909 * DUM7278
                * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPTXB) + 2.75852 * ((1 - DUM7278) * MOVAVG(4 TO
                1, ID0YPTXB))
```

```
ID0NEWMF:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMF = ID0NEWMFD + ID0NEWMFN

ID0NEWMFD:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMFD = ID0NEW24 + ID0NEW32&34 + ID0NEW35&36 + ID0NEWMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFDNEC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMFDNEC = 1.283224 - 0.803554 * DUM82ON + 0.018138 * ID0IPMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFN:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMFN = ID0NEW20 + ID0NEW26&27 + ID0NEW28 + ID0NEWMFNNEC

ID0NEWMFNNEC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMFNNEC = -1.578926 + 0.010862 * (CNCS82 + CNOO82) + 0.428312 * DUM721802
                    - 0.412156 * DUM87ON

ID0NEWMG:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMG = ID0NEWMG@10 + ID0NEW10

ID0NEWMG@10:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMG@10 = 0.465584 + 0.786018 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1,JQIND287) - 0.262509 * DUM7277

ID0NEWNM:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWNM = ID0NEWCC + ID0NEWFIR + ID0NEWGV + ID0NEWMG + ID0NEWSV
                + ID0NEWTCU + ID0NEWWR

ID0NEWSV:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWSV = -10.512989 + 8.101752 * MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) - 3.681494
                * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) - YP%RWO@ID\1))

ID0NEWTCU:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWTCU = 6.87488 - 7.64533 * JQINDPU/ER + 0.0412421 * ID0NEW\1 - 0.404845
                * DUM86ON

ID0NEWWR:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWWR = 15.705839 + 7.113435 * MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) + 2.144879
                * (YP%RWO@ID\1 - MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID)) + 0.121399 * (MOVAVG(3 TO
                1,ID0NEW) - MOVAVG(6 TO 4, ID0NEW))

ID0NMG:  IDENTITY
ID0NMG = 4 * (ID0NPT-ID0NPT\1) - (ID0NB-ID0ND)/1000

ID0NPT:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NPT = 0.023044 + 0.973957 * ID0NPT\1 + 0.416045 * (((ID0NB - ID0ND)/1000)) + 0.127277
          * (((ID0NEW\1 - MOVAVG(5 TO 2,ID0NEW))/1000))
```

```
ID0NRU:  IDENTITY
ID0NRU = (ID0NU/ID0NCLF) * 100

ID0NU:  IDENTITY
ID0NU = ID0NCLF - ID0NEH

ID0WBB$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBB$ = ID0WBBMF$ + ID0WBBOTH$ + ID0WBBCC$ + ID0WBBF$

ID0WBBCC$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBCC$ = (ID0WRWCC$ * ID0NEWCC)/1000000

ID0WBBF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WBBF$ = 0.013977 + 0.123522 * WPI02 + 0.01246 * DUM814831 + 0.042493 * DUM754774

ID0WBBMF$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBMF$ = (ID0WRWMF$ * ID0NEWMF)/1000000

ID0WBBOTH$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBOTH$ = ID0WRWOTH$ * (ID0NEW-ID0NEWCC-ID0NEWMF)/1000000

ID0WRWCC$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWCC$ = 1954.628952 + 2186.991002 * ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWMF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWMF$ = 7921.818245 + 1159.109826 * ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWOTH$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWOTH$ = 1202.021073 + 0.70164 * ID0WRWMF$

ID0YDIR$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YDIR$ = -0.009418 + 0.979852 * ((YINTPER + DIV + YRENTADJ) * MOVAVG(4 TO 1,
              ID0YP$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1, YP))

ID0YFC$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YFC$ = -4.125749 + 0.607383 * ID0YFC$\1 + 26.277652 * WPI01 - 0.801652
            * INVAF&CCC82CH - 58.732525 * DUM83

ID0YINV&R$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YINV&R$ = -32.324627 + 0.725318 * ID0YINV&R$\1 + 103.870004 * WPI01

ID0YP:  IDENTITY
ID0YP = ID0YP$/PC

ID0YP$:  IDENTITY
ID0YP$ = ID0WBB$ + ID0YSUP$ + ID0YDIR$ + ID0YPRNF$ + ID0YPRF$ + ID0YTR$
          +ID0YRA$ - ID0YSI$
```

```
ID0YPNF:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF$/PC

ID0YPNF$:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNF$ = ID0YP$ - ID0YPRF$ - ID0WBBF$

ID0YPNFPC:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF$/PC/ID0NPT

ID0YPRF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YPRF$ = 0.288901 + 0.159201 * ((ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF$ + ID0YINV&R$
           - ID0YFC$ - ID0EXFP)/1000))

ID0YPRNF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YPRNF$ = 0.102579 + 0.002176 * YENTNFADJ + 8.305798 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1, ID0WBB$)/100

ID0YPTXB:  IDENTITY
ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB$ + ID0YPRNF$ + ID0YDIR$ + (ID0YPRF$ - ID0YINV&R$/1000))/PC

ID0YRA$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YRA$ = 0.116755 - 0.116589 * (ID0NEW/ID0NEW\4)/(EEA/EEA\4) + 0.010887 * ID0WBB$

ID0YSI$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YSI$ = -0.004279 + 1.15409 * TWPER * ID0WBB$/WSD

ID0YSUP$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YSUP$ = -0.023325 + 1.025483 * YOL * (ID0WBB$/WSD)

ID0YTR$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YTR$ = -0.011094 + 1.018738 * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NPT/N) - 0.670972
          * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NEW/ID0NPT)/(EEA/N)/1000000)

ID0YTRF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YTRF$ = 2.652936 + 13.705619 * TRF$

YP%RWO@ID:  IDENTITY
YP%RWO@ID = YPADJ@ID/(ID0WRWOTH$/14201.805)

YPADJ@ID:  IDENTITY
YPADJ@ID = ID0YPNF$ + MOVAVG(3 TO 0, ID0YPRF$) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0WBBF$)
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0AVGW$	Average annual wage
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0GIA$	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1@A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A@A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other durable manufacturing, 1987=1.0
ID0IP26&27	Industrial production index, paper, printing, and publishing, 1987=1.0
ID0IP32&34	Industrial production index, stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, 1987=1.0
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0NCLF	Civilian labor force
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NEH	Total employment, household concept
ID0NEW	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
ID0NEWCC	Employment in construction
ID0NEWFIR	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
ID0NEWGV	Employment in government
ID0NEWGVF	Employment in federal government
ID0NEWGVSL	Employment in state and local government
ID0NEWGVSL@ED	Employment in state and local government, except education
ID0NEWGVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
ID0NEWMF	Employment in manufacturing
ID0NEWMFD	Employment in durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMG	Employment in mining
ID0NEWMG@10	Employment in mining, except metal mining
ID0NEWNM	Employment in nonmanufacturing
ID0NEWSV	Employment in services
ID0NEWTCU	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ID0NEWWR	Employment in trade
ID0NEW10	Employment in metal mining
ID0NEW20	Employment in food processing
ID0NEW20@203	Employment in food processing, except canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW203	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen

ID0NEW24	Employment in lumber and wood products
ID0NEW26&27	Employment in paper, printing, and publishing
ID0NEW28	Employment in chemicals and allied products
ID0NEW32&34	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
ID0NEW35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
ID0NEW36	Employment in electrical machinery
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0NRU	Unemployment rate
ID0NU	Total number unemployed, household concept
ID0WBB$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBOTH$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV&R$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YP$	Total personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPNF$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPRF$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 1982 dollars
ID0YRA$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP$	Other labor income
ID0YTR$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
YP%RWO@ID	Smoothed total personal income
YPADJ@ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

AFFORD1	Effective after tax cost of single-family housing
AFFORD2&	Effective after tax cost of multi-family housing
BIRTHS	Number of births, U.S.
CNCS82	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 1982 dollars
CNFOOD82	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1982 dollars
CNOO82	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1982 dollars
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle & calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
DEATHS	Number of deaths, U.S.
DIV	Dividends
DUM721802	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM7277	
DUM7278	
DUM7279	
DUM754774	
DUM814831	
DUM82ON	
DUM83	
DUM83ON	
DUM86ON	
DUM87ON	
TIME	
E20	Employment in food processing
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26	Employment in paper and paper products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
E28	Employment in chemicals
E32	Employment in stone, clay, and glass
E34	Employment in fabricated metals
E35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
E36	Employment in electrical machinery
EEA	Total nonagricultural employment
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMD	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMI	Employment in mining
EMN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ER	Employment in transportation and public utilities
GF82	Federal government purchases, 1982 dollars
GFO82	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1982 dollars

INVAF&CCC82CH	Change in business inventories, private farm plus CCC purchases, 1982 dollars
JQIND208	Industrial production index, food products, beverages, 1987=1.0
JQIND24	Industrial production index, wood and lumber products, 1987=1.0
JQIND25	Industrial production index, furniture and fixtures, 1987=1.0
JQIND26	Industrial production index, paper and paper products, 1987=1.0
JQIND27	Industrial production index, printing and publishing, 1987=1.0
JQIND287	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 1987=1.0
JQIND32	Industrial production index, stone, clay, and glass products, 1987=1.0
JQIND33	Industrial production index, primary metals, 1987=1.0
JQIND34	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 1987=1.0
JQIND35	Industrial production index, nonelectrical machinery, 1987=1.0
JQIND36	Industrial production index, electrical machinery, 1987=1.0
JQIND37	Industrial production index, transportation equipment, 1987=1.0
JQIND39	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufactures, 1987=1.0
JQINDPU	Industrial production index, utilities, 1987=1.0
JRWSSNFM	Index of compensation per hour, nonfarm business sector, 1987=1.0
N	Population, total U.S.
N16&	Population aged 16 and older
PC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 1982=1.0
REALEXCH	Real exchange rate
RMMTGNNS	Effective conventional mortgage rate, new homes--combined lenders
TRF$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments
VGF@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons, U.S.
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YENTNFADJ	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income, U.S.
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

Division of Financial Management
Office of the Governor
Room 122 — Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720-1000

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
PAID
Boise, Idaho
Permit No. 1

S 2245-2

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

Cecil D. Andrus, Governor

Division of Financial Management

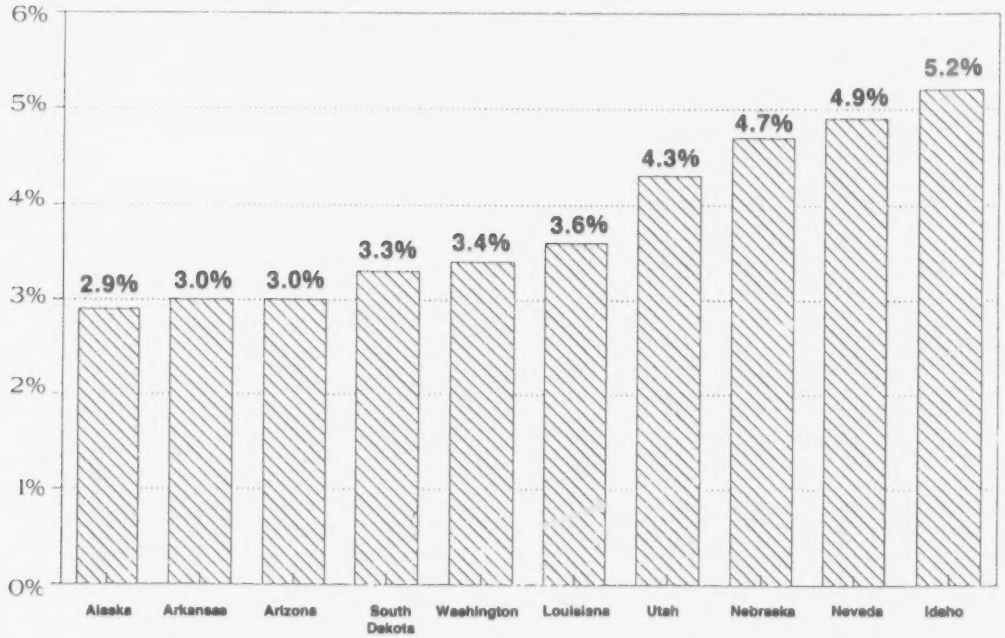
Vol. XIII, No. 3
July 1991

ISSN 8756-1840

- Forecast 1991-1993
- The One Percent Initiative: Past and Present
- The Role of Agriculture and Other Natural Resource-Base Industries in Idaho's Economy
- Alternative Forecasts

Nonagricultural Job Growth

(Percent Change: 91:Q1 over 90:Q1)



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Idaho Economic Forecast

1991-1993

State of Idaho
Cecil D. Andrus
Governor

PREFACE

Idaho has entered its second century of statehood on solid economic ground. After a decade of stop and start economic performance, the 1980s closed with a much welcomed economic expansion. While not as heady as the go-go years of the 1970s, today's employment and income growth are notable in comparison to the experience of the first two-thirds of the 1980s. Much of the current expansion results from Idaho's successful adjustment (and sometimes painful restructuring) of its key basic industries.

Our traditional industries, such as lumber and wood products, food processing, and mining, have become more competitive. Our high-tech sector, dominated by Hewlett-Packard and Micron Technology, has bucked recent national trends and undergone substantial local expansions. In addition, the tourism and travel sectors have benefitted from recent investments in such projects as the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the convention centers in Boise and Nampa, and the Kellogg gondola. The restructured Idaho economy is better positioned to exploit growth opportunities that will arise this decade and should help sustain solid growth well into the 1990s.

A particularly satisfying aspect of the Gem State's passage into the 1990s is the broad base of economic health in Idaho today. Agriculture, tourism, high-tech manufacturing, and the commercial sectors are thriving. After persevering through hard times, Idahoans are enjoying the benefits of the state's economic success on a wider geographical basis. (Many of Idaho's rural communities that have lagged urban growth rates during the 1980s have grown recently due to current, favorable agricultural conditions and the relocation and/or expansion of manufacturing plants in these localities. Almost two-thirds of Idaho cities lost population during the previous decade.)

While many changes are taking place today, other traditional factors persist. Most notably, Idaho's economy remains directly tied to its resource base. This heavy dependency on natural resources will bring a host of new challenges in the 1990s. These include competition between agriculture, fisheries, and expanding population for water and energy; the environmental impacts of the economically important mining, timber, and agricultural industries; and the other pressures of an expanding population on the state's natural and fiscal resources.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will present challenges this decade to public and private decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect timber harvests. (Finding a balance and acceptable solution to the endangered and threatened salmon species issues is of major economic significance.) Growing semiconductor capacity in Pacific Rim countries depresses the price for computer memory chips, making it more difficult for local manufacturers to realize a profit. Much of the state's economic performance during the 1990s and beyond will depend on how well Idaho's leaders react to these challenges.

The 1990s will be replete with challenges. In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the state's economy as possible. It is to this end that the Idaho Economic Forecast and this publication are directed.

Division of Financial Management
Charles W. Moss, Administrator
Statehouse, Room 122
Boise, ID 83720-1000
(208) 334-3900

Economic Analysis Bureau
Michael H. Ferguson, Chief Economist
Richard L. Gardner, Ph.D., Economist
Derek E. Santos, Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface iii

Introduction 2

Idaho and U.S. Forecast Summary Tables 6

Forecast Description:

- National 8
- Idaho 14

Forecasts Comparison 20

Alternative Forecasts 22

Feature Article

- The One Percent Initiative: Past and Present 25
- The Role of Agriculture and Other Natural Resource-Base Industries in Idaho's Economy 35

Forecast Detail 43

- Annual Forecast 44
- Quarterly Forecast 58

Appendix 73

- DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model 74
- Idaho Economic Model 76
  - Equations 78
  - Endogenous Variable 84
  - Exogenous Variable 86

INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the June 1991 DRI/McGraw-Hill (DRI) baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The previous forecast used the March 1991 DRI forecast.

The ten states with the strongest employment growth from the first quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 1991 are featured on the cover of this *Idaho Economic Forecast*. As the cover chart shows, Idaho enjoyed the strongest job growth (5.2%) in the nation during this time. The previous job growth champion had been Nevada (4.9%), which held that position since 1986. The chart also shows how strong the region's job growth has been; of the 10 top states, six (Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Arizona, and Alaska) are in the West, and three of the states (Nevada, Utah, and Washington) share borders with Idaho.

FEATURES

The first feature article is titled "The One Percent Initiative: Past and Present." As its title suggests, it provides a historical perspective regarding several current Idaho property tax issues and increases the overall awareness about Idaho's property tax. This article is particularly timely given the current debates going on throughout the state regarding the new One Percent Initiative. Author Alan S. Dornfest also provides estimates of the fiscal impacts of the new One Percent Initiative on taxing districts, important information that should be germane to any debate regarding the new One Percent Initiative. Mr. Dornfest is well qualified to discuss this topic, having been a tax policy specialist with the Idaho Department of Revenue and Taxation before the original One Percent Initiative was passed in 1978.

The second feature article is titled "The Role of Agriculture and Other Natural Resource-Base Industries in Idaho's Economy." It was written by Hank Robison, Roger Coupal, Neil Meyer, and Charles Harris. This article assesses the roles of key natural resource-based industries in the state's economy. In order to do this, the authors use the concept of value-added and employ an economic model that takes into account the many interconnections that characterize Idaho's economy. Readers interested in gaining a better understanding of the Idaho economy are encouraged to read this article.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major changes in national and/or regional outlooks. DRI examines the effects of different economic scenarios involving the potential impacts of international recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are described in the text.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1974 to 1993 and for every quarter from 1987 to 1992. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins with the first quarter of 1991.

Descriptions of the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the Idaho Economic Model and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The tables in this issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* contain Idaho nonagricultural employment data that has been benchmarked through the fourth quarter of 1990. In that year, Idaho total nonagricultural employment was 385,336, or 5.3% higher than 1989's 366,019. Although this data may be revised in the future, no major changes are anticipated.

The tables in this *Forecast* also include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimates of Idaho personal income through the fourth quarter of last year. As in the past, the wage and salary estimates for some of last year's quarters seemed inconsistent with Idaho total nonagricultural employment during that time, and they were adjusted by the Division of Financial Management (DFM). Specifically, the Idaho total wage and salary estimate was lowered by $90 million (1.2%) in the first quarter of 1990, it was reduced by $43 million (0.5%) in the second quarter of 1990, and it was lowered by $76 million (0.9%) in the third quarter of 1990. The BEA wage and salary estimate for the fourth quarter of 1990 seemed consistent with employment activity during that time, so it was not adjusted. In addition, all Idaho personal income aggregates were changed to reflect the wage and salary adjustments.

In the past, DFM has included a full set of quarterly history tables in the July *Idaho Economic Forecast*. However, they have not been included in this issue because the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) revised data were not available when this *Forecast* was prepared. Rather than provide readers with national economic data that would be out of date soon after it was published, DFM has decided to wait and publish the revised national economic data when the new data becomes available. The revision is usually released in the summer, so it is anticipated that the history tables will be included in the October 1991 *Idaho Economic Forecast*.

Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 334-3900.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the *Idaho Economic Forecast*, which is published four times a year, are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No Charge
Idaho Resident	$10.00 per year
Non-Idaho Resident	$20.00 per year

To subscribe, send the following information and appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Statehouse, Room 122
Boise, Idaho 83720-1000

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

Subscriber Category

Idaho State Government _____

Idaho Resident _____

Non-Idaho Resident _____

Enclosed is payment of $ _____ for _____ years.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
JULY 1991

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)										
Current $	3772	4015	4232	4516	4874	5201	5465	5660	6002	6343
% Ch	10.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.6	6.0	5.7
1982 $	3501	3619	3718	3845	4017	4118	4157	4154	4276	4385
% Ch	6.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.0	-0.1	2.9	2.5
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	10357	10869	11198	11841	12751	13953	15210	16045	16985	18079
% Ch	5.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	7.7	9.4	9.0	5.5	5.9	6.4
U.S. (Billions)	3109	3325	3526	3766	4071	4384	4646	4807	5092	5408
% Ch	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	6.0	3.5	5.9	6.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$										
Idaho (Millions)	9587	9737	9792	9900	10262	10744	11153	11303	11555	11862
% Ch	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.7	4.7	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.7
U.S. (Billions)	2878	2979	3084	3149	3277	3376	3407	3386	3464	3549
% Ch	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	0.9	-0.6	2.3	2.4
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	4.549	4.337	4.166	3.414	3.335	4.689	5.881	5.661	6.023	6.418
% Ch	2.1	-4.7	-3.9	-18.0	-2.3	40.6	25.4	-3.8	6.4	6.5
U.S. (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.630	1.488	1.381	1.203	1.026	1.150	1.233
% Ch	3.6	-1.4	4.0	-10.0	-8.7	-7.2	-12.9	-14.7	12.2	7.2
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho (Thousands)	330.2	335.9	328.3	333.5	348.3	366.0	385.3	396.1	405.1	414.9
% Ch	3.9	1.7	-2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	2.8	2.3	2.4
U.S. (Millions)	94.5	97.5	99.5	102.2	105.5	108.4	110.3	109.3	110.3	112.0
% Ch	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.8	-1.0	0.9	1.6
FINANCIAL MARKETS										
Federal Funds Rate	10.2	8.1	6.8	6.7	7.6	9.2	8.1	6.1	7.1	6.9
Bank Prime Rate	12.0	9.9	8.3	8.2	9.3	10.9	10.0	8.9	9.4	9.0
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.3	9.2	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.5
INFLATION										
GNP Price Deflator	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.1
Personal Consumption Deflator	3.8	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.7
Consumer Price Index	4.4	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.8

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
JULY 1991

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GNP (BILLIONS)												
Current $	5375	5443	5515	5527	5562	5610	5693	5777	5875	5967	6046	6121
% Ch	6.7	5.1	5.3	0.9	2.5	3.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.1
1982 $	4151	4155	4170	4153	4127	4132	4163	4196	4234	4267	4292	4311
% Ch	1.7	0.4	1.4	-1.6	-2.6	0.5	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.3	1.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	14926	15174	15149	15589	15758	15936	16125	16363	16621	16865	17100	17354
% Ch	15.4	6.8	-0.7	12.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.1
U.S. (Billions)	4563	4622	4679	4719	4737	4770	4826	4895	4979	5056	5126	5206
% Ch	8.6	5.3	5.0	3.5	1.6	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$												
Idaho (Millions)	11139	11223	11058	11191	11216	11273	11328	11396	11468	11528	11582	11644
% Ch	8.0	3.1	-5.8	4.9	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1
U.S. (Billions)	3405	3419	3415	3387	3372	3374	3390	3409	3435	3456	3472	3493
% Ch	1.7	1.6	-0.4	-3.2	-1.8	0.3	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.4
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	6.229	5.744	5.710	5.844	5.806	5.576	5.539	5.721	5.788	5.996	6.099	6.211
% Ch	41.3	-27.7	-2.4	9.7	-2.6	-14.9	-2.6	13.8	4.8	15.1	7.1	7.6
U.S. (Millions)	1.433	1.204	1.131	1.042	0.913	0.994	1.072	1.123	1.150	1.150	1.143	1.158
% Ch	26.4	-50.2	-22.2	-27.8	-41.0	40.4	35.4	20.3	10.0	0.1	-2.6	5.4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	378.9	383.6	387.9	391.0	393.5	395.2	396.8	398.8	401.4	404.0	406.4	408.7
% Ch	5.9	5.0	4.5	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
U.S. (Millions)	109.9	110.5	110.7	110.2	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.6	110.1	110.5	110.9
% Ch	2.6	2.3	0.4	-1.6	-2.4	-1.5	-0.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.7	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.9
Bank Prime Rate	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7
INFLATION												
GNP Price Deflator	4.8	4.7	3.7	2.8	5.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Personal Consumption Deflator	6.8	3.6	5.4	6.9	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9
Consumer Price Index	7.4	3.9	6.9	7.0	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The U.S. recession is near its bottom, but the recovery will be sluggish. The recent evidence of strength has become clear. Although the threat of a longer recession remains, it appears less likely than it did previously. Unfortunately, the recession has not cured all of the problems that were slowing the economy before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Heavy personal and corporate debt, large government deficits, and high real interest rates remain. These negatives will not prevent a recovery, but they will slow it down.

The 1991-92 recovery is expected to be only half as strong as the average postwar expansion. DRI estimates the U.S. economy will experience only 3.3% real growth between the second quarter of 1991 and the second quarter of 1992, about half the postwar average of 6.7% real growth for the four quarters following a recession. Weakness in consumer spending is the major reason the economy's recovery will be below par. It is expected to contribute only 1.3% to GNP growth over the next year, compared with an average of 3.1%. Housing, contributing only 0.4% growth, is another soft spot and inventories will rebound only half as much as normal. Not all sectors will perform below average, however. Business investment, trade, and government spending will be roughly in line with their historical norms.

Not surprisingly, the major risk to the current forecast is consumer spending. If consumers delay spending longer than anticipated, the recession could be prolonged. On the other hand, consumers may rebound quickly. If that happens, the economy could grow faster in each year of the forecast period than was originally believed. (Note: Both of these scenarios are presented in the "Alternative Forecasts" section of this publication.) A growing worry is that recovery might be brief, followed by a second recession late next year, similar to the 1991 - 1992 recession.

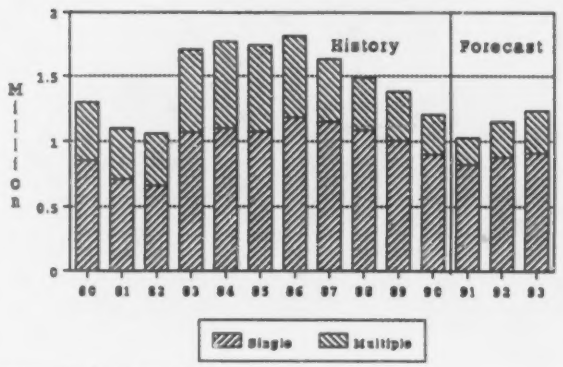
In summary, the U.S. economy is expected to experience a sluggish recovery. According to DRI, real GNP will actually decline by 0.1% this year, but this will be the only decline during the forecast period. Real GNP is expected to grow by 2.9% in 1992 and by 2.5% in 1993. More detailed analyses of several major national economic sectors follows.

SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECTORS

Housing: The U.S. housing industry appears to have bottomed out in January and is on its way to a long awaited, albeit tame, recovery. The most notable sign of the industry's turnaround can be found in preliminary new and existing home sales data. Fueled by falling mortgage interest rates and rising consumer confidence, these two measures have posted monthly increases since January of this year. Specifically, sales of existing homes rose 3.4% to 3.3 million units in April, their highest level since last August. New home sales moved up 1.2% to a 500,000 unit annual rate, their best showing since last September. Even

housing starts rose by 5.7% to a 778,000 unit annual rate, and the 7.7% jump in single-family unit permits in April points toward another increase for starts in May. Unlike single-family housing starts, multi-family starts have remained abysmal, and the recent sluggishness of permit activity indicates more trouble ahead for this category in the near term. Total housing starts will improve through the forecast period, pausing only briefly in 1992 when mortgage rates rise above 10%. The key contributors will be a rebound in consumer confidence, unusually affordable home prices and mortgage rates, and an easing of the credit crunch on multi-family construction. However, the recovery's pace will be weighed down by the anticipated low number of household formations. For example, DRI points out that new households formed in the year ended March 1990 was its third-lowest level since World War II. <u>In summary, total U.S. housing starts are projected to climb from 1.03 million units in 1991, to 1.15 million units in 1992, and to 1.23 million units in 1993.</u>

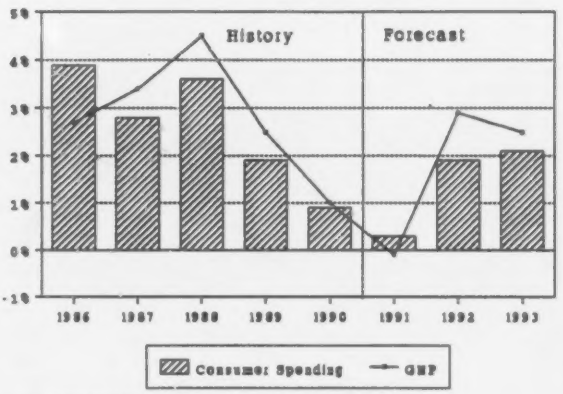
U.S. Housing Starts



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Consumer Spending: Real consumer spending is expected to begin growing slowly after bottoming out in 1991's first quarter. Hardest hit by this slowdown will be the durable goods sector, and especially the autos and parts category. According to DRI, auto and parts spending is expected to have fallen at a 29.1% annual rate in the first quarter. The impact of this category on consumer spending can be more fully appreciated when one considers that if it were excluded, real consumer spending would have actually risen in the first quarter instead of declining. To be sure, falling consumer confidence has played a big part in the spending decline. However, declining real disposable income (real personal income less taxes) has also played a large role. No matter how elated consumers were after the Gulf War's quick conclusion, the reality of thin wallets and heavy debt burdens kept them from spending at a furious pace. Given the outlook for weak real disposable income growth during the forecast horizon (due to slow employment and wage growth), along with the possibility of higher state and local taxes, it seems likely that real spending will grow slowly. In the short-run, consumers are expected to dip into savings to help maintain the level of spending to which they have become accustomed. However, this strategy will be short lived,

Real Consumption vs. Real GNP Growth

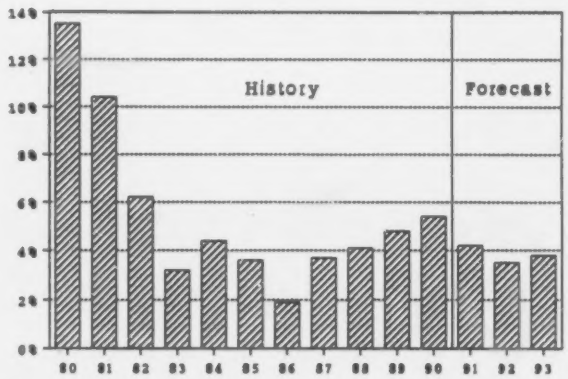


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

and the personal savings rate is expected to start rising again in the last quarter of this year. In summary, real consumer spending is forecast to grow an anemic 0.3% this year, increase by 1.9% next year, and rise by 2.1% in 1993.

Inflation: Inflation is not expected to set off any alarms during the forecast period. Kept in check by a diligent Fed and a combination of short- and long-term factors that will put downward pressure on prices, consumer inflation (as measured by the CPI) is forecast to remain below 5% through 1993. The two most notable short-term factors that will help keep a lid on overall price increases are falling energy prices and the rising dollar. The former will erase the energy price run ups that occurred since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. With the war resolved, the so-called "war premium" has been removed and oil prices are once again largely being determined by market forces. Current and future conditions do not suggest a rapid escalation in oil prices in the near future. The other short-term factor, the rising dollar will impact prices less directly then falling oil prices. As the dollar rises, import goods become relatively less expensive compared to domestic products. Under these conditions, domestic producers in competition with foreign companies will have to exercise restraint in rising prices if they wish to maintain their market shares. A long-term factor that will help U.S. companies remain competitive is rising productivity. Simply put, companies will be better able to absorb wage increases because they will be able to produce more output per unit of labor. However, labor market conditions do not suggest that wage inflation will rage out of control. In fact, given the expected slack in the labor market, wages and salaries should grow by under 4% annually through 1993.

Consumer Price Inflation

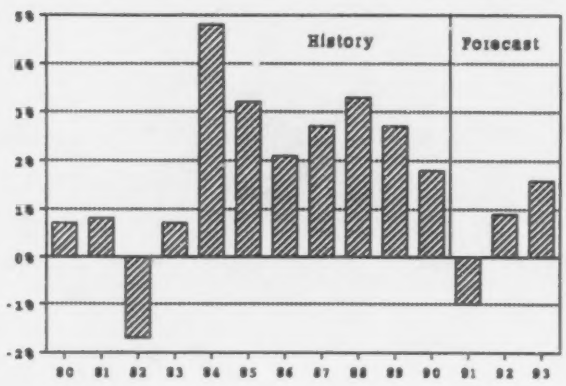


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Employment and Labor Force: This recession will be noted for the swiftness with which employers cut jobs. From its peak in June 1990 (the month before the recession started) to April 1991, 1.6 million jobs have been lost. Even adjusting for the loss of 300,000 temporary census workers, the decline is a substantial 1.3 million. While many sectors of the economy experienced job losses, the manufacturing, trade, and construction sectors were especially hard hit. Manufacturing shed 800,000 jobs from last June to this April, while both construction and trade payrolls have been shaved by one half million each over this same period. Unfortunately, manufacturing has been hit even harder than noted above because this

sector's employment started declining over a year before the recession's start. Measured from that point, manufacturing employment has dropped by 1.2 million. While employers seem to have wasted no time in letting go of workers, they will not be as anxious to rehire them. In fact, employment will start growing only after the stock market and home and car sales recoveries are under way. Given the activity in these areas since last winter, it appears that employment should have started growing mid-year. However, data for that period gives mixed signals. DRI points out that total establishment employment rose (by 59,000) in May for the first time in almost a year, but the civilian unemployment rate also rose to 6.9% in that month. Although employment began to show some signs of life this spring, it is not expected to totally get back on track until this fall. Thus, U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to drop by 1% this year, increase by 0.9% next year, then rise by 1.6% in 1993.

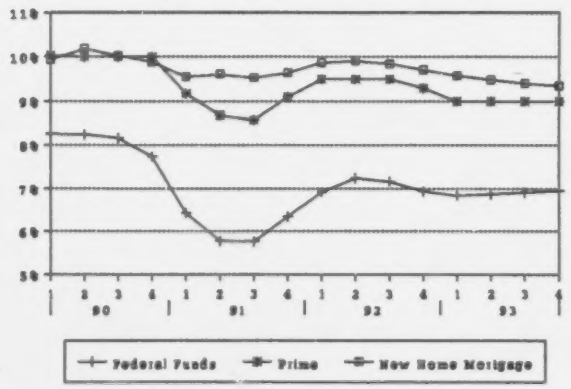
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment Growth



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Financial Markets: Although the Fed has adopted a less restrictive monetary policy during the current recession, it has not completely abandoned its fight against inflation. In fact, it is expected to resume that battle as soon as it is convinced the economy is recovering, and that will probably happen sooner than later. This spring and early summer, Chairman Alan Greenspan continued to make comments that he believed the economy was indeed recovering. Thus, DRI believes that short-term interest rates will bottom out by mid-year than begin to rise. For example the federal funds rate is expected to hover near 5.75% during the second and third quarters of this year then jump by nearly 60 basis points during the last quarter and rise through the second quarter of next year. The Federal Reserve will find it necessary to loosen its policy again, beginning in the second half of 1992, in an attempt to fight persistently high unemployment. Over the forecast period, the Fed will once again be asked to maintain economic growth in a fragile environment and control inflation as well. Too loose a policy would fuel inflationary fires, but a too restrictive policy could plunge the economy into another recession.

Selected U.S. Interest Rates

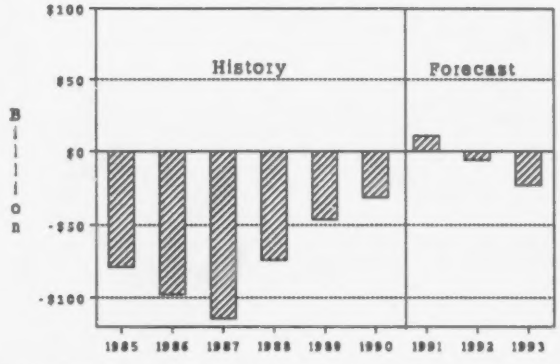


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Business Investment: Like the caboose of a long train, business investment will be the last to feel the pull of the economic recovery. While the stock market and housing industry have already started to recover, and employment should begin improving soon, nonresidential fixed investment's recovery will be delayed until the third quarter of 1991. The growth in that quarter will be due to the wide-spread recovery in the real producers' durable equipment spending, which is expected to grow at a 9.2% annual rate in that quarter. Not only will real spending in this category initiate the recovery in nonresidential fixed investment, it will help to sustain it, growing by 10.5% in 1992 and by 10.2% in 1993. The other component of real nonresidential fixed investment, structures, will take longer to improve. Weighed down by overbuilding in the 1980s, real spending on structures will not experience an increase until the second quarter of next year--nearly a year after producers' durable equipment recovers. As a result of this weakness, structures will not experience an annual increase until 1993, when it grows by nearly 10%. Overall, real spending on nonresidential fixed investments is expected to decline by 3.7% in 1991, grow by 8.1% in 1992, and expand by 10.1% in 1993.

International Trade: The United States is expected to post its first trade surplus in nearly a decade this year. Specifically, the trade balance will be $10.8 billion, an improvement over last year's $31.3 billion deficit. Unfortunately, the surplus is due largely to a one-time improvement in net transfers to foreigners due to payments for the Persian Gulf War. Unfortunately, when these payments are completed, the trade balance will once again slip into a deficit. In the past, the government generally made more transfer payments to foreigners than it received from them. In 1990, for example, the U.S. paid out $15.5 billion more than it received. However, in 1991, it will actually receive nearly $21 billion more than it paid out--the first time it has been a net recipient of foreign aid since the Revolutionary War. The 1991 trade balance will also be aided by the projected decline in imports caused by the recession. This partially explains why the merchandise trade balance improves in 1991 despite merchandise exports growing by only an anticipated 2.7% in that year. Beginning next year, however, imports, bolstered by the recovering U.S. economy and stronger dollar, will grow faster than exports, which will reflect weaker growth abroad. This combination will cause the merchandise trade deficit to rise to $86 billion in 1992 and $112.6 billion in 1993. Given the growing merchandise trade deficit and the removal of the one-time war payments, the U.S. total trade balance is expected to rise to $5.9 billion in 1992 and to $23.3 billion in 1993.

U.S. Trade Balance

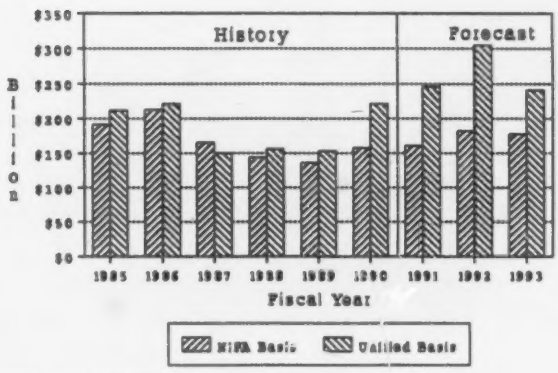


Source: DRI\McGraw-Hill

Government: The outlook for the federal deficit has either improved or deteriorated compared to the previous *Forecast* depending on how it is measured. Measured on the National Income Product Accounts (NIPA) basis, it has improved. At the midpoint of fiscal year 1991 U.S. government outlays

were around $70 million below the Bush Administration's projections and tax receipts were about $4 billion higher than anticipated. The major reasons for the lower outlays include: $27 billion in negative foreign transfer payments due to foreign contributions towards the Persian Gulf War effort, lower ($21 billion) grants-in-aid payments, reduced ($9 billion) goods and services purchases, decreased ($8 billion) transfer payments, and lower ($6 billion) net interest payments. Given these conditions, it is not surprising that DRI has lowered its federal deficit (NIPA basis) projections. Specifically, the deficit is expected to be $160.9 billion in fiscal year 1991 (due in large part to the one-time influx of foreign payments), $182 billion in 1992, and $178 billion in 1993. In the previous *Forecast* the NIPA federal deficit was projected to be $179.3 billion in fiscal year 1991, $192.6 billion in 1992, and $185.2 billion in 1993. Unfortunately, the outlook for federal budget measure on a unified basis has actually worsened. The chief discrepancy between the NIPA and Unified Budget deficit measures is spending for thrift and bank depositor bailouts. Since thrifts are being sold more slowly and for lower prices than earlier assumed, the Unified Budget deficit has been raised. The current forecast shows it at $245.2 billion in fiscal year 1991, $305 billion in 1992, and $240.9 billion in 1993. This deficit measure was previously forecast to be $299.3 billion in fiscal year 1991, $297.1 billion in 1992, and $230.2 billion in 1993. Interestingly, whether measured on the NIPA or unified basis, the federal deficit is actually expected to improve from 1992 to 1993.

Federal Government Deficit



Source: DRI\McGraw-Hill

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Idaho has been one of the brightest spots in the nation during the recession. While national economic statistics revealed a bleak picture of the U.S. economy earlier this year, Idaho employment and income statistics portrayed a much different picture. From the second quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of 1991, Idaho nonagricultural employment has grown by an estimated 2.6% and its nonfarm personal income is expected to have risen by almost 5% over the same period. In contrast, national nonagricultural employment actually declined by about 1% from the second quarter of 1990 to the first quarter of this year and personal income grew by a projected 2.5%. Not only has Idaho employment grown faster than national employment growth, it recently enjoyed the strongest growth in the nation. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Idaho displaced Nevada as the national job growth champion in the first quarter of this year.

Although Idaho's economy has grown during this recession, not all of its sectors have been immune from negative effects of the national downturn. Both lumber and wood products and mining have taken notable hits. The current forecast shows lumber and wood product employment dropping by about 9% from the first quarter of last year to the first quarter of this year. Over this same period, mining employment growth is expected to remain flat. However, it is expected to suffer major declines in the two following quarters, and recent events support this prognosis. Sunshine Mine reduced its work force by about 300, the Bunker Limited Partnership (the owner of the Bunker Hill mine and smelter) has filed for bankruptcy, and about 100 employees were laid off at the Cyprus Thompson Creek molybdenum mine near Challis. As with the previous recession, both of these sectors have not managed to escape losses.

An important difference between this recession and the previous one, however, is the number of sectors that have experienced employment losses. Relatively few of the state's sectors have experienced declines compared to the widespread losses that occurred in the previous recession. For example, only five of the state's employment sectors (lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass; other durable manufacturing; mining; and federal government) will end the recession with less jobs than they had when it started. In comparison, 13 sectors suffered employment declines in the last recession. Looked at another way, during this recession job losses have been limited to a few sectors, while losses were recorded in both the durable and nondurable manufacturing sectors as well as in several nonmanufacturing sectors in the previous recession.

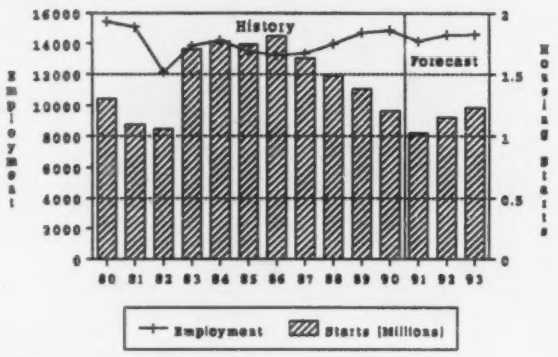
Looking past the recession, Idaho's economic outlook remains positive. In general, both employment and real personal income are expected to slow from their recent brisk paces but remain positive through the forecast period and outpace their national counterparts. Specifically, Idaho nonagricultural employment is forecast to expand by 2.8% this year, by 2.3% next year, and by 2.4% in 1993. Idaho real nonfarm personal income is expected to grow by 2.0% in 1991, by 3.3% in 1992, and by 3.3% in 1993.

The first three years of this decade will be much more positive than the first three years of the 1980s. Instead of massive job losses, runaway inflation, and a severe recession, this decade's first years will bring steady job growth, inflation under 5%, and mild recession. The combination of strong employment and personal income growth will make Idaho's economy the envy of the nation.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC SECTORS

Lumber and Wood Products: Idaho's lumber and wood products sector will fare better in this recession than it did in the 1981-82 recession. In the 1981-82 recession, lumber and wood product employment plunged by over 25% in just four quarters. Employment went from 16,013 in the first quarter of 1981 to 11,954 in the first quarter of 1982--a job loss of over 4,059. While not painless, the expected job loss during this recession will be less severe. The current forecast calls for lumber and wood product employment to fall from its 15,300 peak in the first quarter of last year to a 13,974 trough in this year's first quarter, about a 9% loss from peak to trough. This sector's resilience to the current recession is due in large part to the same factors that have helped it grow from 1987 to 1990, a time when U.S. housing starts were falling. These factors include the trend to larger, single-family housing, the growing importance of the repair and remodeling sector, the expanding product base of Idaho's manufacturers, the modernization of this sector since the last recession, and, up until recently, the strength of the California real estate market. While these factors have dampened the impact of the housing recession, they were not strong enough to offset all the negative factors. One of the most influential of these was the recent profit squeeze caused by simultaneously rising raw log prices and falling lumber and wood product prices. In the past, log and lumber prices have generally risen and fallen in tandem. However, the recent concerns over curtailed public land timber harvests have sent log prices upwards at a time when the weak housing market was putting downward pressure on lumber and wood prices. Under these conditions, many mills have either had to either curtail or cease operations. In the short run, the recovery of the housing sector should put upward pressure on lumber and wood product prices, which should help profit margins. However, the availability of logs from public lands remains uncertain, and it will be one of the biggest challenges facing this sector in the long run. Like U.S. housing starts, Idaho lumber and wood product employment will grow slowly over the forecast period. In fact, by 1993 this sector's employment is expected to be 14,606--about 300 less than its 1990 level.

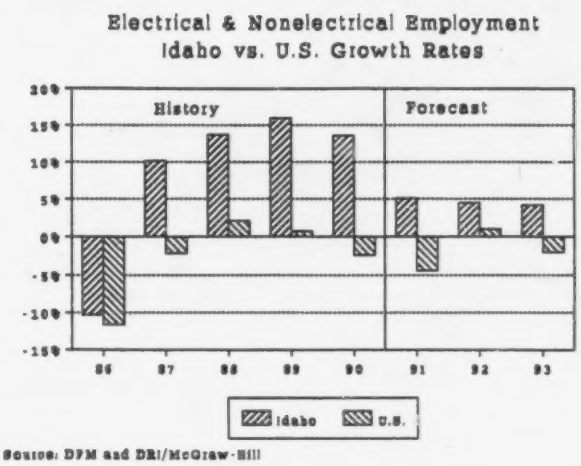
Idaho Lumber & Wood Products Employment and U.S Housing Starts



Source: DFM and DRI/McGraw-Hill

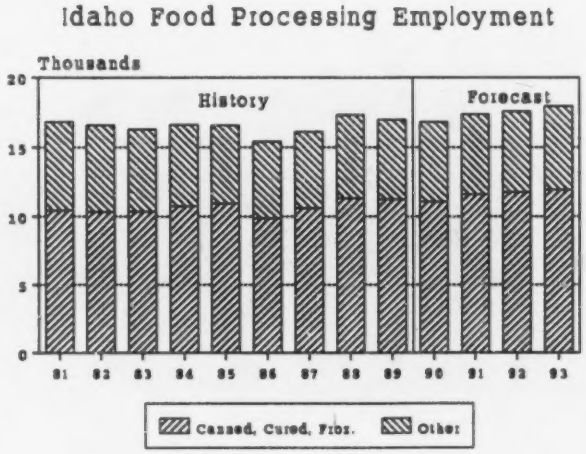
Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery: The outlook for the Gem State's electrical and nonelectrical sector remains bright. While it will not be able to match the double-digit growth rates it enjoyed over the last four years, employment growth should remain positive and outpace its national counterpart through 1993. In fact, this sector is projected to steadily move towards becoming the state's largest durable manufacturing employer. That title currently belongs to the lumber and wood products sector, which had just under 15,000 jobs in 1990. In comparison, there were about 12,600 positions in the electrical and nonelectrical sector in 1990. The former's employment should be 14,606 in 1993 while the latter's employment is forecast to be 14,415--a gap of only about 200. The strong growth forecast for the electrical and nonelectrical sector results from its ability to exploit emerging trends in the computer industry. One of the most important trends is the move from impact printers to laser printers. Hewlett-Packard designs and builds components for its highly acclaimed and well-received line of laser

printers at its Boise site. Another trend that will benefit the company is the growing popularity of local area networks (LANs). One product that exploits this trend is the recently introduced HP-IIISi printer that connects directly to a LAN. In addition, the company also manufactures computer storage devices that are used on LANs. The other major local employer is Micron Technology. It stands to gain from the trend towards the increased memory requirements of new computer hardware and software. However, not all the trends it faces are positive. For example, Japanese manufacturers are expected to continue to dominate the world market for memory devices. However, Micron should benefit from the recent American-Japanese agreement to expand American access to the Japanese semiconductor market. Micron already has an agreement with Sanyo to distribute its products in Japan. The two companies have also entered into an agreement where Sanyo will pay Micron royalties for the right to use its design and process technology. Total electrical and nonelectrical machinery employment is forecast to expand by 5.1% in 1991, 4.5% in 1992, and by 4.2% in 1993.



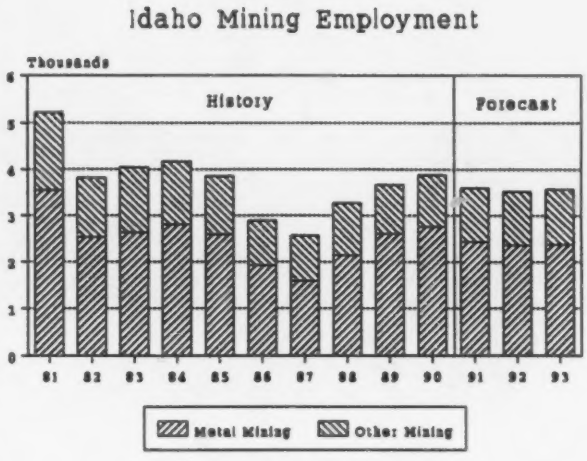
Source: DFM and DRI/McGraw-Hill

Food Processing: Idaho's food processing sector is the state's single largest manufacturing employer, accounting for over a quarter of its manufacturing jobs in 1990. The lion's share of this sector's employment is in its canned, cured, and frozen category. In 1990, nearly two-thirds of all food processing employees worked in this category. This important category should continue to benefit from those trends that have driven the demand for fast foods and convenience foods. These factors include the increasing number of single- or two-person households, the rising number of women in the labor force, the growing number of microwave ovens in homes and work places, and the growing role of children in family food purchase decisions. While the U.S. will remain the largest market for Idaho's food products for the foreseeable future, the westernization of foreign diets and the move towards more consumer-based economies worldwide point towards continued growth abroad. Demand has been especially strong in Japan. In 1990, Japan accounted for nearly 40% of U.S. frozen food exports. Idaho's potato processors seem especially well positioned to take advantage of this growth. Of the frozen food products sold to Japan, french fries accounted for 41% of the total value--about the same share as other frozen vegetables and citrus juices combined. Food processing employment will also be bolstered by the opening of Le Sueur's $36 million cheese processing plant in Jerome. At full operation the plant will employ up to 125 people and process



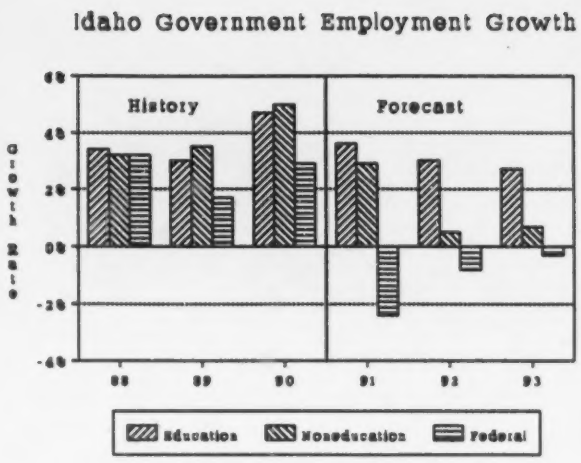
2.1 million gallons of milk per day. The outlook for food processing employment is for slow, steady growth. After falling by 1% in 1990, it is expected to increase by 3.3% in 1991, 1.1% in 1992, and by 2.2% in 1993.

Mining: The Gem State's metal mining industry has fallen on hard times. After posting significant gains in the previous three years, employment in this category is expected to decline. The current slide began during the last quarter of 1990, when several large northern Idaho mines curtailed their operations. The decline continued into this year, as Sunshine Mining Company laid off nearly 300 workers this June. While low silver prices deserve much of the blame for the industry's current woes, falling lead and zinc prices have also hurt. Previously, strong prices for lead and zinc helped to dampen the impact of the plunge in silver prices. Unfortunately, weaknesses in the demand for durable goods (namely automobiles and major household appliances) have put downward pressure on zinc and lead prices. Without the buffer afforded by high zinc and lead prices, several mines have curtailed operations or shut down. Currently, only three of Shoshone County's major mines are operating. Unfortunately, metal mining is also suffering in the southern part of the state. About 100 workers at Cyprus Thompson Creek's molybdenum mine near Challis lost their jobs last spring due to low prices. Not all the recent news regarding the mining industry has been negative, however. Salmon National Forest officials recently cleared the way for the development of Meridian Gold Company's $60 million Beartrack gold project. Company officials expect that it will employ about 150 people when it opens in the fall of 1992. Unfortunately, the adverse conditions facing the state's mining sector are not expected to ease quickly, and this sector's employment is projected to experience back-to-back declines in 1991 and 1992. The next annual increase should occur in 1993, when Idaho mining employment rises by 1.3%.



Federal, State, and Local Government: Idaho's government sectors will offer mixed prospects during the forecast period. The strongest growth should occur in the state and local sectors, as they rise to meet the needs of the growing population and growing economy. State and local employment growth will also be fueled by the continuing trend of shifting federal programs to local governments and rising federal mandates. One of the most notable changes affecting this sector was the passage of House Bill 366 during the 1991 legislative session. Billed as the "truth in taxation law," it would virtually remove the current 5% budget growth cap from Idaho taxing districts. However, this law is controversial. In fact, one citizens' group has already started a petition drive to place an initiative on the 1992 ballot that would restrict tax levies to 1% of the total property value. If it became law, the resulting levy cap could severely restrict Idaho local government employment growth after 1992. At this point, however, the effects of this proposal have not been incorporated into the forecast. As a result, the current forecast remains similar to the previous one. Education employment is expected to grow by 3.6% in 1991, by 3.0% 1992, and by 2.7% in 1993. Local government employment will be slightly less robust. It is

projected to expand by 2.9% this year, by 0.5% next year, and by 0.7% in 1993. The outlook for federal government employment is weak. Given the likelihood of federal belt tightening to help battle the budget deficit, this sector's employment is projected to decline over the next three years. However, not all the news is negative. Late this spring, Mountain Home Air Force Base in Elmore County was taken off the list of installations to be closed, and personnel levels at the base could swell in the future if the proposed composite aircraft wing is located at the base. Another source of uncertainty affecting federal employment is the future direction of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). There is the possibility that its mission could also be expanded in the future. However, no final decisions regarding either of these projects have been made.

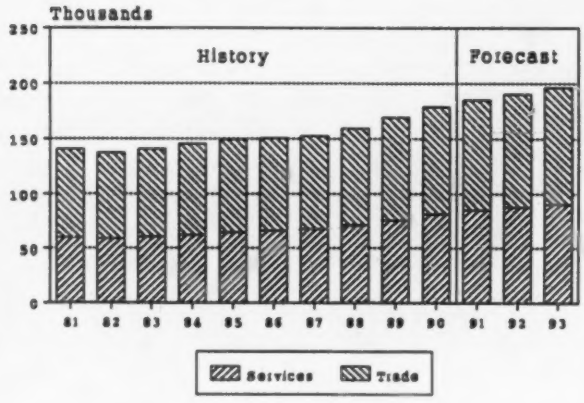


Chemicals and Allied Products: Idaho's chemical sector consists mainly of the phosphate industry. FMC and Monsanto produce elemental phosphorus for industrial feedstock and Simplot and Nu-West manufacture fertilizer. As such, the health of this industry is directly correlated to the demand for agricultural chemicals. Unfortunately, the recent performance of this sector has been less than favorable. The agricultural chemical production index dropped 2.9% last year (1990) and is expected to fall by 4% this year. Despite these declines, Idaho chemical employment grew by just under 1% in 1990. Some of this growth is attributable to increased employment and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Since 1984, some of Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Chemical's employees have been classified in the chemical sector. These employees were previously counted under the business services category. The chemical processing component may prove to be this sector's growth engine in the future. Westinghouse announced plans recently that it plans to add 300 workers at its Idaho Chemical Processing Plant over the next two years. This and the forecasted rally in agricultural chemical production point toward growth in this sector over the forecast period. Specifically, employment is slated to increase by 2.5% this year, 3% next year, and 3.5% in 1993.

Trade And Services: The trade and service sectors contribute heavily to the state's employment base; combined, they account for nearly one out of every two jobs. As domestic sectors, employment in these two categories is highly correlated to Idaho real personal income. However, this is not the only correlation that can be made. It also appears that the recent growth in tourism has influenced these sectors. This is especially noticeable in locations, such as Coeur d'Alene, where heavy investment in tourism has transformed the local economies. And the investment in tourism continues. For example, Schweitzer Mountain near Sandpoint is currently in the process of a ten-year, $100-million expansion. Trade employment has been bolstered by the completion of shopping malls in several of Idaho's major cities. While providing shopping options for residents, they also have been a draw for out-of-state visitors. Another factor influencing the sectors' employment has been structural changes in the economy. For example, the increasing number of women in the work force and rising single-parent households have raised the demand for such services as child care and housekeeping and trade items like food eaten

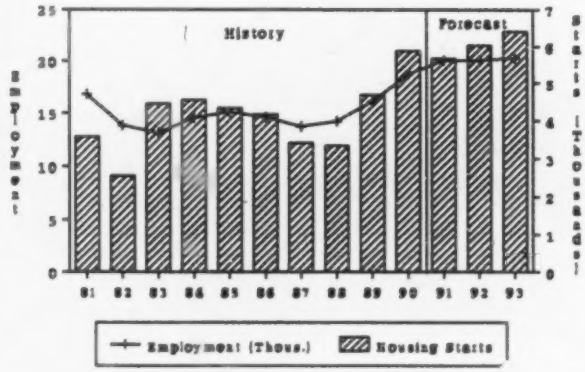
away from home. Business services employment has grown because of changes in the way many companies now operate. Instead of taking on additional permanent employees to meet production peaks, many manufactures tap temporary employment agencies for workers. These workers are classified as business service employees and are counted as employees of the employment agencies, regardless of the tasks they perform. Trade employment growth is expected to post annual increases of 2.4% to 2.9% through 1993. After a 4.7% growth spike in 1991, service employment increases are expected to hover near a 3% annual rate.

Idaho Services and Trade Employment



Construction: Idaho construction employment continued to grow in the first quarter despite falling Idaho housing starts. According to adjusted employment data, construction employment grew at a robust 9.2% annual rate during this year's first quarter, helping it top the 20,000 job level. In the same quarter, Idaho single-family housing starts declined at a 1% annual rate and multiple-family housing starts continued its recent slide, falling at a 11.6% annual rate. There are several reasons why construction grew as housing starts shrank. First, the sales of existing and new homes remains high. This would benefit the repair and remodeling sector because most homes are remodeled within three years of being purchased.

Idaho Construction Employment & Housing Starts



This would also partially accounts for the strong showing of the special trades category of the construction sector. Second, the number of starts do not account for quality differences in houses. For example, the rising median price for houses in Idaho not only account for general housing appreciation, but also the trend towards larger, custom homes which require more, specialized labor. Three, construction is also being bolstered by public work and commercial projects. Thus, while there is a strong correlation between housing starts and construction employment, the former is not the sole determinant of the latter. On an annual basis, construction employment is expected to rise by 7.2% this year, grow by 0.1% next year, then increase by 0.9% in 1993. Idaho housing starts are forecast to fall by 3.8% in 1991, increase by 6.4% in 1992, and grow by 6.5% in 1993.

FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose future growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an affect at the state level. In order to account for the affects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses DRI's most current forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as local manufacturing plant expansions, are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlook for several key Idaho and national economic series has changed from the April 1991 to the July 1991 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The April 1991 forecast was based on DRI's March 1991 U.S. macroeconomic forecast, and the July 1991 forecast is driven by DRI's June 1991 forecast.

The table on the opposite page highlights the changes to the forecast of several national and Idaho economic indicators since the last *Idaho Economic Forecast* was published. As this table shows, the outlook for the U.S. economy is for slower growth than previously forecast. This is especially noticeable in the comparison of real GNP. While there is little difference in 1991, the gap between its current and previous forecasted levels widens as time passes. Specifically, in 1992 it is 0.3% lower and in 1993 it is 0.8% lower. A review of U.S. personal income reveals a similar pattern. U.S. nominal personal income is 0.3% lower in 1991, 0.4% lower in 1992, and 0.6% lower in 1993. The differences in income are even larger when they are adjusted for inflation. Specifically, U.S. real personal income is 0.6% less in 1991, 1% less in 1992, and 1.5% less in 1993.

The widening gap between the current and previous forecasts is also present in the national employment projections. Specifically, total nonagricultural employment is 0.3% lower this year, 0.6% lower next year, and 1.1% lower in 1993. This pattern is also apparent in the components of employment: manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. The former is off by 0.6% in 1991, 0.6% in 1992, and 0.8% in 1993. The latter is 0.3% lower in 1991, 0.6% lower in 1992, and 1.1% lower in 1993.

The outlook for Idaho's economy has improved. In fact, unlike U.S. employment, Idaho nonagricultural employment is expected to grow stronger in each year of the forecast. Specifically, Idaho nonagricultural employment is 0.6% stronger in 1991, 0.9% higher in 1992, and 1.3% stronger in 1993. This is the result of the nonmanufacturing sector growing stronger each year, which is strong enough to offset the narrowing gap between the current and previous forecasts of Idaho manufacturing employment (see table).

Interestingly, Idaho personal income will not display a similar pattern to Idaho nonagricultural employment. While it will be higher in each year, the gap between the current and past forecasts will narrow over time. For example, Idaho nominal personal income is 1.4% higher in 1991, 1.2% higher in 1992, and 1.2% higher in 1993. The gap narrows even more quickly for real Idaho income. Specifically, it is 1.1% higher in 1991, 0.6% higher in 1992, and just 0.3% higher in 1993.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN APRIL 1991 AND JULY 1991 FORECASTS

	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)				
Current $	2	27	12	-9
% Difference	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.1
1982 $	1	-1	-15	-37
% Difference	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-0.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $				
Idaho (Millions)	145	223	202	223
% Difference	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
U.S. (Billions)	0	-14	-22	-32
% Difference	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$				
Idaho (Millions)	106	120	67	38
% Difference	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.3
U.S. (Billions)	0	-22	-37	-54
% Difference	0.0	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT				
Idaho	-142	2,170	3,629	5,309
% Difference	-0.0	0.6	0.9	1.3
U.S. (Thousands)	-1	-364	-708	-1,198
% Difference	-0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1
MANUFACTURING				
Idaho	17	410	270	138
% Difference	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
U.S. (Thousands)	-1	-111	-107	-158
% Difference	-0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8
NON-MANUFACTURING				
Idaho	-161	1,761	3,358	5,170
% Difference	-0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5
U.S. (Thousands)	-1	-254	-600	-1,040
% Difference	-0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1
FINANCIAL MARKETS				
Federal Funds Rate	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8
Bank Prime Rate	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.6
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.6
INFLATION				
GNP Price Deflator	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
Personal Consumption Deflator	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4
Consumer Price Index	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.1

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

DRI's June 1991 baseline forecast has been assigned a 55% probability of occurrence. Major assumptions of this forecast include: the Fed tightening monetary policy in the first half of next year, then loosening it; consumer price inflation remaining well below 5% annually; the civilian unemployment rate peaking at 6.8% this year and falling to 6.3% in 1993; the dollar rising slightly in both 1991 and 1992, then retrenching slightly in 1993; foreign growth weaker than U.S. economic growth at the end of this year and the beginning of next year, but stronger otherwise; oil prices below $20 per barrel through 1992; real disposable income recovering in 1992; and the savings rate rising from 3.7% this year to 4.2% in 1993.

While the baseline forecast represents the most likely path for the economy, the uncertainties surrounding key factors suggest that other outcomes are also possible. To account for this, DRI produces alternative forecasts based on different assumptions for these variables. Two of these alternative forecasts, their probabilities of occurrence, and their impacts on the state's economy are discussed below.

The first alternative discussed below shows the U.S. economy suffering a more severe recession than in the baseline scenario. However, the outlook for the economy may not be as bad as this implies. First, its probability of occurrence is 20%--just one-third the probability of the baseline forecast. Second, the optimistic forecast, in which the economy does better than in the baseline, has a probability of 15%--just slightly less than the pessimistic scenario. Thus, the odds are three to one that the U.S. economy will not slip into a more severe recession than in the baseline scenario.

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

As in the baseline scenario, the future path of consumer spending plays a major role in both of the alternative forecasts discussed below. The first scenario covered is the pessimistic alternative. It has been assigned a 20% probability of occurrence. In this alternative withering consumer confidence and consumer belt tightening brought upon by declining real per capita personal income, high debt burdens, and rising taxes lead to weaker consumer spending. In addition, other key factors also perform weakly. Construction and durable goods markets are further choked by tighter credit, larger down payments, and higher fees. Thus, both housing starts and retail automobile sales fall below baseline levels in this scenario. In addition, foreign growth slows. However, the merchandise trade situation actually improves because of weaker U.S. economy's impact on imports.

Given the weaker outlook for these critical factors, it is not surprising that the recession is both deeper and longer in this scenario. Specifically, real GNP declines by 2.5% from peak to trough and lasts through this year's third quarter. In contrast, real GNP only suffers a 1% peak-to-trough decline in the baseline forecast and bottoms out in the first quarter of this year. As a result of the weaker performance, real annual GNP growth does not match its baseline counterpart in 1991 and 1992. Specifically, it declines by 1.7% this year, grows by 1.6% next year, and increases by 3.5% in 1993. In comparison, real GNP declines by 0.1% in 1991, increases by 2.9% in 1992, and grows by 2.5% in 1993.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
JULY 1991

	BASELINE				PESSIMISTIC				OPTIMISTIC			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)												
Current $	5465	5660	6002	6343	5465	5581	5830	6165	5465	5667	6067	6437
% Ch	5.1	3.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	2.1	4.5	5.8	5.1	3.7	7.1	6.1
1982 $	4157	4154	4276	4385	4157	4088	4154	4299	4157	4160	4330	4460
% Ch	1.0	-0.1	2.9	2.5	1.0	-1.7	1.6	3.5	1.0	0.1	4.1	3.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	15210	16045	16985	18079	15210	16002	16779	17843	15210	16040	17001	18130
% Ch	9.0	5.5	5.9	6.4	9.0	5.2	4.9	6.3	9.0	5.5	6.0	6.6
U.S. (Billions)	4646	4807	5092	5408	4646	4774	4970	5263	4646	4809	5111	5446
% Ch	6.0	3.5	5.9	6.2	6.0	2.8	4.1	5.9	6.0	3.5	6.3	6.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$												
Idaho (Millions)	11153	11303	11555	11862	11153	11267	11440	11791	11153	11317	11625	11980
% Ch	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.8	1.0	1.5	3.1	3.8	1.5	2.7	3.0
U.S. (Billions)	3407	3386	3464	3549	3407	3362	3389	3478	3407	3393	3495	3599
% Ch	0.9	-0.6	2.3	2.4	0.9	-1.3	0.8	2.6	0.9	-0.4	3.0	3.0
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	385.3	396.1	405.1	414.9	385.3	394.8	401.3	412.1	385.3	396.2	406.8	417.5
% Ch	5.3	2.8	2.3	2.4	5.3	2.5	1.6	2.7	5.3	2.8	2.7	2.6
U.S. (Millions)	110.3	109.3	110.3	112.0	110.3	108.5	107.7	109.7	110.3	109.3	110.9	113.2
% Ch	1.8	-1.0	0.9	1.6	1.8	-1.7	-0.7	1.9	1.8	-0.9	1.4	2.0
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho (Thousands)	62.9	63.5	65.2	66.7	62.9	62.3	62.4	64.9	62.9	63.6	66.6	68.4
% Ch	3.8	1.0	2.7	2.3	3.8	-0.9	0.0	4.1	3.8	1.1	4.7	2.8
U.S. (Millions)	19.1	18.4	18.5	18.5	19.1	18.0	17.6	17.9	19.1	18.4	18.7	18.8
% Ch	-1.9	-3.7	0.6	0.1	-1.9	-5.4	-2.5	1.7	-1.9	-3.6	1.7	0.8
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho (Thousands)	322.4	332.6	339.9	348.2	322.4	332.5	338.9	347.3	322.4	332.6	340.2	349.1
% Ch	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.4	5.6	3.1	1.9	2.4	5.6	3.1	2.3	2.6
U.S. (Millions)	91.3	90.9	91.8	93.5	91.3	90.4	90.1	91.8	91.3	91.0	92.2	94.3
% Ch	2.6	-0.4	1.0	1.9	2.6	-0.9	-0.4	1.9	2.6	-0.3	1.4	2.3
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	8.1	6.1	7.1	6.9	8.1	5.6	5.4	6.4	8.1	6.0	7.0	7.1
Bank Prime Rate	10.0	8.9	9.4	9.0	10.0	8.6	7.6	8.4	10.0	8.8	9.4	9.2
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.5	9.1	9.2	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.3
INFLATION												
GNP Price Deflator	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	4.1	3.9	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.0
Personal Consumption Deflator	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.7	5.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.5
Consumer Price Index	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.8	5.4	4.2	3.2	3.3	5.4	4.0	3.1	3.6

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill

The severe recession causes both Idaho employment and personal income to grow slower than their baseline counterparts in 1991 and 1992. Weighed down by its weakened manufacturing sector, employment grows by just 2.5% in 1991 and by 1.6% in 1992. In contrast, the baseline's stronger manufacturing employment growth helps total employment expand by 2.8% in 1991 and 2.3% in 1992. The weaker employment outlook contributes to the lower Idaho personal income forecast. For example, Idaho real personal income grows 1% this year and 1.5% next year, compared to its baseline counterpart that is projected to increase 1.4% in 1991 and 2.2% in 1992. However, both employment and income are expected to grow stronger than their baseline counterparts in 1993, but this growth will not be strong enough to make up the ground loss in the previous two years.

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

Consumers also play a key role in DRI's optimistic scenario, but their actions are quite different than in the pessimistic scenario. Instead of stalling, consumer confidence revives in the second quarter and boosts consumer spending. In addition to consumer spending, several other favorable factors fall into place and help the economy perform stronger than in either the baseline or pessimistic scenarios. These include the Resolution Trust Corporation's finding it easier to sell off distressed properties, accelerating business investment, subdued inflation, and lower oil prices. Under these conditions, both housing starts and automobile sales eclipse their baseline counterparts.

While it is too late for the economy to escape the current recession, the more favorable economic environment helps to mitigate its severity. In this scenario, the recession only lasts for two quarters and suffers a 1% decline from peak to trough, virtually the same as in the baseline scenario. The major difference between the optimistic forecast and the baseline forecast lies not with the recession but with recovery. In the former, the economy rebounds relatively strongly. Indeed, this recovery is strong enough that real GNP grows by 0.1% in 1991 instead of declining. Growth is also stronger in the remaining years of the forecast. Specifically, real GNP increases by 4.1% in 1992 and by 3% in 1993.

Not surprisingly, Idaho's economy performs much better than in the baseline scenario, with the most notable differences surfacing in 1992 and 1993. As the table shows, both the 1990 Idaho employment and nominal personal income growth rates are identical to their baseline counterparts. However, the stronger U.S. economy in 1992 and 1993 will help Idaho employment expand by 2.7% next year and by 2.6% in 1993. Along with employment, Idaho real personal income is also expected to grow faster in these years. Specifically, Idaho real personal income is projected to grow by 2.7% in 1992 and by 3% in 1993.

THE ONE PERCENT INITIATIVE: PAST AND PRESENT

Alan S. Dornfest

INTRODUCTION

The One Percent Initiative, passed by the electorate in 1978, was never implemented. A new One Percent Property Tax Initiative has now been proposed. This article analyzes the original initiative in terms of its ultimate impact on Idaho taxes and assesses the potential impact of the proposed initiative in view of taxing district budget constraints and general property tax trends since 1978.

THE ORIGINAL ONE PERCENT INITIATIVE

The original One Percent Initiative came on the heels of major property reappraisals in Ada and Kootenai counties in 1977 and 1978. These reappraisals were necessary to reflect inflationary trends throughout the 1970s which had not previously been reflected in assessments, particularly on residential property. Even after these counties' reappraisals had been completed, the statewide average level of residential property assessment reached only 67% of the required level in 1979. (Fractional assessment was practiced in Idaho prior to 1980, and the level for residential property varied from about 7% to about 20% of market value in 1979.) Other categories were typically closer to required levels and this tended to produce lower residential and higher nonresidential taxes than was permitted by law, except of course in the reappraised areas.

The One Percent Initiative passed in 1978 called for full market value (100%) based on the value of property as of 1978. This was interpreted by the legislature to mean the correct market value, not necessarily the value on the 1978 assessment rolls. Counties were given until the 1980 assessment cycle to achieve this value.

Since residential values would see the largest increases, having fallen furthest behind, significant tax shifts to residential property were predicted. The legislature responded with two measures:

1) 1979 budgets of taxing districts were frozen at 1978 levels, with 1980 budgets also frozen, except for districts which were not located in any area in which the cumulative levies exceeded 1% - in that case a 4% increase would be allowed; and

2) the first homeowners exemption, equal to 20% of the value of the residential improvements not to exceed $10,000, was passed with a 1980 effective date.

Notable in this early legislation was the absence of any reference to the key feature of the initiative, the limitation of property taxes to 1% of the value of any property. The Idaho constitution requires the taxes levied by any district to be uniform throughout that district. In other words, a person living in a city and one living outside the city must pay the same school tax rate provided they are both in the same school district.

Every property in Idaho is located in an area, known as a tax code area, served by more than one taxing district. The rate of taxation is therefore the sum of the rates of all of the districts which overlap a particular location. Each taxing district has independent authority to have a tax levy. A school district does not have priority over a city or county, etc. What would happen if the sum of the levies submitted for all of the districts in a particular area were to be reduced to 1%? Since there is no statutory guidance on which districts should bear the brunt of the reduction, rates would have to be reduced proportionately. In this way each taxing district in the highest tax code area would be affected equally. Once reduced, a rate would be held constant throughout the taxing district to conform with the uniformity requirement. This would be true even if the district were present in some code areas which had cumulative levies below 1%.

A hypothetical county will be used to illustrate this important characteristic of the One Percent Initiative. Assume that this county's residents can be divided into two groups: urban and rural. The rural residents belong to the county, school, and highway tax districts and these districts set levies and collect taxes from these residents. The urban residents also pay property taxes to these county-wide tax districts, but also pay an additional city property tax. The levies for both urban and rural residents are in the table below. Note that as required by the Idaho Constitution, the levy for each taxing district is the same for urban and rural residents. For example, county tax levy is 0.50% for both urban and rural residents. Also, note that the total levy for urban residents is 2% and it is 1.2% for rural residents. The difference between the two being the city tax levy (0.8%) for urban residents.

The two right-hand columns show what would happen if tax levies were reduced to 1%. Since urban residents have the higher aggregate tax levy, their levies would be proportionately reduced. In this case, all urban levies would be divided by 2. These new levies are half their previous values and, thus, sum to 1%. The rural residents' levies for county school, and highway districts would be the same as their urban neighbors because of the constitutional requirement of uniform tax levies. However, since rural residents do not pay city taxes, their aggregate tax levy would be restricted to 0.6%--about half of the 1%.

URBAN VS. RURAL TAXING DISTRICTS
AND THE ONE PERCENT PROPERTY TAX LIMIT

	Current Levies		1% Levies	
Taxing District	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
County	0.50%	0.50%	0.25%	0.25%
City	0.80%	NA	0.40%	NA
School	0.60%	0.60%	0.30%	0.30%
Highway	0.10%	0.10%	0.05%	0.05%
Total	2.00%	1.20%	1.00%	0.60%

Small special districts, such as sewer districts and small cities, often have low tax bases and high tax levies. These districts tend to create "islands" of high cumulative taxes within each county. Most people do not live in these areas and pay lower taxes; yet, the county and school district also provide services in these areas and would be constrained by the amount of levy reduction necessary to lower these areas to 1%. This creates the potential for a very high impact in terms of county, city, school district, and highway district levies. Districts that tend to be more rural, such as fire and cemetery districts, would tend to be less impacted.

Because of these problems, the legislature decided to implement budget and levy growth limitations, rather than the 1% limit. These limitations started with the 1979 and 1980 freezes already discussed, and were followed by growth restrictions, which prevented budgets, and later levies, from growing more than 5% each year.

A SHORT HISTORY OF IDAHO BUDGET AND LEVY LAWS

Prior to 1979 property taxes were constrained by levy ceilings, which limited the rate any district could charge. Inflation was high during the 1970s, however, averaging over 7% per year. This forced property taxes to rise to enable local governments to provide services in a time of rapid population growth accompanied by considerable new construction of commercial and residential property.

When reappraisals occurred, as in Ada and Kootenai counties, taxing districts often took advantage of the additional value to catch up for years during which little value was added and levies, which were already at maximums, could not produce more revenue. Unfortunately, rather than the gradual increases that should have been occurring had values been kept up to date, this led to no increase for a period of years, followed by a single large increase. From 1973 to 1978, the period immediately preceding the budget freezes, overall property taxes increased an average of 13% per year. This is somewhat misleading, since some of these taxes would be paid by newly constructed property, but this was offset by tax shifts to existing residential property as reappraisals were completed.

The following budget restraints have been in place since 1979:

1979: Operating budgets of districts frozen at 1978 amounts;

1980: Operating budgets again frozen, except that districts located in no tax code area which exceeded a cumulative levy of 1% could have up to a 4% increase. (This effectively meant that all major districts were frozen.);

1981: Operating budgets were allowed to increase by 5%. 50% of any value increase could be used to generate additional revenue;

1983: The growth part of the budget limits was changed to allow 80% of the growth to be used;

1986: Either the budget or the levy (rate) could be increased by 5%. This effectively limited budget increases to 5% plus the percent that value increased;

1989: Any district that took no budget increase one year could have 2/3 of the foregone amount added back the next year;

1992: Truth in taxation replaces budget limits with a system combining enhanced advertising of budgets and impacts of increases, and existing levy (rate) limits.

Because of the nature of the constraints in place, and because the state reduced school levying authority by about $25 million in 1979 and an additional $7 million in 1981, property taxes increased only 0.3% per year from 1978 through 1981. Even with the homeowners exemption in place however, residential taxes increase 14.4% over this period, because previously underassessed residential properties were brought close to market value.

Although property taxes were tightly constrained between 1978 and 1981, inflation was not, running at over 11% per year during this period. This increased the impact of budget limitations on local government.

MARKET VALUE FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

The rules governing market value for assessment purposes changed several times over the last 30 years. Prior to 1965 counties established the percent of market value for assessments of each class of property. In 1965, legislation mandated assessment ratios of 20% for real and personal property and 40% for operating property of utilities. This system was ruled unconstitutional in 1967 with the Supreme Court requiring all property to be assessed uniformly. The legislature passed statutes which set 20% of market value as the uniform level of assessment, but which permitted this change to be phased in by 1979; this end date was later revised to 1982.

Little progress was made toward meeting the 20% goal for real and personal property, although operating property assessments did approach this ratio. In 1979 the legislature required all property to be assessed at December 1978 market value by 1980. In 1981, these values were to be increased by 4.04% to reflect 2% compounded increases for 1979 and 1980. Beginning in 1982 and continuing through the present, property was to be assessed at market value, current each year.

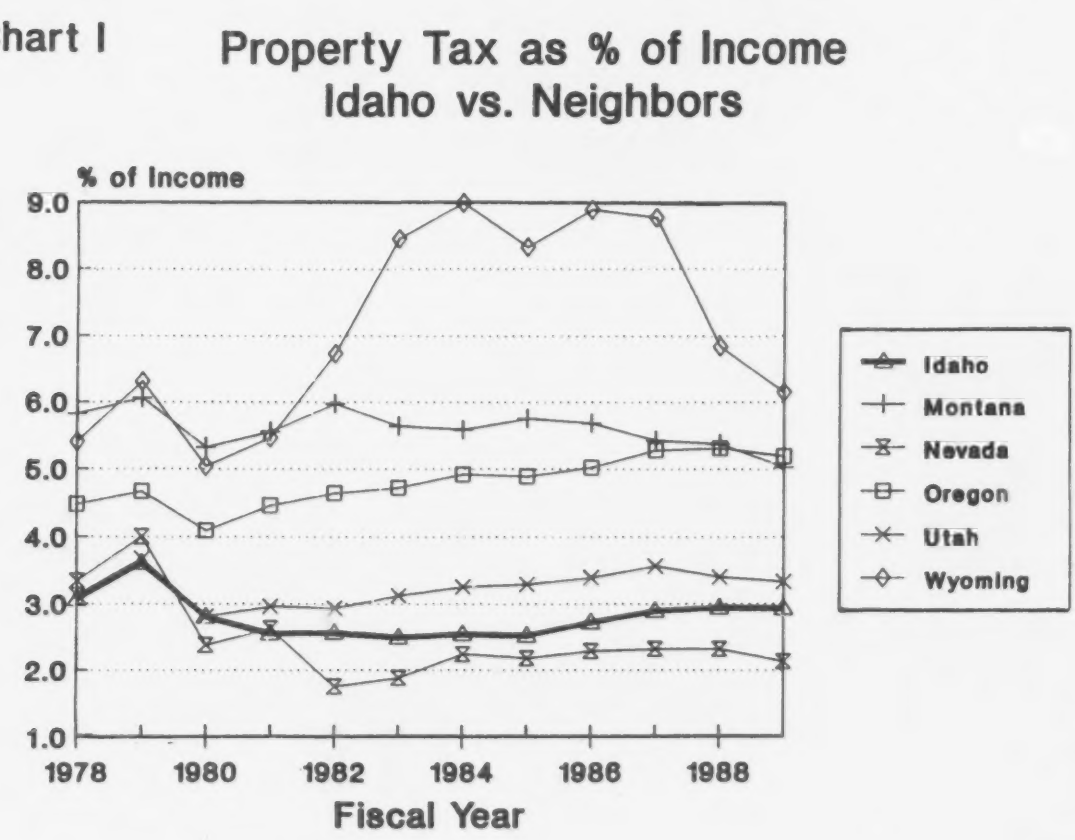
During this same period, business inventory property, including livestock and forest products, was made exempt (by 1971) and homeowners exemptions were established (1980) and then increased after a 1982 initiative. Farmland values were computed to be less than market value; this was incorporated into a formal partial exemption in 1980.

AN ANALYSIS OF IDAHO PROPERTY TAXES

All states have property tax. Idaho's 1989 property tax ranked 32nd or 37th, out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, depending on whether the basis for comparison was income or population. With regard to these ranks, one would represent the highest taxes. Regardless of the method, Idaho's property tax is considerably below typical property taxes in the United States, and it was 8th in the eleven western states on an income basis and 10th on a per capita basis.

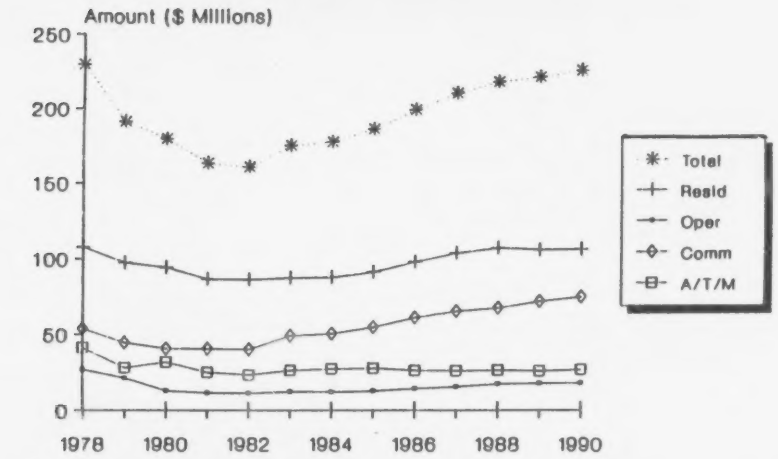
Historically, Idaho property taxes have always been low. Chart I shows Idaho's property taxes expressed as a percent of income in comparison to similarly expressed property taxes levied by our neighboring states. Only Nevada has had consistently lower property taxes than Idaho.

Chart I



Overall, Idaho property taxes have increased 8% per year since 1981. However, when individual taxes are computed and adjusted for inflation, increases are virtually nonexistent. Chart II shows this effect by category of property. The only category which has seen some increase is commercial property.

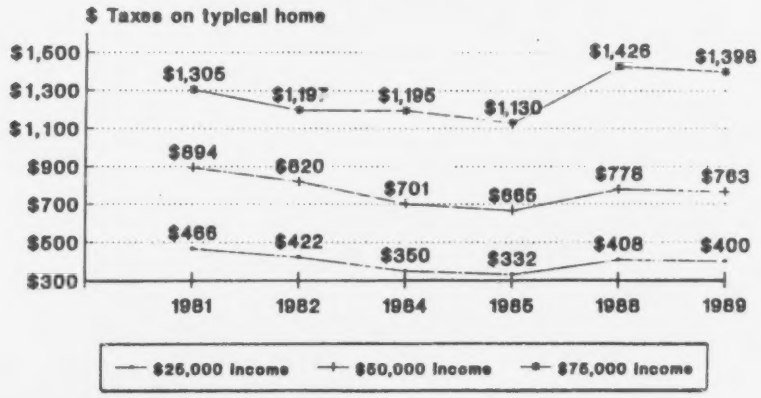
Chart II **ADJUSTED PROPERTY TAXES**
by Major Category of Property
Constant 1978 dollars used



A/T/M is agriculture, timber & mining.

Property taxes can also be viewed in terms of effect on individual taxpayers. This is done by estimating the value of a home someone would own, given varying income assumptions. The District of Columbia has, for many years, done a study which determines and compares property taxes paid by families earning different amounts of income. For Idaho, this study assumes that the family lives in Boise. Boise's property tax rate is close to the statewide urban average rate, and since Boise includes 12.5% of Idaho's population, so the Boise property tax provides a reasonable example for Idaho. Chart III shows the taxes a homeowner in Boise might pay, given $25,000, $50,000, or $75,000 in income. To compare years it is necessary to adjust the taxes to be paid for inflation; chart 3 makes this adjustment.

Chart III **Idaho Homeowner Property Taxes**
Using 1981 - 1989 Boise Levies
Adjusted for inflation



Based on "Tax Rates and Tax Burdens
in the District of Columbia:
A Nationwide Comparison"

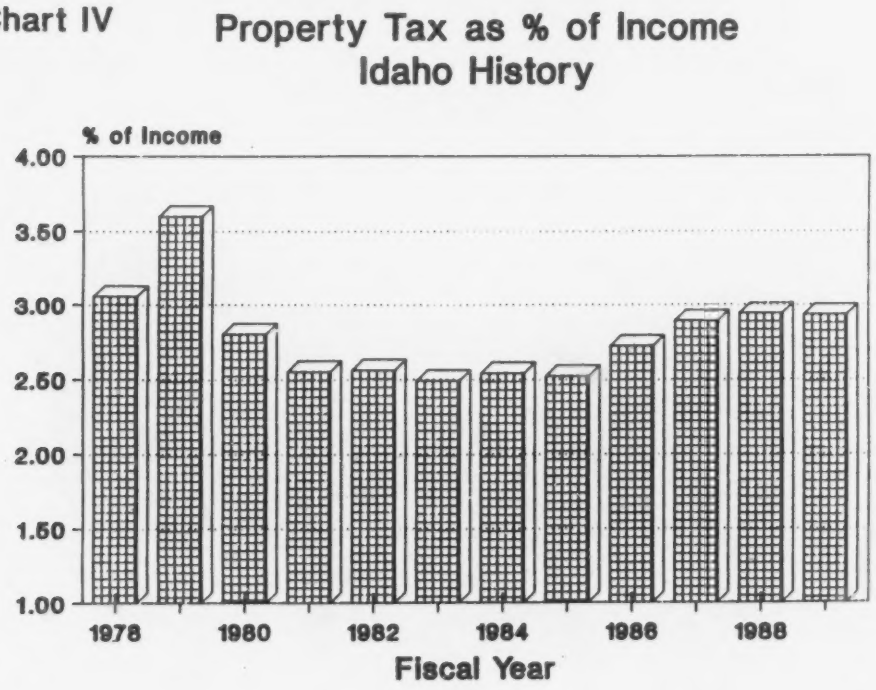
Another Boise example compares 1980 and 1990 taxes, based on the average sales price for those years as follows:

> If someone owned a house equal in value to the average sale price in Boise ($45,587 in 1980 and $70,162 in 1990), the taxes would have been $484 in 1980 and $789 in 1990. This was computed using a tax rate of 1.28% in 1980 and 1.955% in 1990 and allowing the higher homeowners exemption in 1990.

While this example appears to show a large tax increase, when the figures are adjusted for inflation, (as was done in Chart III) the 1990 adjusted tax amount (using 1980 dollars) is $482. Taxes have decreased in constant dollar terms.

When Idaho's property taxes are viewed over time, inflation adjustments are not necessary if each year's tax is compared to that year's income. This is done in Chart IV, which shows that current property taxes in Idaho typically require less income than was the case in 1978 and 1979.

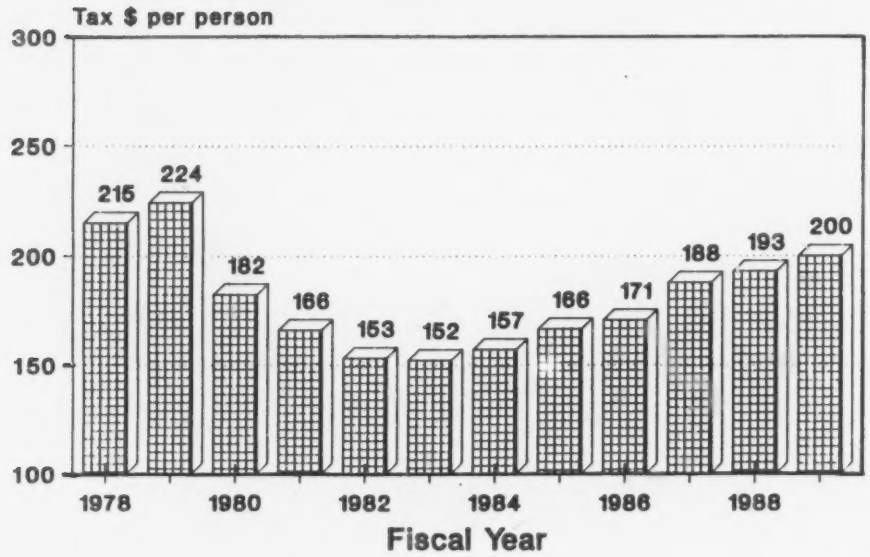
Chart IV



Computing taxes per person or per capita compensates for the effect of population increases. However, over time, inflation would distort results if adjustments were not used. Chart V shows Idaho per capita property taxes since 1978, adjusted for inflation. Although this chart shows that our taxes are below 1978 and 1979 levels, there have been increases, averaging 5.4% per year since 1986. These increases, however, have been largely negated by increases in per capita income (shown in Chart VI), which have averaged 4.0% per year since 1986.

Chart V

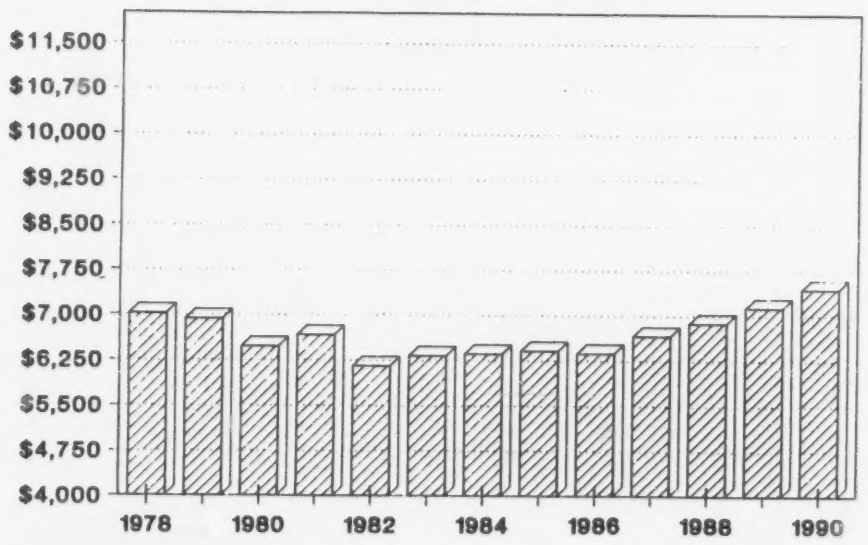
Idaho Per Capita Property Taxes Adjusted For Inflation



Based on 1978 dollars

Chart VI

Idaho Per Capita Income Adjusted for Inflation



Based on 1978 Dollars

TRUTH IN TAXATION

The truth in taxation concept, passed by the 1991 Idaho legislature to be enacted in 1992, has been used for many years in numerous other states. The provision requires that the public be well informed in advance of any tax increase and that the impact of the increase be clearly explained. In addition, a special hearing for approval of a budget must be announced.

States which use truth in taxation have generally found that tax increases are largely curtailed, but the taxing district has the authority to address local needs if these exist. Since 1979 this has not been the case in Idaho, where statewide budgetary constraints are largely in control of local district revenue generating capability.

In Utah, which passed a similar truth in taxation provision in 1987, taxes had been increasing rapidly up until this time and have not increased or have increased only minimally since 1987.

Specifically, with reference to Utah, tax rates which had been increasing rapidly in the early and mid-1980s, have levelled since that time. Only 11% of all taxing districts requested increases in 1990 that invoked truth in taxation provisions.

Although the Idaho situation is somewhat different, since taxes have been more constrained, it is still likely that tax increases will be limited to those districts that truly need the additional revenue. Prior to truth in taxation, 5% limits on tax increases tended to become floors as well as ceilings, because any district that did not avail itself of all of the increase for which it was eligible became locked in at a lower level. If additional money were needed in the future, limits might prevent these funds from becoming available.

Truth in taxation is viewed by many tax experts as an important component of high quality tax systems. As an example, Robert Kleine, with Public Sector Consultants, Inc., rated all states' tax systems in 1988 on a wide variety of issues. Idaho ranked 2nd overall (with 1 being best) and 4th in property tax administration. Because of the way the study weighted different factors, Idaho would have ranked first in property tax administration, if a truth in taxation law had existed here in 1988.

THE NEW ONE PERCENT INITIATIVE

The currently filed initiative would limit taxes to 1% of market value beginning in 1993. The only exemptions in the initiative are for bonded indebtedness and special taxes approved by a 2/3 majority of registered, eligible voters. Constraints on market value for assessment purposes, found in the 1978 One Percent Initiative, do not appear in the new initiative.

This analysis is based on current (1990) market values and levy rates. If the historical growth rate in market value and property tax budgets continues through 1992, the fiscal impact of the One Percent Initiative would increase significantly.

If this initiative is approved by the voters and no additional exemptions are granted by the Legislature, the loss of revenue to local taxing districts would amount to $163 million, including $34 million in school overrides which could be lost.

If levies for tort claims and liability insurance, warrant redemption funds, school emergency, COSA, plant facilities, and overrides, and certain water and sewer district sinking funds were made exempt from the 1% limit by legislative action, the total reduction in property tax statewide would amount to $129 million, an overall reduction from current budgets of 28%. Certain districts would still lose as much as 59% of their property tax budgets.

If all levies that are currently exempt from the 5% growth limitation were exempt from the One Percent Initiative, the statewide reduction in property tax would be $104.1 million, or about 23%. Certain districts could lose as much as 55% of their property tax budgets, even under this more lenient option.

CONCLUSION

If the One Percent Initiative is approved by the voters, legislators and taxing district governing bodies face two alternatives. Either budgets and services need to be reduced (substantially in many cases), or other revenue sources need to be identified or established.

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCE-BASE INDUSTRIES IN IDAHO'S ECONOMY

Hank Robison, Roger Coupal, Neil Meyer, and Charles Harris

INTRODUCTION

How important is agriculture in Idaho's economy? In this paper we address this question, considering as well the importance of three other key natural resource-based Idaho industries: timber, tourism, and mining. To assess the relative importance of Idaho's natural resource-based industries, we first must decide how it is that the economic importance of an industry can be measured. We consider several measures, including physical output, sales, and income generated. We settle on a broad measure of income called value-added[1]. The sum of all value-added in Idaho equals Idaho's gross state product, roughly the state equivalent of gross national product.

Our analysis is completed with the assistance of an economic model that takes into account the many interconnections that characterize the Idaho economy. The model enables us to track not only the value-added by a particular industry itself, but all the value-added in industries tied to that industry, through the maze of economic supply linkages. We close by suggesting some extensions of this type of analysis, focusing particularly on its extension to include spatial features of the Idaho economy.

THE OUTPUT OF IDAHO AGRICULTURE

How can agriculture be measured so as to indicate its economic importance? Table 1 shows one readily available measure, physical output. As indicated in Table 1, Idaho is an important national producer of several agricultural products, including in particular potatoes--Idaho is the nation's leading producer of potatoes. But physical output just hints at the contribution of agriculture to Idaho's economy.

Gross sales is another common measure. Table 2 provides gross agricultural sales computed as gross output times price. In terms of gross sales, cattle production is Idaho's leading agricultural industry, with wheat the leader in northern Idaho, and potatoes the leader in southeastern Idaho. Output rankings as indicated in Table 2 can vary from year to year due to volatility of agricultural prices. For example, in 1990 the value of potato production exceeded that of livestock.

How does agriculture stack up against other Idaho industry? For these comparisons gross sales does not work very well. Consider an example, the sale of an agriculture commodity, say some auctioned steer cattle, with the sale of a non-agricultural item, say a new automobile. An Idaho auto dealer that sells a new auto for $17,000 may have a markup of 15% (U.S. Department of Commerce), which means that 85% of the sale leaves the state for Detroit, Europe, or Japan. Through his efforts in ordering, preparing, displaying, and selling the new auto, the auto dealer adds value equal to his markup: $2,550 on a 15% markup.

---

[1]Value-added is defined as the sum of all before tax profits and proprietary income, allowances for depreciation, and wages paid to labor, including contributions for social insurance. Value-added is thus roughly equivalent to the businessman's notion of revenues less cost of goods sold, or net cash flow, plus wages paid to labor.

TABLE 1
Idaho's Rank in the Nation's Agriculture - 1987

	Idaho Production		National Rank
Potatoes	99.71	Mil. Cwt.	1
Hops	4.025	Mil. lbs.	3
Barley	61.5	Mil. Bu.	3
Mint	782	1,000 lbs.	3
Sugarbeets	4.277	Mil. Tons	3
Plums & Prunes	6,200	Tons	4
Onions	4.62	Mil. Cwt.	4
Dry Beans	2.812	Mil. Cwt.	5
Cherries	2,100	Tons	6
Sweet Corn	166,430	Tons	6
Sheep & Lambs	324	1,000 head	11
Wheat	85.5	Mil. Bu.	11
Apples	140	Mil. lbs.	11
Wool	2.778	Mil. lbs.	11
Hay	4.503	Mil. Tons	13
Milk Products	2,375	Mil. lbs.	15
Oats	2.7	Mil. Bu.	22
Cattle	1.57	Mil. head	24
Corn	7.556	Mil. Bu.	34

Source: 1988 Idaho Agricultural Statistics

TABLE 2
Market Value of Idaho's Agricultural Production and Ranking by Region

	State of Idaho Market Value (000)	Rank	Southwest Idaho Market Value(000)	Rank	Magic Valley Market Value (000)	Rank	North Idaho Market Value (000)	Rank	East Idaho Market Value (000)	Rank
Cattle	$828,044	1	$382,721	1	$225,277	1	$29,262	3	$190,784	2
Potatoes	365,186	2	26,553	6	104,168	3	325	13	234,140	1
Milk Products	256,111	3	78,271	2	112,355	2	3,949	9	61,536	6
Hay	245,391	4	59,068	4	76,308	4	12,393	4	97,622	3
Wheat	216,205	5	16,000	7	48,592	6	62,683	1	88,930	4
Sugarbeets	151,456	6	61,861	3	75,248	5	0	-	14,347	7
Barley	113,160	7	5,474	15	24,653	4	16,505	3	66,528	5
Sheep	63,039	8	42,725	5	10,817	9	641	11	8,856	8
Dry Beans	44,489	9	8,720	11	35,130	7	639	12	0	-
Dry Peas	13,895	10	0	-	1,905	12	11,065	5	925	10
Remainder	87,380		57,783		12,400		13,826		3,371	
Total	$2,384,356		$739,176		$726,853		$151,287		$767,040	

Source: 1987 Census of Agriculture and Idaho Agriculture Statistics

Contrast now the auto dealer with the livestock operator. In the fall, the livestock operator auctions his steer, calves, and surplus heifers. There are expenses, for feed and range, for veterinary services, and for transportation and equipment. On sales of $17,000, such expenses may add up to $9,000, or about 50% of gross sales. The remaining $8,000 is value the livestock operator and his employees added to these inputs. Thus, though both livestock operator and auto dealer have sales of $17,000, the livestock operator generates $8,000 in new income, or value-added, compared to the auto dealer's $2,550.

Value-added then is the measure to use in assessing the economic role of various industries. However, there is still more value-added to link to industry. Our livestock operator had over $9,000 in nonlabor expenses. On sales of $17,000, the livestock operator spends over $6,000 on barley, alfalfa, and range fees; $400 in veterinary fees; $1,500 for transportation and equipment expenses; and $700 in auction and other marketing fees. Since these activities serve livestock production, their sales, and the associated value-added, can be added to that of the livestock operator as well. Moreover, the alfalfa supplier purchases inputs of seed, fertilizers, irrigation supplies, equipment, and fuels. And his suppliers purchase inputs, and so on. At each step value is added, and this value-added is also appropriately linked to livestock production.

The linkages extend still further. Our livestock operator, and his employees, spend a portion of their incomes on the necessities and enjoyments of life. Jobs and income are thus created, and value is added in a host of consumer industries, in barber shops, grocery stores, the theater, and others. And at each step taxes are paid, including state and local taxes, thereby financing a portion of state and local government operation, supporting teachers, police, fireman, and so on, and value is added there as well. The sum of all this value-added, in all these different parts of the economy, constitutes the economic role of the livestock production.

AN ECONOMIC MODEL OF IDAHO

Tracking the value-added interrelationships that link the various industries of the economy requires an economic model. Our model recognizes that there are, broadly speaking, two types of industries, region building and region filling. Region-building industries produce goods that leave the state, or otherwise serve nonresidents. These industries bring dollars to the state's economy from outside. Region-filling industries, in contrast, serve the needs of the region's residents. Region-filling industries capture and circulate income brought to the state by region-building industries.

In reality, most industries are partly region building, and partly region filling. Our economic model estimates the portion of each industry's value-added that falls into one of these categories, estimating the contribution of industry by linking region-filling value-added to region-building value-added.

IDAHO VALUE-ADDED LINKED TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCE-BASE INDUSTRIES

The sum of all Idaho value-added equals Idaho's gross state product, approximately $13.65 billion in 1987. Our economic model links Idaho's gross state product to Idaho's region-building industries, including its natural resource-based industries and the statewide results are presented in Table 3. As indicated, agriculture is Idaho's leading natural resource-based industry, accounting for $2.87 billion, or 21% of Idaho's gross state product. Food processing is next, accounting for over $2.0 billion, or 14.9% of the gross state product. Production agriculture and food processing combined account for over a third (35.9%) of Idaho's gross state product.

TABLE 3
Idaho's Leading Natural Resource-Based Industries

Industry	LINKED TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT 1987 Dollars	% of Total
Agriculture	$2,867.6 Mil.	21.0%
Food Processing	$2,039.7 Mil.	14.9%
Timber	$1,619.7 Mil.	11.9%
Tourism	$458.7 Mil.	3.4%
Mining	$296.3 Mil.	2.2%
Other	$6,367.9 Mil.	46.7%
Gross State Product	**$13,650 Mil.**	**100.0%**

Timber is Idaho's third leading natural resource-based industry, accounting for $1.6 billion, or 11.9% of all Idaho's gross state product[2]. Tourism, which is here defined as traditional tourism, out-of-state and out-of-region recreation and leisure travel, plus in-region recreation and leisure travelers, is Idaho's fourth leading natural resource-based industry. Our figures for recreation and leisure travel are derived with the help of the study entitled *The Economic Importance of Tourism to the Idaho Economy*.

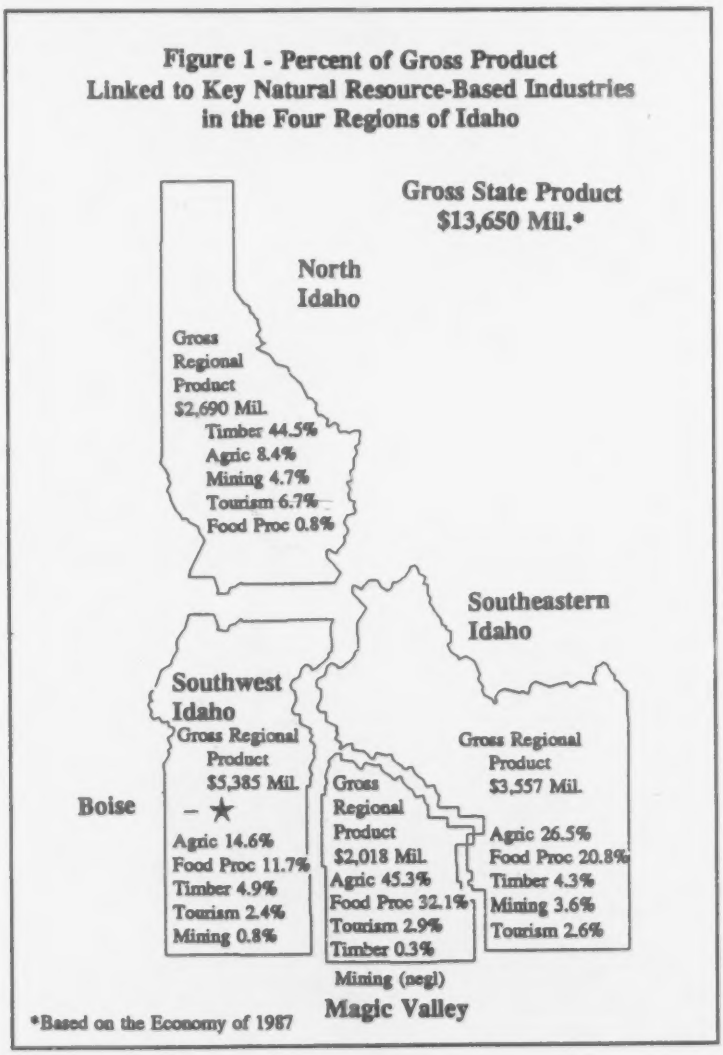
Idaho is a geographically diverse state with several distinct and in many ways independent subregional economies. It is therefore useful to report the information of Table 3 on a finer, subregional basis. Table 4 reflects Idaho's four principal economic subregions, northern Idaho, southwestern Idaho, Magic Valley, and southeastern Idaho. Figure 1 displays the multi-county definitions of these four subregions, and also shows the information of Table 4. Timber dominates the economic landscape of northern

[2]Our definition of the timber industry includes loggers, sawmills, specialty product mills and pulp mills. A substantial quantity of federal government of employment is natural resource related and many would add to the timber industry a portion of US Forest Service employment, particularly the timber staff. Furthermore, where federal timber is involved, recognition could also be given to timber's unique fiscal role in local government. In particular, payments in lieu of taxes might be linked to timber, as well as all the employment and income in local government that these payments provide. We recognize the merit of these arguments and look forward at some future time of incorporating the public sectors more formally into our economic model.

TABLE 4
Leading Natural Resource-Based Industry by Subregion

Industry	North Idaho $Mil	%	Southwestern Idaho $Mil	%	Magic Valley $Mil	%	Southeastern Idaho $Mil	%
Agriculture	$225.5	8.4%	$785.5	14.6%	$914.2	45.3%	$942.0	26.5%
Food Processing	$21.5	0.8%	$629.5	11.7%	$647.7	32.1%	$741.0	20.8%
Timber	$1,197.0	44.5%	$263.6	4.9%	$6.1	0.3%	$153.0	4.3%
Tourism	$180.2	6.7%	$129.1	2.4%	$58.5	2.9%	$90.8	2.5%
Mining	$126.8	4.7%	$41.8	0.8%	negl.	0%	$127.8	3.5%
Other	$938.8	34.9%	$3,535.0	65.7%	$391.5	19.4%	$1,502.0	42.2%
Total	$2,690.0	100%	$5,385.0	100%	$2,018.0	100%	$3,557.0	100%

Figure 1 - Percent of Gross Product Linked to Key Natural Resource-Based Industries in the Four Regions of Idaho



Idaho, accounting for 44.5% of the region's gross product. Agriculture, however, is the dominant natural resource-based industry throughout southern Idaho. Agriculture is particularly important in Magic Valley where it accounts for over 45.3% of the region's gross product. If we include Magic Valley food processors, whose location is obviously dictated by proximity to inputs, Magic Valley's agricultural dependence rises to 77.4%.

In southeastern Idaho agriculture accounts for 26.5% and food processing 20.8% of the region's gross product. In southwestern Idaho agriculture accounts for 14.6% and food processing 11.7% of the region's gross product. Clearly agriculture is an important part of the Idaho economy.

THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER RURAL INDUSTRY IN IDAHO'S URBAN PLACES

Trade in regional economies follows a hierarchical pattern, with large communities supplying consumer and business goods and services to smaller communities, who often supply consumer and business goods and services to still smaller communities. Boise, for example, provides goods and services not only for Boise residents, but also for consumers and businesses all over southwestern Idaho. Boise thus occupies the top of southwestern Idaho's trade hierarchy.

Hierarchical trade has important implications for the wealth generating effect of agriculture and other natural resource-based industries. Idaho agriculture generates income in rural places. Rural consumers and businessmen exchange a more or less large portion of their income for goods and services of urban places, and in the process income is generated in the urban places. Thus, Idaho's rural industry, primarily agriculture and other natural resource-based, creates income and wealth not only in rural places, but in urban places as well. This feature of the state's economy is all too easily overlooked by urban residents.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have examined the role of agriculture, and other natural resource-based industries, in the Idaho economy. After considering various measures of economic activity, we settled on value-added as the most appropriate for disclosing agriculture's economic role. The sum of value-added in all Idaho industry equals Idaho's gross state product.

To explain the economic role of the natural resource-based industry in Idaho, we built an economic model of Idaho. Our model indicates not only the value directly added by an industry, but all the value-added in industries linked to that industry as well. Considering all these economic links, agriculture is Idaho's leading natural resource-based industry, accounting for 21% of all of Idaho gross state product. Food processing is Idaho's second leading natural resource-based industry, accounting for an additional 14.9% of the gross state product. Combined, production agriculture and food processing thus explains 35.9% of the gross state product.

Agriculture is even more important in certain subregions of the state. In Magic Valley, production agriculture and food processing combined explain over 77% of that region's gross product. Only in northern Idaho does agriculture come in second place among natural resource-based industries. In northern Idaho, timber is number one, accounting for nearly 44.5% of that region's gross product.

Agriculture, and other natural resource-based activities, occur, of course, in rural areas. In an economic trade sense, these rural areas are dominated by Idaho's urban places.

Much as the private businessman needs to know his sources of income, and understand the functioning of his business, so too do decision makers in and out of government need to know the state's sources of income, and understand the functioning of the state economy. Our research provides a step in this direction. This information will prove useful to decision makers as they grapple with Idaho's many difficult natural resource management issues. The importance of Idaho's natural resource-based industry cannot be understated. Timber, agriculture, and food processing together account for almost half of the state's gross product, and that does not include the federal government's resource-based links (for example, Forest Service timber management staff, range and agriculture personnel, wildlife, and recreation, etc). Regional policy issues that affect any or all of these sectors, such as the salmon issue, water, exports, and public grazing, could have a potentially substantial impact on the economy of Idaho.

REFERENCES

Robison, M. Henry, and Charles Harris. *The Economic Importance of Tourism to the Idaho Economy.* Dept. of Resource Recreation and Tourism, University of Idaho, 1991.

Smathers, Robert L., Neil R. Rimbey, C. Wilson Gray, and Robert R. Loucks. "Idaho Cattle Feedlot, Calf to Slaughter; Concentrate Ration" in 1990-91 Livestock Enterprise Budgets. MS 110-10. Cooperative Extension System, University of Idaho, 1990.

United States Department of Commerce. BEA, Computer Tape Detailing Personal Consumption Expenditures by Component to Industries of the 1977 Input Output table. BEA ID 84-008.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

JULY 1991

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual Forecast 1974-1993.....Page 44

Quarterly Forecast 1987-1992.....Page 58

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise indicated, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period to period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period to period at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data are provided by DRI/McGraw Hill and the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data are obtained from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Employment data. Because of the different methodology used and data available this figure may not match those published by other sources.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0	933.0	944.1	964.4	977.9	988.3
% Ch	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.1
National (Millions)	214.0	216.1	218.2	220.4	222.7	225.2	227.9	230.3	232.6	234.9
% Ch	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355	19.919	20.140	19.488	19.581	18.742
% Ch	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0	2.9	1.1	-3.2	0.5	-4.3
National (Thousands)	3150.4	3149.8	3162.2	3326.6	3333.3	3494.4	3612.3	3629.2	3680.5	3638.9
% Ch	0.4	-0.0	0.4	5.2	0.2	4.8	3.4	0.5	1.4	-1.1
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.924	7.204
% Ch	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.3	4.0
National (Thousands)	1934.4	1892.9	1909.4	1899.6	1927.8	1913.8	1989.8	1978.0	1974.8	2019.2
% Ch	-2.0	-2.1	0.9	-0.5	1.5	-0.7	4.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.2
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	20.207	11.537	15.569	14.545	16.115	2.697	-2.334	12.500	-6.863	1.538
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	6.513	8.079	9.179	12.540	9.743	8.795	5.906	3.592	2.555	4.453
% Ch	15.4	24.0	13.6	36.6	-22.3	-9.7	-32.8	-39.2	-28.9	74.3
National (Millions)	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001	1.717	1.300	1.096	1.057	1.705
% Ch	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0	-14.2	-24.3	-15.7	-3.6	61.3
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	5.466	6.704	7.087	8.705	7.480	6.594	4.674	2.835	2.158	3.755
% Ch	32.2	22.6	5.7	22.8	-14.1	-11.8	-29.1	-39.4	-23.9	74.0
National	0.882	0.891	1.167	1.437	1.418	1.172	0.855	0.711	0.663	1.065
% Ch	-22.2	1.0	30.9	23.2	-1.3	-17.4	-27.0	-16.9	-6.7	60.6
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	1.048	1.375	2.091	3.835	2.263	2.201	1.232	0.757	0.397	0.698
% Ch	-30.6	31.3	52.1	83.4	-41.0	-2.7	-44.0	-38.6	-47.5	75.8
National	0.450	0.269	0.369	0.524	0.582	0.546	0.445	0.386	0.394	0.640
% Ch	-50.6	-40.3	37.2	42.3	11.0	-6.3	-18.4	-13.4	2.3	62.4
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	253.9	260.5	268.3	279.0	289.4	297.3	303.3	307.2	308.8	311.7
% Ch	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.9

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	999.6	1003.9	1002.5	1000.5	1004.4	1014.7	1009.4	1024.4	1038.3	1050.6
% Ch	1.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.0	-0.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
National (Millions)	237.1	239.4	240.8	243.0	245.2	247.5	250.1	252.5	254.5	256.4
% Ch	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.996	17.539	16.424	15.905	15.759	15.863	16.044	15.733	15.659	15.562
% Ch	-4.0	-2.5	-6.4	-3.2	-0.9	0.7	1.1	-1.9	-0.5	-0.6
National (Thousands)	3669.1	3760.6	3756.5	3809.4	3913.0	3758.6	3743.9	3699.1	3652.1	3602.8
% Ch	0.8	2.5	-0.1	1.4	2.7	-3.9	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	7.229	7.105	7.345	7.307	7.611	7.389	7.348	7.455	7.540	7.615
% Ch	0.3	-1.7	3.4	-0.5	4.2	-2.9	-0.6	1.5	1.1	1.0
National (Thousands)	2039.4	2086.4	2105.4	2123.3	2171.0	2165.5	2186.0	2204.3	2221.9	2238.9
% Ch	1.0	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.2	-0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	-0.829	-8.948	-11.807	-9.233	-2.125	4.213	-13.996	7.567	4.906	3.740
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	4.549	4.337	4.166	3.414	3.335	4.689	5.881	5.661	6.023	6.418
% Ch	2.1	-4.7	-3.9	-18.0	-2.3	40.6	25.4	-3.8	6.4	6.5
National (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.630	1.488	1.381	1.203	1.026	1.150	1.233
% Ch	3.6	-1.4	4.0	-10.0	-8.7	-7.2	-12.9	-14.7	12.2	7.2
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	3.588	3.212	3.157	2.745	2.984	3.722	4.805	4.855	5.060	5.288
% Ch	-4.5	-10.5	-1.7	-13.1	8.7	24.7	29.1	1.0	4.2	4.5
National	1.098	1.071	1.182	1.154	1.083	1.005	0.901	0.823	0.880	0.913
% Ch	3.1	-2.5	10.4	-2.4	-6.2	-7.2	-10.4	-8.6	7.0	3.7
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	0.961	1.124	1.009	0.669	0.351	0.967	1.076	0.806	0.964	1.129
% Ch	37.6	17.0	-10.3	-33.7	-47.6	175.7	11.3	-25.1	19.6	17.2
National	0.668	0.671	0.629	0.476	0.405	0.376	0.302	0.203	0.270	0.320
% Ch	4.3	0.4	-6.1	-24.3	-15.0	-7.2	-19.7	-32.8	33.2	18.4
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	315.4	318.7	322.1	324.8	327.1	330.2	334.9	339.6	344.4	349.6
% Ch	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	1472.8	1598.4	1782.8	1990.5	2249.7	2508.2	2732.0	3052.6	3166.0	3405.7
% Ch	8.3	8.5	11.5	11.7	13.0	11.5	8.9	11.7	3.7	7.6
1982 Dollars	2729.3	2695.0	2826.7	2958.7	3115.2	3192.3	3187.2	3248.7	3166.0	3279.1
% Ch	-0.5	-1.3	4.9	4.7	5.3	2.5	-0.2	1.9	-2.5	3.6
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	4265	4549	5148	5673	6579	7290	8129	8946	9079	9778
% Ch	17.3	6.6	13.2	10.2	16.0	10.8	11.5	10.1	1.5	7.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	3609	4133	4771	5391	6176	6945	7617	8378	8631	9222
% Ch	14.5	14.5	15.4	13.0	14.6	12.4	9.7	10.0	3.0	6.8
National (Billions)	1210	1313	1451	1607	1812	2034	2259	2521	2671	2839
% Ch	9.8	8.5	10.5	10.8	12.7	12.2	11.0	11.6	5.9	6.3
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $										
Idaho (Millions)	7790	7687	8221	8500	9191	9327	9385	9459	9078	9390
% Ch	6.3	-1.3	7.0	3.4	8.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	-4.0	3.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	6588	6985	7618	8077	8629	8884	8796	8857	8631	8857
% Ch	3.6	6.0	9.1	6.0	6.8	3.0	-1.0	0.7	-2.6	2.6
National (Billions)	2210	2220	2318	2409	2532	2602	2608	2665	2671	2726
% Ch	-0.6	0.4	4.4	3.9	5.1	2.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $										
Idaho	5278	5466	6006	6423	7220	7812	8609	9276	9284	9893
% Ch	13.6	3.6	9.9	7.0	12.4	8.2	10.2	7.8	0.1	6.6
National	5655	6078	6652	7293	8137	9030	9911	10946	11479	12082
% Ch	8.8	7.5	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.0	9.7	10.5	4.9	5.3
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $										
Idaho	9641	9239	9593	9625	10088	9997	9940	9810	9283	9501
% Ch	2.9	-4.2	3.8	0.3	4.8	-0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-5.4	2.3
National	10330	10274	10625	10928	11369	11555	11444	11571	11480	11605
% Ch	-1.5	-0.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	-1.0	1.1	-0.8	1.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	8138	8993	9639	10333	10991	11985	13134	14405	15179	15891
% Ch	8.3	10.5	7.2	7.2	6.4	9.0	9.6	9.7	5.4	4.7
National	9870	10586	11330	12049	12907	13938	15175	16568	17710	18587
% Ch	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.3	7.1	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.9	5.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	3772.2	4014.9	4231.7	4515.6	4873.7	5200.8	5465.2	5660.3	6002.1	6343.0
% Ch	10.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.6	6.0	5.7
1982 Dollars	3501.4	3618.7	3717.9	3845.3	4016.9	4117.7	4157.3	4154.4	4276.2	4385.2
% Ch	6.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.0	-0.1	2.9	2.5
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	10357	10869	11198	11841	12751	13953	15210	16045	16985	18079
% Ch	5.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	7.7	9.4	9.0	5.5	5.9	6.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9836	10378	10650	11129	12001	13077	14177	15046	16095	17238
% Ch	6.7	5.5	2.6	4.5	7.8	9.0	8.4	6.1	7.0	7.1
National (Billions)	3109	3325	3526	3766	4071	4384	4646	4807	5092	5408
% Ch	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	6.0	3.5	5.9	6.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $										
Idaho (Millions)	9587	9737	9792	9900	10262	10744	11153	11303	11555	11862
% Ch	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.7	4.7	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9104	9297	9313	9304	9659	10070	10395	10599	10949	11310
% Ch	2.8	2.1	0.2	-0.1	3.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	3.3	3.3
National (Billions)	2878	2979	3084	3149	3277	3376	3407	3386	3464	3549
% Ch	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	0.9	-0.6	2.3	2.4
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $										
Idaho	10361	10827	11170	11836	12695	13750	15068	15662	16357	17208
% Ch	4.7	4.5	3.2	6.0	7.3	8.3	9.6	3.9	4.4	5.2
National	13109	13889	14645	15502	16602	17713	18574	19037	20007	21088
% Ch	8.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	7.1	6.7	4.9	2.5	5.1	5.4
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $										
Idaho	9591	9700	9768	9896	10217	10588	11049	11034	11129	11291
% Ch	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	3.2	3.6	4.4	-0.1	0.9	1.5
National	12134	12442	12806	12960	13363	13641	13621	13411	13612	13837
% Ch	4.6	2.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	2.1	-0.2	-1.5	1.5	1.7
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	16471	17050	17626	18074	18758	19290	19994	20839	21883	22900
% Ch	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.8	2.8	3.6	4.2	5.0	4.6
National	19456	20256	21047	22011	23033	23735	24520	25497	26792	27900
% Ch	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.0	5.1	4.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	2262	2564	2949	3325	3765	4185	4475	4859	4891	5199
% Ch	14.3	13.4	15.0	12.7	13.2	11.1	6.9	8.6	0.7	6.3
National (Billions)	773	815	900	994	1119	1252	1372	1510	1586	1677
% Ch	9.0	5.4	10.4	10.5	12.6	11.9	9.6	10.1	5.0	5.7
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	556	304	226	127	278	208	369	427	293	406
% Ch	37.8	-45.3	-25.7	-43.6	118.3	-25.1	77.4	15.7	-31.4	38.6
National (Billions)	28	25	21	20	27	32	21	31	25	12
% Ch	-18.3	-7.6	-19.1	-0.5	32.1	17.5	-35.4	49.5	-19.9	-49.3
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	465	517	628	697	811	892	892	843	766	895
% Ch	14.8	11.1	21.5	11.0	16.4	10.0	0.0	-5.5	-9.2	16.9
National (Billions)	91	100	117	132	149	160	160	156	151	178
% Ch	7.0	9.5	17.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	0.0	-2.5	-3.3	18.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	491	536	604	697	823	978	1165	1443	1576	1634
% Ch	14.0	9.2	12.7	15.4	18.0	18.8	19.1	23.9	9.3	3.6
National (Billions)	158	166	181	203	237	277	333	412	450	478
% Ch	14.1	5.0	9.0	12.4	16.5	17.2	20.2	23.7	9.2	6.1
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	151	189	236	286	333	372	407	453	469	503
% Ch	19.3	25.1	24.8	21.2	16.3	11.6	9.3	11.3	3.6	7.1
National (Billions)	57	66	79	94	108	123	138	150	164	174
% Ch	15.0	16.6	20.2	18.7	14.5	13.9	12.8	8.6	8.9	6.1
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	479	596	677	734	789	913	1098	1249	1429	1518
% Ch	20.9	24.4	13.6	8.5	7.4	15.7	20.3	13.7	14.5	6.2
National (Billions)	147	186	203	217	235	263	313	356	396	427
% Ch	18.7	26.0	9.2	7.2	8.0	11.9	19.0	13.8	11.4	7.7
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	157	178	199	220	253	297	327	385	415	432
% Ch	28.2	13.2	11.8	11.0	14.9	17.2	10.4	17.6	7.7	4.0
National (Billions)	48	50	55	61	70	81	89	104	112	120
% Ch	12.6	5.2	10.0	10.4	14.0	16.1	9.4	17.9	7.5	6.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	20	21	27	28	34	39	52	58	70	55
% Ch	19.1	3.7	29.8	1.8	23.4	13.1	33.5	12.1	20.3	-20.8

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	5583	5869	5925	6174	6680	7208	7858	8412	9028	9668
% Ch	7.4	5.1	1.0	4.2	8.2	7.9	9.0	7.0	7.3	7.1
National (Billions)	1839	1975	2095	2250	2431	2573	2705	2786	2955	3126
% Ch	9.7	7.4	6.0	7.4	8.1	5.8	5.1	3.0	6.1	5.8
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	374	347	406	563	601	725	877	843	728	675
% Ch	-7.9	-7.2	17.2	38.6	6.7	20.7	21.0	-3.9	-13.6	-7.4
National (Billions)	30	30	35	43	44	49	50	51	57	59
% Ch	144.6	-0.7	14.9	23.3	2.0	11.3	2.6	3.2	9.9	3.4
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1008	1038	1110	1280	1435	1545	1673	1731	1838	1952
% Ch	12.6	3.0	6.9	15.3	12.1	7.7	8.3	3.4	6.2	6.2
National (Billions)	204	226	247	281	311	331	353	364	391	420
% Ch	14.3	10.6	9.6	13.5	10.6	6.5	6.6	3.2	7.6	7.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	1736	1849	1875	1857	1943	2251	2382	2416	2551	2753
% Ch	6.3	6.5	1.4	-0.9	4.6	15.9	5.8	1.5	5.6	7.9
National (Billions)	532	570	596	613	674	775	821	824	856	918
% Ch	11.4	7.2	4.5	2.9	9.9	14.9	6.0	0.4	3.8	7.3
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	526	528	531	555	601	665	740	805	875	948
% Ch	4.6	0.5	0.5	4.6	8.3	10.6	11.4	8.8	8.7	8.2
National (Billions)	183	188	199	209	226	242	258	272	291	310
% Ch	5.4	2.5	6.3	5.1	7.7	7.2	6.7	5.3	7.1	6.6
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	1544	1695	1797	1877	2012	2154	2336	2557	2741	2927
% Ch	1.7	9.8	6.0	4.5	7.2	7.1	8.4	9.5	7.2	6.8
National (Billions)	438	468	497	521	557	604	660	723	771	820
% Ch	2.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	6.9	8.4	9.1	9.6	6.7	6.4
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	472	521	516	537	594	669	737	805	875	949
% Ch	9.3	10.5	-1.0	4.0	10.6	12.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	8.5
National (Billions)	133	149	162	173	194	213	226	240	257	275
% Ch	10.5	12.5	8.4	6.8	12.3	9.7	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	59	65	72	73	73	75	81	87	97	105
% Ch	5.9	10.7	11.2	1.7	0.0	2.7	8.0	7.5	11.0	7.8

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	265514	272857	290599	307021	331326	337922	330134	327857	312256	317837
% Ch	5.0	2.8	6.5	5.7	7.9	2.0	-2.3	-0.7	-4.8	1.8
National (Thousands)	78280	76946	79379	82468	86693	89824	90417	91160	89569	90168
% Ch	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.7
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	47991	47735	52006	54058	58091	58320	53364	52730	47829	50246
% Ch	2.4	-0.5	8.9	3.9	7.5	0.4	-8.5	-1.2	-9.3	5.1
National (Thousands)	20080	18320	18996	19687	20510	21044	20287	20171	18782	18434
% Ch	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.6	-3.6	-0.6	-6.9	-1.9
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	25461	24633	27987	29452	32387	32255	28021	27738	22970	25423
% Ch	0.1	-3.3	13.6	5.2	10.0	-0.4	-13.1	-1.0	-17.2	10.7
National (Thousands)	11927	10685	11073	11599	12277	12762	12189	12110	11040	10731
% Ch	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.9	-4.5	-0.7	-8.8	-2.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	16802	15597	16924	17806	18968	18815	15456	15095	12159	13868
% Ch	-3.5	-7.2	8.5	5.2	6.5	-0.8	-17.9	-2.3	-19.4	14.1
National (Thousands)	713	614	680	722	755	767	691	666	598	656
% Ch	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6	1.6	-9.9	-3.6	-10.3	9.7
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc										
Idaho	3076	2749	2833	3262	3779	3695	3379	3226	2620	2679
% Ch	14.4	-10.6	3.0	15.2	15.8	-2.2	-8.5	-4.5	-18.8	2.3
National (Thousands)	2346	2088	2156	2252	2371	2426	2276	2228	2004	1940
% Ch	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	2.3	-6.2	-2.1	-10.0	-3.2
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	2564	3030	4008	4649	5634	6474	6551	6709	6786	7408
% Ch	19.0	18.2	32.3	16.0	21.2	14.9	1.2	2.4	1.1	9.2
National (Thousands)	4176	3759	3840	4054	4333	4602	4585	4592	4252	4046
% Ch	2.9	-10.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	6.2	-0.4	0.2	-7.4	-4.8
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	3018	3256	4222	3734	4006	3272	2635	2708	1405	1467
% Ch	-5.1	7.9	29.7	-11.6	7.3	-18.3	-19.5	2.8	-48.1	4.4
National (Thousands)	4691	4224	4398	4572	4818	4966	4637	4623	4187	4090
% Ch	-0.3	-9.9	4.1	4.0	5.4	3.1	-6.6	-0.3	-9.5	-2.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	330206	335910	328272	333457	348275	366019	385336	396094	405135	414904
% Ch	3.9	1.7	-2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	2.8	2.3	2.4
National (Thousands)	94487	97516	99522	102197	105535	108414	110327	109259	110273	112031
% Ch	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.8	-1.0	0.9	1.6
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	54602	54659	52102	54057	58138	60569	62887	63502	65207	66675
% Ch	8.7	0.1	-4.7	3.8	7.5	4.2	3.8	1.0	2.7	2.3
National (Thousands)	19380	19261	18962	19022	19351	19427	19063	18354	18464	18482
% Ch	5.1	-0.6	-1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	-1.9	-3.7	0.6	0.1
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27566	26759	25524	26832	29559	32171	34054	33927	35152	35936
% Ch	8.4	-2.9	-4.6	5.1	10.2	8.8	5.9	-0.4	3.6	2.2
National (Thousands)	11506	11490	11201	11165	11381	11423	11123	10572	10674	10726
% Ch	7.2	-0.1	-2.5	-0.3	1.9	0.4	-2.6	-5.0	1.0	0.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	14213	13506	13240	13380	13984	14744	14892	14155	14580	14606
% Ch	2.5	-5.0	-2.0	1.1	4.5	5.4	1.0	-4.9	3.0	0.2
National (Thousands)	704	697	725	755	769	758	739	696	720	739
% Ch	7.3	-0.9	3.9	4.2	1.9	-1.5	-2.5	-5.8	3.4	2.6
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc										
Idaho	2785	2783	2761	2804	2878	3276	3386	3413	3522	3639
% Ch	4.0	-0.1	-0.8	1.6	2.6	13.8	3.4	0.8	3.2	3.3
National (Thousands)	2056	2054	1978	1957	2000	2015	1964	1861	1888	1922
% Ch	6.0	-0.1	-3.7	-1.1	2.2	0.7	-2.5	-5.3	1.4	1.8
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	8765	8528	7652	8421	9575	11093	12593	13234	13828	14415
% Ch	18.3	-2.7	-10.3	10.1	13.7	15.9	13.5	5.1	4.5	4.2
National (Thousands)	4406	4372	3865	3780	3858	3885	3792	3624	3626	3618
% Ch	8.9	-0.8	-11.6	-2.2	2.1	0.7	-2.4	-4.4	0.1	-0.2
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	1803	1942	1871	2227	3122	3058	3184	3125	3222	3275
% Ch	22.9	7.7	-3.6	19.0	40.2	-2.0	4.1	-1.9	3.1	1.6
National (Thousands)	4341	4368	4633	4673	4754	4764	4628	4391	4439	4447
% Ch	6.1	0.6	6.1	0.9	1.7	0.2	-2.9	-5.1	1.1	0.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	22530	23101	24019	24606	25704	26064	25342	24992	24859	24824
% Ch	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	4.5	1.4	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1
National (Thousands)	8154	7635	7923	8088	8233	8282	8098	8062	7742	7702
% Ch	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.5
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16022	15976	16684	17097	17728	17573	17008	16808	16574	16267
% Ch	4.5	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.9
National (Thousands)	1707	1657	1689	1711	1725	1733	1708	1672	1636	1615
% Ch	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10011	10274	10816	11412	11567	11542	10897	10460	10336	10387
% Ch	5.5	2.6	5.3	5.5	1.4	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0	-1.2	0.5
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	6011	5702	5869	5685	6161	6031	6111	6348	6238	5880
% Ch	2.7	-5.1	2.9	-3.1	8.4	-2.1	1.3	3.9	-1.7	-5.7
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH										
Idaho	3283	3458	3659	3842	4067	4416	4566	4665	4699	5007
% Ch	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.6	3.4	2.2	0.7	6.5
National (Thousands)	1818	1726	1775	1833	1891	1942	1945	1955	1935	1960
% Ch	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	0.1	0.5	-1.0	1.3
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	1841	2316	2259	2241	2383	2484	2360	2335	2303	2151
% Ch	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3	4.2	-5.0	-1.0	-1.4	-6.6
National (Thousands)	1060	1015	1043	1074	1096	1109	1107	1109	1075	1043
% Ch	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-3.1	-3.0
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1384	1351	1417	1425	1526	1592	1408	1183	1283	1399
% Ch	16.9	-2.4	4.9	0.6	7.0	4.3	-11.5	-16.0	8.4	9.1
National (Thousands)	3569	3237	3416	3469	3522	3497	3338	3326	3096	3084
% Ch	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5	-0.7	-4.6	-0.3	-6.9	-0.4
MINING										
Idaho	3562	3656	3328	3400	3901	4300	4670	5211	3821	4047
% Ch	12.9	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.7	10.2	8.6	11.6	-26.7	5.9
National (Thousands)	697	752	780	813	850	958	1027	1139	1128	952
% Ch	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	12.7	7.2	10.9	-0.9	-15.6
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2751	2810	2420	2451	2659	2917	3098	3548	2534	2636
% Ch	13.9	2.1	-13.9	1.3	8.5	9.7	6.2	14.5	-28.6	4.0
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	811	846	908	949	1242	1383	1572	1663	1287	1411
% Ch	9.4	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9	11.4	13.6	5.8	-22.6	9.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27036	27900	26578	27225	28579	28398	28832	29575	30056	30740
% Ch	8.9	3.2	-4.7	2.4	5.0	-0.6	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.3
National (Thousands)	7874	7771	7761	7857	7970	8005	7940	7782	7790	7756
% Ch	2.2	-1.3	-0.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	-0.8	-2.0	0.1	-0.4
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16621	16579	15411	16100	17337	16987	16814	17365	17556	17942
% Ch	2.2	-0.3	-7.0	4.5	7.7	-2.0	-1.0	3.3	1.1	2.2
National (Thousands)	1613	1603	1610	1620	1631	1645	1650	1649	1632	1615
% Ch	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10741	10941	9867	10612	11333	11229	11074	11638	11801	11968
% Ch	3.4	1.9	-9.8	7.6	6.8	-0.9	-1.4	5.1	1.4	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	5881	5638	5544	5488	6004	5758	5740	5727	5755	5974
% Ch	0.0	-4.1	-1.7	-1.0	9.4	-4.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	3.8
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH										
Idaho	5474	5983	5946	6066	6372	6591	6975	7010	7159	7284
% Ch	9.3	9.3	-0.6	2.0	5.0	3.4	5.8	0.5	2.1	1.8
National (Thousands)	2057	2106	2126	2181	2238	2261	2277	2234	2242	2257
% Ch	5.0	2.3	1.0	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.7	-1.9	0.3	0.7
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	3500	3573	3335	3272	3535	3523	3555	3644	3754	3887
% Ch	62.7	2.1	-6.6	-1.9	8.0	-0.3	0.9	2.5	3.0	3.5
National (Thousands)	1049	1044	1022	1026	1059	1074	1085	1086	1093	1095
% Ch	0.6	-0.5	-2.1	0.4	3.2	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1440	1765	1886	1787	1335	1297	1488	1557	1587	1626
% Ch	2.9	22.6	6.9	-5.3	-25.3	-2.8	14.7	4.6	1.9	2.5
National (Thousands)	3155	3018	3004	3030	3042	3024	2928	2813	2823	2790
% Ch	2.3	-4.3	-0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.6	-3.2	-4.0	0.4	-1.2
MINING										
Idaho	4177	3852	2893	2568	3281	3674	3873	3599	3520	3564
% Ch	3.2	-7.8	-24.9	-11.2	27.7	12.0	5.4	-7.1	-2.2	1.3
National (Thousands)	965	926	777	717	713	700	735	737	743	748
% Ch	1.4	-4.0	-16.1	-7.7	-0.6	-1.9	5.1	0.3	0.7	0.6
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2803	2599	1919	1595	2140	2612	2754	2437	2363	2377
% Ch	6.4	-7.3	-26.2	-16.9	34.2	22.0	5.4	-11.5	-3.0	0.6
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1373	1253	973	973	1140	1061	1119	1162	1157	1187
% Ch	-2.7	-8.8	-22.3	-0.0	17.1	-6.9	5.4	3.9	-0.4	2.7

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NON-MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	217523	225122	238593	252963	273235	279602	276770	275128	264427	267591
% Ch	5.6	3.5	6.0	6.0	8.0	2.3	-1.0	-0.6	-3.9	1.2
National (Thousands)	58199	58626	60383	62781	66182	68780	70130	70988	70787	71754
% Ch	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4	3.9	2.0	1.2	-0.3	1.4
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	15992	16167	17080	18955	19846	19118	17446	16810	13829	13132
% Ch	8.9	1.1	5.6	11.0	4.7	-3.7	-8.7	-3.6	-17.7	-5.0
National (Thousands)	4026	3529	3576	3844	4221	4459	4353	4193	3908	3944
% Ch	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8	5.6	-2.4	-3.7	-6.8	0.9
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	14038	14416	15387	16449	20849	23383	23360	23106	22660	23014
% Ch	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.8	12.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	1.6
National (Thousands)	4148	4165	4271	4468	4724	4974	5161	5297	5342	5468
% Ch	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8	5.3	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.4
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	16576	16322	17131	18008	19499	20517	20129	19999	19038	19110
% Ch	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3	5.2	-1.9	-0.6	-4.8	0.4
National (Thousands)	4725	4542	4582	4713	4922	5136	5147	5165	5083	4954
% Ch	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.3	0.2	0.4	-1.6	-2.5
TRADE										
Idaho	65108	67716	72445	76433	82191	83409	80627	80714	77971	79362
% Ch	2.5	4.0	7.0	5.5	7.5	1.5	-3.3	0.1	-3.4	1.8
National (Thousands)	16991	17065	17755	18514	19540	20192	20310	20547	20456	20876
% Ch	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.3	0.6	1.2	-0.4	2.1
SERVICES										
Idaho	42577	44547	48769	52397	57122	59356	60020	60067	59281	61032
% Ch	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	3.9	1.1	0.1	-1.3	3.0
National (Thousands)	13444	13891	14550	15302	16251	17112	17890	18618	19035	19692
% Ch	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	48854	51360	52933	55422	57261	56646	57449	56692	55774	55941
% Ch	6.2	5.1	3.1	4.7	3.3	-1.1	1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3
National (Thousands)	11447	11937	12137	12401	12920	13176	13376	13257	13096	13095
% Ch	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.0
EDUCATION	25351	25851	27105	28710	30485	30305	31010	31059	30522	30323
% Ch	4.2	2.0	4.9	5.9	6.2	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.7
OTHER	23503	25509	25829	26712	26776	26342	26440	25633	25252	25619
% Ch	8.4	8.5	1.3	3.4	0.2	-1.6	0.4	-3.1	-1.5	1.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	10816	10938	11519	11899	12565	12872	13068	12526	12051	11952
% Ch	6.3	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.4	1.5	-4.1	-3.8	-0.8
National (Thousands)	2721	2745	2732	2727	2753	2773	2867	2772	2738	2773
% Ch	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NON-MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	275604	281250	276170	279400	290137	305450	322449	332596	339932	348234
% Ch	3.0	2.0	-1.8	1.2	3.8	5.3	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.4
National (Thousands)	75107	78254	80559	83174	86184	88987	91264	90905	91809	93549
% Ch	4.7	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	-0.4	1.0	1.9
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	14547	15068	14613	13722	14204	16065	18715	20066	20089	20277
% Ch	10.8	3.6	-3.0	-6.1	3.5	13.1	16.5	7.2	0.1	0.9
National (Thousands)	4380	4672	4817	4966	5108	5199	5208	4768	4740	4951
% Ch	11.1	6.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.8	0.2	-8.4	-0.6	4.5
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	23458	23671	18878	19124	19267	19288	19833	20306	20753	21279
% Ch	1.9	0.9	-20.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.5
National (Thousands)	5688	5955	6283	6547	6648	6724	6832	6831	6871	6929
% Ch	4.0	4.7	5.5	4.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	-0.0	0.6	0.9
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	19068	19281	18282	17919	18486	19255	19786	20317	20702	21132
% Ch	-0.2	1.1	-5.2	-2.0	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.1
National (Thousands)	5159	5238	5255	5372	5527	5648	5839	5821	5802	5845
% Ch	4.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.7
TRADE										
Idaho	82981	84148	83885	84891	87339	93122	97089	99425	102284	105243
% Ch	4.6	1.4	-0.3	1.2	2.9	6.6	4.3	2.4	2.9	2.9
National (Thousands)	22097	23071	23682	24327	25132	25851	26150	25714	25901	26388
% Ch	5.8	4.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.2	-1.7	0.7	1.9
SERVICES										
Idaho	62475	65061	66658	67962	71923	76171	81759	85588	88044	90925
% Ch	2.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	5.8	5.9	7.3	4.7	2.9	3.3
National (Thousands)	20796	21998	23053	24235	25668	27095	28209	28761	29493	30288
% Ch	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.6	4.1	2.0	2.5	2.7
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	57146	58380	59134	61122	63155	65186	68341	70555	71898	73214
% Ch	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.9	1.8
National (Thousands)	13216	13519	13793	14066	14415	14782	15205	15337	15361	15539
% Ch	0.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.9	0.2	1.2
EDUCATION	31439	32316	32844	33421	34572	35605	37271	38595	39764	40851
% Ch	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.8	3.4	3.0	4.7	3.6	3.0	2.7
OTHER	25707	26063	26290	27701	28583	29581	31070	31960	32135	32363
% Ch	0.3	1.4	0.9	5.4	3.2	3.5	5.0	2.9	0.5	0.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	11752	11790	11828	12091	12481	12690	13053	12740	12642	12600
% Ch	-1.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.9	-2.4	-0.8	-0.3
National (Thousands)	2807	2875	2899	2943	2971	2988	3085	2935	2898	2861
% Ch	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	3.3	-4.9	-1.2	-1.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO										
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	184.1	189.5	236.0	270.4	289.1	305.6	336.0	368.5	325.1	351.4
% Ch	20.9	2.9	24.5	14.6	6.9	5.7	9.9	9.7	-11.8	8.1
National (Billions)	43.9	54.6	61.1	67.6	77.3	80.5	88.7	87.9	83.8	86.2
% Ch	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4	4.2	10.2	-0.9	-4.6	2.8
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.										
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	54.0	59.3	63.0	67.3	72.2	78.6	85.7	93.9	100.0	103.9
% Ch	9.0	9.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	6.5	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	54.8	59.2	62.6	66.7	71.6	78.2	86.6	94.6	100.0	104.1
% Ch	10.5	8.0	5.8	6.6	7.2	9.2	10.8	9.2	5.7	4.1
DURABLE GOODS	60.5	65.8	69.5	72.6	76.8	82.1	89.2	95.7	100.0	102.1
% Ch	6.8	8.9	5.5	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.6	7.3	4.5	2.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	57.2	61.5	63.8	67.1	71.8	79.9	89.3	96.9	100.0	102.1
% Ch	15.0	7.6	3.7	5.2	7.2	11.3	11.8	8.4	3.2	2.0
SERVICES	51.3	55.6	59.8	64.8	69.8	75.6	83.9	92.6	100.0	106.2
% Ch	8.1	8.3	7.7	8.4	7.7	8.3	10.9	10.4	8.0	6.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	49.3	53.8	56.9	60.6	65.2	72.6	82.4	90.9	96.5	99.6
% Ch	11.0	9.1	5.8	6.5	7.6	11.3	13.5	10.4	6.2	3.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
FEDERAL FUNDS	10.50	5.82	5.05	5.54	7.93	11.19	13.36	16.38	12.26	9.09
PRIME	10.80	7.86	6.84	6.82	9.06	12.67	15.27	18.87	14.86	10.79
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.92	9.01	8.99	9.01	9.54	10.77	12.65	14.74	15.12	12.66
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	7.83	5.77	4.97	5.27	7.19	10.37	11.43	14.02	10.61	8.61
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	71.4	66.4	75.6	82.3	83.6	82.4	77.0	74.7	67.3	79.9
% Ch	-9.2	-7.0	13.9	8.8	1.6	-1.4	-6.6	-3.0	-9.9	18.7
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	44.0	38.1	40.0	45.1	50.2	56.9	60.4	65.8	63.9	64.3
% Ch	6.5	-13.4	5.0	12.6	11.3	13.3	6.2	9.0	-2.9	0.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	52.4	45.1	50.7	58.4	64.0	71.3	73.3	75.4	75.9	80.2
% Ch	-1.0	-14.0	12.4	15.2	9.6	11.5	2.8	2.8	0.7	5.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	27.6	22.6	29.4	37.0	42.5	53.7	60.0	65.5	74.0	78.6
% Ch	-0.5	-18.4	30.2	26.0	14.7	26.4	11.7	9.2	13.0	6.2
FOOD	71.9	71.4	75.5	79.0	81.8	82.6	84.6	86.5	87.7	90.0
% Ch	1.4	-0.7	5.8	4.6	3.5	1.0	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.7
PAPER	75.8	66.0	74.9	77.7	81.2	83.9	83.0	84.5	81.5	89.0
% Ch	-0.9	-12.9	13.4	3.7	4.4	3.4	-1.0	1.8	-3.5	9.1
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	77.0	80.7	82.3	88.9	90.2	93.7	97.2	102.2	88.8	87.4
% Ch	9.4	4.8	2.0	8.0	1.5	3.8	3.8	5.2	-13.2	-1.5
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	90.1	88.3	95.8	93.1	94.2	105.2	104.8	104.4	96.6	93.1
% Ch	0.1	-2.0	8.4	-2.8	1.2	11.6	-0.4	-0.4	-7.4	-3.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO										
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	364.0	418.5	448.0	423.0	456.2	487.8	531.8	596.0	634.5	682.1
% Ch	3.6	15.0	7.1	-5.6	7.8	6.9	9.0	12.1	6.5	7.5
National (Billions)	93.5	99.7	106.8	102.6	111.1	118.2	131.4	147.2	156.2	167.6
% Ch	8.5	6.6	7.1	-3.9	8.3	6.4	11.2	12.0	6.1	7.3
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.										
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	107.8	111.0	113.8	117.4	121.3	126.3	131.5	136.2	140.4	144.6
% Ch	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.1
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	108.0	111.6	114.4	119.6	124.2	129.9	136.4	141.9	147.0	152.4
% Ch	3.8	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.7
DURABLE GOODS	103.8	104.8	105.6	108.1	109.4	110.9	112.4	113.7	115.7	117.3
% Ch	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	105.0	107.5	107.3	112.2	116.6	122.9	131.0	136.0	140.6	146.0
% Ch	2.9	2.4	-0.2	4.5	3.9	5.4	6.7	3.8	3.4	3.9
SERVICES	111.6	116.8	122.5	128.7	134.5	141.0	147.7	154.2	160.8	167.7
% Ch	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	103.9	107.7	109.7	113.7	118.4	124.0	130.7	136.2	141.0	146.3
% Ch	4.4	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.8
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
FEDERAL FUNDS	10.22	8.10	6.80	6.66	7.57	9.22	8.10	6.08	7.07	6.90
PRIME	12.04	9.93	8.33	8.20	9.31	10.87	10.01	8.88	9.45	9.00
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.37	11.58	10.26	9.31	9.18	10.11	10.01	9.58	9.83	9.45
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	9.52	7.48	5.98	5.77	6.67	8.11	7.49	5.70	6.61	6.33
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	86.0	88.0	95.1	100.0	104.6	103.1	101.2	94.9	101.4	105.8
% Ch	7.6	2.3	8.1	5.1	4.6	-1.5	-1.9	-6.1	6.8	4.3
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	80.7	86.8	90.4	99.9	113.8	121.8	126.5	125.1	137.0	147.9
% Ch	25.6	7.5	4.1	10.6	13.8	7.0	3.9	-1.1	9.5	8.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.1	93.1	94.3	100.0	106.5	109.5	111.4	109.8	116.8	120.6
% Ch	17.2	-1.0	1.3	6.0	6.5	2.9	1.7	-1.4	6.4	3.2
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	99.5	89.2	87.1	100.0	109.7	114.7	120.2	123.9	135.1	140.4
% Ch	26.6	-10.3	-2.3	14.7	9.7	4.6	4.8	3.1	9.1	3.9
FOOD	92.1	94.9	97.4	100.0	102.8	105.5	107.6	108.4	110.2	112.2
% Ch	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.8
PAPER	93.5	92.2	97.1	100.0	102.9	103.2	105.4	102.9	107.8	108.7
% Ch	5.0	-1.4	5.3	3.0	2.9	0.3	2.1	-2.3	4.7	0.8
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	102.0	96.1	88.4	100.0	107.2	108.3	105.2	101.0	104.0	107.3
% Ch	16.7	-5.8	-8.0	13.1	7.2	1.0	-2.9	-4.0	2.9	3.2
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	102.6	101.5	98.4	99.9	108.1	113.4	120.9	114.3	118.7	123.0
% Ch	10.2	-1.1	-3.1	1.6	8.1	4.9	6.6	-5.4	3.9	3.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1000.7	999.9	1000.4	1000.9	1002.1	1003.4	1005.1	1006.9	1010.0	1013.1	1016.2	1019.6
% Ch	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
National (Millions)	242.1	242.6	243.2	243.8	244.3	244.8	245.5	246.1	246.6	247.1	247.8	248.5
% Ch	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	15.901	15.873	15.901	15.945	15.911	15.810	15.710	15.604	15.780	15.841	15.889	15.943
% Ch	-2.5	-0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.9	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7	4.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
National (Thousands)	3778	3795	3815	3849	3910	3931	3924	3888	3804	3760	3739	3732
% Ch	1.3	1.8	2.2	3.5	6.5	2.1	-0.7	-3.7	-8.3	-4.5	-2.3	-0.7
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.323	7.312	7.302	7.290	7.357	7.512	7.717	7.859	7.355	7.377	7.400	7.425
% Ch	-8.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	3.7	8.7	11.4	7.6	-23.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
National (Thousands)	2112	2117	2126	2138	2160	2171	2177	2176	2165	2163	2165	2169
% Ch	0.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	4.1	2.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.9	-0.5	0.3	0.8
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	-11.986	-11.769	-6.599	-6.579	-3.714	-3.138	-1.321	-0.325	3.923	3.936	3.911	5.082
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	3.927	3.348	2.935	3.447	3.097	3.153	3.473	3.619	3.374	4.471	5.199	5.713
% Ch	15.9	-47.2	-40.9	90.3	-34.9	7.4	47.2	17.9	-24.4	208.3	82.9	45.8
National (Millions)	1.761	1.612	1.625	1.524	1.425	1.491	1.484	1.551	1.464	1.360	1.348	1.352
% Ch	11.9	-29.8	3.3	-22.7	-23.4	19.6	-1.8	19.4	-20.6	-25.5	-3.5	1.0
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	3.068	2.718	2.582	2.613	2.781	2.925	2.856	3.375	2.822	3.430	4.025	4.610
% Ch	1.9	-38.4	-18.6	5.0	28.3	22.3	-9.1	95.0	-51.1	118.4	89.5	72.2
National	1.237	1.138	1.163	1.079	1.057	1.066	1.071	1.137	1.026	0.999	1.003	0.994
% Ch	31.4	-28.4	9.1	-26.0	-7.8	3.4	2.0	26.9	-33.7	-10.2	1.6	-3.4
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	0.860	0.630	0.353	0.834	0.316	0.228	0.617	0.243	0.552	1.040	1.174	1.102
% Ch	90.2	-71.2	-90.1	3001.8	-97.9	-73.0	5281.0	-97.6	2548.8	1160.2	62.4	-22.3
National	0.524	0.474	0.462	0.445	0.368	0.425	0.413	0.414	0.438	0.362	0.346	0.358
% Ch	-21.5	-33.2	-9.7	-13.9	-53.1	76.7	-10.8	1.6	25.3	-53.7	-16.6	14.6
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	324.0	324.6	325.0	325.7	326.2	326.8	327.4	328.0	328.7	329.6	330.6	331.8
% Ch	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1005.4	1007.2	1010.6	1014.3	1018.7	1022.7	1026.3	1030.1	1033.4	1036.7	1040.0	1043.2
% Ch	-5.5	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
National (Millions)	249.0	249.7	250.5	251.2	251.8	252.2	252.7	253.3	253.8	254.3	254.8	255.2
% Ch	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	16.303	16.296	15.797	15.778	15.754	15.742	15.726	15.711	15.692	15.671	15.649	15.624
% Ch	9.3	-0.2	-11.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6
National (Thousands)	3750	3750	3743	3733	3717	3705	3693	3682	3670	3658	3646	3633
% Ch	1.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.7	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.304	7.316	7.376	7.395	7.418	7.445	7.467	7.490	7.510	7.530	7.550	7.570
% Ch	-6.4	0.7	3.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
National (Thousands)	2178	2184	2189	2193	2198	2202	2207	2211	2215	2220	2224	2228
% Ch	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	-65.799	-1.780	5.179	6.417	9.117	7.678	6.272	7.199	5.014	5.006	4.937	4.668
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	6.229	5.744	5.710	5.844	5.806	5.576	5.539	5.721	5.788	5.996	6.099	6.211
% Ch	41.3	-27.7	-2.4	9.7	-2.6	-14.9	-2.6	13.8	4.8	15.1	7.1	7.6
National (Millions)	1.433	1.204	1.131	1.042	0.913	0.994	1.072	1.123	1.150	1.150	1.143	1.158
% Ch	26.4	-50.2	-22.2	-27.8	-41.0	40.4	35.4	20.3	10.0	0.1	-2.6	5.4
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	4.851	4.645	4.726	4.999	4.986	4.803	4.742	4.888	4.920	5.057	5.110	5.153
% Ch	22.5	-15.9	7.1	25.2	-1.0	-13.9	-5.0	13.0	2.6	11.6	4.3	3.4
National	1.064	0.896	0.856	0.786	0.724	0.810	0.866	0.892	0.898	0.882	0.868	0.874
% Ch	31.5	-49.8	-16.6	-28.9	-28.1	56.4	30.7	12.8	2.7	-7.1	-6.2	2.8
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	1.378	1.098	0.984	0.845	0.820	0.773	0.798	0.833	0.868	0.939	0.989	1.058
% Ch	144.2	-59.7	-35.5	-45.6	-11.6	-20.7	13.2	18.6	18.2	36.9	23.0	31.2
National	0.369	0.308	0.274	0.256	0.189	0.184	0.207	0.231	0.252	0.269	0.275	0.284
% Ch	13.3	-51.5	-37.1	-24.2	-70.1	-9.9	57.6	56.2	41.9	29.1	9.8	14.1
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	333.1	334.3	335.5	336.7	337.9	339.0	340.1	341.3	342.5	343.7	345.0	346.3
% Ch	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	4391.6	4471.6	4551.7	4647.6	4735.8	4831.4	4917.9	5009.8	5101.3	5174.0	5238.6	5289.3
% Ch	9.1	7.5	7.4	8.7	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	5.8	5.1	3.9
1982 Dollars	3781.2	3820.3	3858.9	3920.7	3970.2	4005.8	4032.1	4059.3	4095.7	4112.2	4129.7	4133.2
% Ch	5.2	4.2	4.1	6.6	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	[illegible]
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	11577	11780	11947	12061	12258	12629	12867	13249	13650	13888	13873	14400
% Ch	2.5	7.2	5.8	3.9	6.7	12.7	7.8	12.4	12.7	7.2	-0.4	16.1
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10905	11015	11155	11439	11614	11905	12112	12372	12701	13003	13155	13449
% Ch	6.6	4.1	5.2	10.6	6.3	10.4	7.1	8.9	11.1	9.9	4.8	9.2
National (Billions)	3672	3720	3783	3891	3951	4033	4112	4186	4302	4363	4403	4469
% Ch	8.4	5.4	6.9	11.9	6.4	8.6	8.1	7.4	11.6	5.8	3.7	6.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	9844	9899	9931	9927	10031	10226	10302	10490	10672	10724	10655	10926
% Ch	-3.6	2.2	1.3	-0.2	4.3	8.0	3.0	7.5	7.1	2.0	-2.6	10.5
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9273	9256	9273	9415	9504	9640	9697	9796	9930	10041	10104	10204
% Ch	0.3	-0.7	0.7	6.3	3.8	5.8	2.4	4.1	5.6	4.5	2.5	4.0
National (Billions)	3122	3126	3144	3202	3233	3266	3292	3314	3364	3369	3382	3391
% Ch	2.0	0.6	2.3	7.6	3.9	4.1	3.3	2.7	6.1	0.6	1.5	1.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	11569	11782	11943	12050	12232	12586	12802	13158	13515	13708	13652	14123
% Ch	2.9	7.5	5.6	3.7	6.2	12.1	7.0	11.6	11.3	5.9	-1.6	14.5
National	15165	15334	15551	15957	16173	16474	16751	17011	17448	17654	17765	17986
% Ch	7.6	4.5	5.8	10.9	5.5	7.6	6.9	6.4	10.7	4.8	2.5	5.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	9838	9900	9927	9918	10010	10191	10250	10418	10567	10586	10485	10716
% Ch	-3.3	2.6	1.1	-0.4	3.8	7.4	2.3	6.7	5.8	0.7	-3.7	9.1
National	12896	12886	12927	13133	13235	13339	13411	13468	13642	13632	13645	13646
% Ch	1.2	-0.3	1.3	6.5	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.7	5.3	-0.3	0.4	0.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	17879	17908	18084	18425	18424	18748	18883	18978	19150	19309	19259	19442
% Ch	4.2	0.7	4.0	7.8	-0.0	7.2	2.9	2.0	3.7	3.4	-1.0	3.8
National	21652	21828	22114	22450	22620	22922	23184	23406	23541	23668	23804	23925
% Ch	5.7	3.3	5.3	6.2	3.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	5375.4	5443.3	5514.6	5527.3	5561.7	5609.6	5692.8	5777.1	5875.1	5966.9	6045.8	6120.8
% Ch	6.7	5.1	5.3	0.9	2.5	3.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.1
1982 Dollars	4150.6	4155.1	4170.0	4153.4	4126.5	4132.1	4163.2	4195.9	4234.4	4267.5	4291.8	4311.3
% Ch	1.7	0.4	1.4	-1.6	-2.6	0.5	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.3	1.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	14926	15174	15149	15589	15758	15936	16125	16363	16621	16865	17100	17354
% Ch	15.4	6.8	-0.7	12.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.1
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	13821	14052	14307	14526	14733	14923	15137	15390	15692	15960	16223	16502
% Ch	11.5	6.9	7.5	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.9	6.9	8.1	7.0	6.8	7.1
National (Billions)	4563	4622	4679	4719	4737	4770	4826	4895	4979	5056	5126	5206
% Ch	8.6	5.3	5.0	3.5	1.6	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	11139	11223	11058	11191	11216	11273	11328	11396	11468	11528	11582	11644
% Ch	8.0	3.1	-5.8	4.9	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10314	10393	10443	10428	10486	10557	10635	10719	10827	10909	10988	11072
% Ch	4.4	3.1	1.9	-0.6	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.1
National (Billions)	3405	3419	3415	3387	3372	3374	3390	3409	3435	3456	3472	3493
% Ch	1.7	1.6	-0.4	-3.2	-1.8	0.3	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.4
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	14846	15066	14990	15369	15470	15583	15711	15884	16083	16268	16442	16636
% Ch	22.1	6.1	-2.0	10.5	2.6	3.0	3.3	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.8
National	18321	18510	18679	18785	18813	18911	19093	19330	19622	19886	20123	20398
% Ch	7.7	4.2	3.7	2.3	0.6	2.1	3.9	5.1	6.2	5.5	4.9	5.6
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	11079	11143	10942	11033	11010	11023	11038	11063	11097	11120	11137	11162
% Ch	14.3	2.3	-7.0	3.4	-0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
National	13673	13691	13634	13485	13390	13378	13414	13462	13538	13593	13630	13686
% Ch	0.8	0.5	-1.6	-4.3	-2.8	-0.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.7
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	19662	19879	20128	20307	20457	20712	20967	21222	21490	21760	22015	22268
% Ch	4.6	4.5	5.1	3.6	3.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7
National	24125	24392	24709	24854	25025	25311	25674	25977	26337	26671	26946	27214
% Ch	3.4	4.5	5.3	2.4	2.8	4.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	5.2	4.2	4.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	6035	6095	6191	6375	6444	6638	6758	6881	7012	7168	7241	7410
% Ch	5.8	4.0	6.5	12.4	4.4	12.6	7.4	7.5	7.8	9.2	4.1	9.7
National (Billions)	2187	2221	2267	2324	2359	2410	2456	2499	2534	2560	2587	2613
% Ch	8.4	6.5	8.5	10.4	6.3	8.9	7.9	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.1
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	524	616	642	470	493	575	606	728	800	735	566	799
% Ch	-51.8	91.0	18.0	-71.3	21.1	85.0	23.4	108.3	45.8	-28.7	-64.8	297.1
National (Billions)	44	40	35	52	47	49	43	36	60	51	39	46
% Ch	101.1	-36.1	-38.3	392.9	-34.2	15.2	-37.4	-55.2	694.5	-48.5	-65.5	94.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1245	1250	1292	1331	1380	1432	1445	1481	1526	1550	1538	1564
% Ch	56.6	1.6	14.1	12.6	15.6	15.9	3.7	10.3	12.7	6.4	-3.1	6.9
National (Billions)	268	276	286	293	299	308	313	322	328	329	330	336
% Ch	27.5	12.7	15.3	10.3	8.7	12.4	6.8	11.0	8.6	1.1	0.5	8.1
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	1841	1844	1854	1888	1890	1899	1956	2025	2131	2229	2296	2349
% Ch	-7.8	0.7	2.2	7.5	0.4	1.9	12.6	14.9	22.6	19.7	12.6	9.6
National (Billions)	602	605	613	633	645	659	685	708	743	774	786	797
% Ch	1.5	1.9	5.6	13.7	7.5	9.6	16.4	13.9	21.4	17.8	6.4	5.6
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	552	550	551	567	576	596	609	623	638	659	669	692
% Ch	10.0	-1.4	0.7	12.1	6.5	14.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	13.8	6.2	14.5
National (Billions)	207	208	209	214	219	223	228	233	237	240	244	248
% Ch	4.0	1.4	1.7	11.6	8.1	7.9	9.7	8.5	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.7
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	1843	1887	1882	1896	1981	2005	2017	2044	2118	2138	2160	2199
% Ch	2.4	9.9	-1.1	3.0	19.2	4.9	2.4	5.5	15.3	3.8	4.2	7.4
National (Billions)	513	521	524	528	549	554	560	566	588	598	609	623
% Ch	5.9	6.1	2.6	2.9	17.3	3.8	4.0	4.5	16.5	7.0	7.6	9.1
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	533	534	536	543	579	590	597	608	647	666	674	689
% Ch	14.7	0.8	1.5	5.3	29.3	7.8	4.8	7.6	28.2	12.3	4.9	9.2
National (Billions)	170	172	174	176	189	193	196	199	210	212	214	216
% Ch	14.3	3.1	4.7	6.6	33.2	6.7	6.4	7.1	23.3	4.7	3.8	3.4
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	70	72	74	77	72	73	73	75	73	73	77	78
% Ch	-31.7	11.9	11.6	17.2	-23.6	5.7	0.0	11.4	-10.2	0.0	23.8	5.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	7599	7777	7960	8095	8205	8342	8478	8622	8787	8953	9110	9263
% Ch	10.6	9.7	9.7	7.0	5.5	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.9
National (Billions)	2652	2696	2734	2739	2741	2762	2800	2839	2888	2936	2977	3018
% Ch	6.1	6.9	5.7	0.7	0.4	3.1	5.7	5.6	7.0	6.8	5.8	5.5
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	953	966	685	904	870	857	830	814	769	744	714	688
% Ch	102.4	5.6	-74.7	203.3	-14.3	-5.8	-12.0	-7.5	-20.6	-12.3	-15.2	-13.7
National (Billions)	57	51	42	49	49	51	50	57	56	56	55	59
% Ch	148.9	-37.7	-52.2	75.5	-2.4	24.6	-11.9	68.7	-7.3	5.9	-7.4	32.8
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1651	1672	1682	1688	1698	1715	1742	1769	1796	1825	1853	1880
% Ch	24.2	5.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	4.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1
National (Billions)	347	351	356	357	356	359	367	374	381	388	395	401
% Ch	13.2	4.9	5.6	2.0	-1.9	4.0	8.6	7.9	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	2349	2366	2399	2412	2408	2397	2411	2450	2479	2523	2572	2631
% Ch	0.0	2.9	5.7	2.2	-0.6	-2.0	2.4	6.6	4.9	7.3	7.9	9.5
National (Billions)	806	815	829	834	828	821	822	827	834	847	862	880
% Ch	4.9	4.5	6.8	2.7	-3.0	-3.4	0.4	2.8	3.2	6.3	7.3	8.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	721	731	747	761	780	797	813	830	848	867	885	902
% Ch	17.8	5.7	9.0	7.7	10.5	8.9	8.4	8.3	9.3	9.1	8.4	8.1
National (Billions)	253	256	260	263	266	269	274	278	284	289	294	298
% Ch	8.8	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.6	7.0	6.6	8.0	7.7	6.7	6.4
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	2292	2315	2340	2395	2501	2542	2574	2611	2702	2726	2751	2785
% Ch	18.0	4.1	4.4	9.7	18.9	6.7	5.1	6.0	14.7	3.6	3.7	5.0
National (Billions)	647	652	661	679	709	719	727	737	761	767	773	782
% Ch	16.6	3.3	5.6	11.3	18.6	6.1	4.6	5.2	14.2	3.1	3.2	4.5
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	719	733	746	749	788	799	811	823	854	868	882	895
% Ch	18.6	8.0	7.3	1.6	22.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	16.1	6.8	6.4	6.1
National (Billions)	223	224	229	229	237	238	241	244	252	256	259	262
% Ch	13.8	2.2	8.3	0.5	15.5	2.0	4.7	4.3	14.5	5.7	4.8	4.5
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	79	80	82	84	85	86	88	91	94	96	98	100
% Ch	5.2	5.2	10.4	10.1	3.1	6.2	10.4	12.7	13.2	11.1	8.6	7.5

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	329501	332204	334163	337960	341790	346277	350150	354882	358545	363673	368339	373519
% Ch	1.5	3.3	2.4	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.5	5.5	4.2	5.8	5.2	5.7
National (Thousands)	100992	101765	102519	103512	104302	105134	105938	106766	107630	108162	108662	109203
% Ch	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	53082	53634	54238	55274	56443	58048	58644	59417	59232	59878	61188	61979
% Ch	7.2	4.2	4.6	7.9	8.7	11.9	4.2	5.4	-1.2	4.4	9.0	5.3
National (Thousands)	18894	18934	19059	19202	19259	19326	19366	19455	19514	19474	19413	19308
% Ch	0.3	0.9	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.2	-0.8	-1.2	-2.1
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26345	26305	26880	27798	28361	29253	29631	30992	31354	31577	32605	33149
% Ch	7.9	-0.6	9.0	14.4	8.3	13.2	5.3	19.7	4.8	2.9	13.7	6.8
National (Thousands)	11103	11111	11173	11273	11298	11354	11404	11469	11506	11465	11404	11316
% Ch	-0.1	0.3	2.3	3.6	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	-1.4	-2.1	-3.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13386	13192	13337	13606	13584	14033	13767	14552	14750	14457	14810	14961
% Ch	3.7	-5.7	4.5	8.3	-0.6	13.9	-7.4	24.8	5.6	-7.7	10.1	4.1
National (Thousands)	743	750	759	766	772	768	765	771	769	758	752	753
% Ch	3.3	4.0	4.9	3.7	3.0	-1.9	-1.9	3.5	-1.4	-5.4	-3.0	0.2
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	2766	2771	2818	2860	2761	2815	2898	3039	3247	3229	3312	3315
% Ch	5.7	0.7	6.9	6.1	-13.2	8.0	12.4	20.9	30.4	-2.2	10.6	0.4
National (Thousands)	1950	1947	1954	1976	1979	1994	2006	2021	2034	2021	2009	1996
% Ch	-0.8	-0.7	1.5	4.5	0.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.7	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	8197	8252	8424	8811	9149	9341	9731	10079	10368	10853	11422	11729
% Ch	15.5	2.7	8.6	19.7	16.2	8.7	17.8	15.1	12.0	20.1	22.6	11.2
National (Thousands)	3781	3767	3774	3799	3815	3845	3875	3899	3901	3898	3884	3858
% Ch	-2.1	-1.5	0.7	2.7	1.7	3.2	3.2	2.4	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-2.6
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	1995	2090	2301	2521	2867	3064	3235	3322	2988	3038	3062	3144
% Ch	10.3	20.5	47.0	44.1	67.2	30.5	24.1	11.2	-34.5	6.9	3.2	11.1
National (Thousands)	4628	4647	4686	4732	4732	4746	4758	4778	4802	4788	4759	4709
% Ch	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.0	-1.2	-2.3	-4.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	378898	383580	387859	391004	393493	395247	396849	398786	401446	404025	406417	408652
% Ch	5.9	5.0	4.5	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
National (Thousands)	109911	110541	110655	110200	109542	109127	109078	109289	109641	110071	110493	110886
% Ch	2.6	2.3	0.4	-1.6	-2.4	-1.5	-0.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	62795	62710	62887	63154	63175	63426	63575	63832	64485	65067	65493	65785
% Ch	5.4	-0.5	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.8
National (Thousands)	19211	19168	19078	18796	18482	18307	18287	18340	18410	18471	18494	18482
% Ch	-2.0	-0.9	-1.9	-5.8	-6.5	-3.7	-0.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.5	-0.3
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	34072	34287	34160	33697	33566	33794	34066	34280	34722	35092	35336	35456
% Ch	11.6	2.5	-1.5	-5.3	-1.6	2.7	3.3	2.5	5.3	4.3	2.8	1.4
National (Thousands)	11244	11216	11125	10907	10664	10535	10524	10566	10620	10671	10700	10703
% Ch	-2.5	-1.0	-3.2	-7.6	-8.6	-4.8	-0.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	15300	15056	14839	14373	13974	14133	14216	14297	14519	14619	14633	14548
% Ch	9.4	-6.2	-5.6	-12.0	-10.7	4.6	2.4	2.3	6.4	2.8	0.4	-2.3
National (Thousands)	752	747	739	719	695	692	695	703	712	719	723	726
% Ch	-0.5	-2.5	-4.0	-10.4	-12.7	-2.0	1.8	4.8	5.5	4.0	2.0	1.4
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	3342	3428	3415	3357	3426	3400	3410	3415	3451	3509	3550	3578
% Ch	3.4	10.7	-1.6	-6.6	8.5	-3.0	1.1	0.6	4.4	6.8	4.8	3.2
National (Thousands)	1983	1975	1966	1934	1881	1852	1850	1861	1874	1885	1894	1899
% Ch	-2.6	-1.5	-1.9	-6.4	-10.5	-6.0	-0.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.0
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	12199	12622	12712	12838	13087	13160	13299	13392	13547	13742	13925	14097
% Ch	17.0	14.6	2.9	4.0	8.0	2.3	4.3	2.8	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.0
National (Thousands)	3846	3820	3779	3722	3670	3620	3600	3606	3614	3625	3635	3632
% Ch	-1.3	-2.7	-4.2	-5.8	-5.5	-5.3	-2.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	-0.2
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	3231	3181	3194	3129	3079	3101	3142	3177	3205	3223	3228	3233
% Ch	11.6	-6.0	1.6	-7.9	-6.3	2.9	5.4	4.5	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.6
National (Thousands)	4664	4674	4641	4532	4418	4370	4378	4396	4420	4442	4449	4446
% Ch	-3.8	0.9	-2.7	-9.1	-9.7	-4.3	0.7	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.6	-0.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26737	27328	27358	27476	28082	28795	29013	28425	27878	28301	28583	28830
% Ch	6.5	9.1	0.4	1.7	9.1	10.5	3.1	-7.9	-7.5	6.2	4.1	3.5
National (Thousands)	7791	7823	7886	7929	7961	7972	7961	7986	8009	8008	8009	7992
% Ch	0.9	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	-0.5	1.2	1.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.8
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	15888	16331	16090	16090	16832	17478	17839	17198	16643	16909	17059	17335
% Ch	12.2	11.6	-5.8	0.0	19.8	16.3	8.5	-13.6	-12.3	6.5	3.6	6.6
National (Thousands)	1613	1618	1625	1626	1636	1633	1621	1635	1638	1642	1650	1651
% Ch	-0.4	1.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	-0.7	-2.8	3.6	0.7	0.9	2.1	0.1
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	10368	10928	10529	10623	11125	11476	11640	11090	10966	11212	11289	11447
% Ch	16.6	23.4	-13.8	3.6	20.3	13.2	5.8	-17.6	-4.4	9.3	2.8	5.7
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5520	5403	5560	5467	5707	6002	6199	6108	5677	5697	5770	5888
% Ch	4.4	-8.2	12.2	-6.5	18.7	22.3	13.8	-5.8	-25.4	1.4	5.2	8.4
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	5989	6103	6017	6155	6225	6331	6430	6502	6492	6525	6677	6671
% Ch	8.4	7.8	-5.5	9.5	4.6	7.0	6.4	4.5	-0.7	2.1	9.6	-0.4
National (Thousands)	2157	2172	2189	2206	2224	2236	2242	2249	2255	2258	2265	2268
% Ch	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.5
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3163	3180	3349	3399	3473	3536	3556	3576	3521	3550	3513	3509
% Ch	-4.1	2.2	23.0	6.1	9.1	7.4	2.2	2.3	-6.0	3.3	-4.1	-0.4
National (Thousands)	1016	1016	1029	1042	1049	1058	1064	1065	1069	1074	1074	1078
% Ch	-0.5	0.3	5.2	5.1	2.6	3.3	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.1	1.4
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1697	1715	1902	1832	1551	1450	1188	1149	1221	1317	1334	1315
% Ch	-23.6	4.2	51.4	-14.0	-48.6	-23.7	-54.9	-12.6	27.8	35.2	5.4	-5.8
National (Thousands)	3006	3017	3042	3055	3052	3046	3035	3037	3047	3035	3020	2996
% Ch	1.2	1.5	3.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4	0.2	1.3	-1.5	-2.0	-3.1
MINING												
Idaho	2377	2477	2634	2786	3103	3249	3346	3424	3500	3648	3708	3838
% Ch	-25.0	17.9	28.0	25.1	53.8	20.2	12.5	9.7	9.2	18.0	6.8	14.8
National (Thousands)	706	712	721	730	724	720	711	696	690	695	699	715
% Ch	-5.3	3.6	5.3	4.9	-3.2	-2.0	-4.9	-8.2	-3.4	2.5	2.5	9.3
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1508	1593	1648	1631	1876	2128	2246	2312	2438	2552	2680	2799
% Ch	-27.8	24.3	14.7	-4.2	75.3	65.3	24.1	12.3	23.6	20.2	18.0	22.6
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	868	884	986	1155	1226	1121	1101	1113	1063	1096	1048	1039
% Ch	-19.8	7.4	54.8	88.4	26.9	-30.1	-7.2	4.5	-16.8	13.0	-16.3	-3.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	28722	28423	28727	29457	29610	29632	29509	29551	29762	29975	30156	30329
% Ch	-1.5	-4.1	4.3	10.6	2.1	0.3	-1.6	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3
National (Thousands)	7967	7953	7953	7889	7818	7772	7764	7774	7789	7800	7793	7778
% Ch	-1.3	-0.7	0.0	-3.2	-3.6	-2.3	-0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.8
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16837	16535	16589	17294	17435	17433	17295	17298	17408	17508	17607	17702
% Ch	-11.0	-7.0	1.3	18.1	3.3	-0.1	-3.1	0.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
National (Thousands)	1650	1648	1649	1652	1659	1650	1644	1641	1638	1634	1630	1625
% Ch	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.6	1.8	-2.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	10904	10714	11077	11603	11588	11677	11614	11674	11740	11780	11822	11863
% Ch	-17.7	-6.8	14.3	20.4	-0.5	3.1	-2.1	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5933	5821	5512	5692	5847	5755	5681	5624	5668	5729	5785	5839
% Ch	3.1	-7.3	-19.6	13.7	11.4	-6.1	-5.1	-3.9	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.8
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	6913	6917	7049	7022	6976	6984	7016	7062	7105	7145	7178	7207
% Ch	15.3	0.2	7.8	-1.5	-2.6	0.5	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6
National (Thousands)	2275	2279	2283	2270	2250	2232	2226	2228	2234	2240	2245	2248
% Ch	1.2	0.8	0.6	-2.3	-3.4	-3.2	-1.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3509	3520	3585	3607	3659	3660	3638	3619	3668	3732	3783	3833
% Ch	-0.0	1.2	7.6	2.5	5.9	0.1	-2.4	-2.1	5.6	7.1	5.6	5.4
National (Thousands)	1082	1085	1087	1087	1085	1086	1086	1088	1091	1093	1095	1095
% Ch	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1463	1451	1505	1534	1539	1555	1560	1572	1582	1590	1588	1587
% Ch	53.4	-3.3	15.6	8.0	1.5	4.1	1.2	3.2	2.6	2.0	-0.4	-0.4
National (Thousands)	2960	2940	2933	2880	2823	2804	2807	2817	2826	2832	2824	2810
% Ch	-4.7	-2.7	-0.9	-7.1	-7.6	-2.7	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	-1.1	-1.9
MINING												
Idaho	3850	3887	3893	3862	3845	3680	3434	3436	3482	3514	3535	3549
% Ch	1.2	3.9	0.6	-3.2	-1.8	-16.1	-24.2	0.2	5.4	3.7	2.4	1.6
National (Thousands)	726	739	739	737	738	736	736	738	740	742	744	745
% Ch	6.7	7.0	0.0	-0.9	0.7	-1.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.4
METAL MINING												
Idaho	2742	2780	2790	2707	2661	2507	2280	2300	2341	2361	2373	2379
% Ch	-8.0	5.7	1.4	-11.3	-6.6	-21.2	-31.6	3.5	7.4	3.4	2.0	1.0
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1108	1107	1104	1155	1184	1173	1154	1136	1141	1153	1162	1170
% Ch	29.3	-0.3	-1.3	20.0	10.3	-3.7	-6.3	-6.0	1.6	4.5	3.0	2.9

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	276419	278570	279925	282686	285348	288229	291506	295465	299313	303795	307151	311541
% Ch	0.4	3.1	2.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.5	5.3	6.1	4.5	5.8
National (Thousands)	82098	82830	83459	84309	85043	85808	86573	87311	88115	88689	89249	89895
% Ch	3.0	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.9
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	14033	13363	13461	14030	13910	14270	14101	14537	15070	16041	16327	16821
% Ch	-8.8	-17.8	3.0	18.0	-3.4	10.7	-4.6	13.0	15.5	28.4	7.3	12.6
National (Thousands)	4911	4951	4970	5034	5031	5117	5143	5144	5158	5185	5217	5238
% Ch	5.1	3.3	1.6	5.2	-0.2	7.0	2.0	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.6
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	19270	19326	19058	18841	19277	19267	19276	19251	19174	19206	19215	19556
% Ch	7.2	1.2	-5.4	-4.5	9.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-1.6	0.7	0.2	7.3
National (Thousands)	6467	6537	6579	6606	6633	6644	6651	6667	6681	6703	6739	6772
% Ch	4.3	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.0
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	17712	17859	18026	18080	18318	18415	18597	18615	18839	19115	19410	19656
% Ch	-4.9	3.4	3.8	1.2	5.4	2.2	4.0	0.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.2
National (Thousands)	5318	5351	5380	5438	5476	5513	5545	5575	5610	5639	5629	5713
% Ch	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	-0.7	6.1
TRADE												
Idaho	83691	84974	85201	85698	85736	86416	87683	89519	91708	92882	93803	94265
% Ch	-3.3	6.3	1.1	2.4	0.2	3.2	6.0	8.6	10.1	5.2	3.3	2.7
National (Thousands)	24053	24232	24387	24635	24855	25038	25237	25398	25689	25786	25902	26027
% Ch	2.0	3.0	2.6	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	4.7	1.5	1.8	1.9
SERVICES												
Idaho	66799	67670	68455	68925	70338	71211	72783	73360	74381	75651	76664	77986
% Ch	1.7	5.3	4.7	2.8	8.4	5.1	[illegible]	3.2	5.7	7.0	5.5	7.1
National (Thousands)	23751	24075	24410	24705	25077	25438	25[illegible]8	26280	26664	26962	27229	27526
% Ch	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.9	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.4	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	60569	60974	61086	61860	62287	63081	63440	63813	64177	64734	65332	66501
% Ch	7.3	2.7	0.7	5.2	2.8	5.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.7	7.4
National (Thousands)	13979	14034	14061	14192	14277	14378	14440	14566	14640	14727	14839	14922
% Ch	0.6	1.6	0.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	1.7	3.5	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.3
EDUCATION	33085	33256	33358	33985	34173	34588	34690	34839	35129	35302	35609	36380
% Ch	0.3	2.1	1.2	7.7	2.2	4.9	1.2	1.7	3.4	2.0	3.5	8.9
OTHER	27483	27718	27727	27875	28114	28493	28750	28974	29048	29432	29723	30121
% Ch	16.5	3.5	0.1	2.1	3.5	5.5	3.7	3.2	1.0	5.4	4.0	5.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	11968	11927	12004	12465	12380	12321	12278	12946	12463	12517	12860	12918
% Ch	1.5	-1.4	2.6	16.3	-2.7	-1.9	-1.4	23.6	-14.1	1.7	11.4	1.8
National (Thousands)	2914	2938	2951	2970	2971	2960	2968	2985	2983	2992	2995	2982
% Ch	2.3	3.4	1.7	2.6	0.1	-1.4	1.0	2.3	-0.2	1.2	0.3	-1.7

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	316104	320870	324972	327850	330325	331825	333277	334960	336967	338963	340929	342871
% Ch	6.0	6.2	5.2	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
National (Thousands)	90701	91373	91577	91404	91060	90820	90791	90949	91231	91600	91999	92404
% Ch	3.6	3.0	0.9	-0.8	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	17910	18362	18947	19640	20075	20092	20073	20024	20034	20047	20109	20165
% Ch	28.5	10.5	13.4	15.4	9.2	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.1
National (Thousands)	5325	5271	5200	5035	4833	4767	4744	4730	4717	4723	4744	4777
% Ch	6.8	-4.0	-5.3	-12.1	-15.1	-5.4	-1.9	-1.1	-1.1	0.5	1.8	2.8
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	19604	19752	19903	20074	20172	20260	20341	20449	20559	20681	20816	20957
% Ch	1.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7
National (Thousands)	6811	6835	6848	6835	6826	6830	6831	6839	6851	6864	6877	6890
% Ch	2.3	1.4	0.8	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	19572	19659	19976	19936	20173	20287	20367	20442	20534	20648	20759	20866
% Ch	-1.7	1.8	6.6	-0.8	4.8	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
National (Thousands)	5801	5829	5852	5873	5852	5827	5808	5798	5798	5799	5802	5808
% Ch	6.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-0.6	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
TRADE												
Idaho	95745	96803	97793	98015	98452	99088	99725	100434	101214	101972	102674	103275
% Ch	6.4	4.5	4.2	0.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4
National (Thousands)	26134	26170	26220	26077	25855	25684	25648	25667	25744	25848	25954	26060
% Ch	1.7	0.5	0.8	-2.2	-3.4	-2.6	-0.6	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
SERVICES												
Idaho	79414	80939	82844	83838	84617	85228	85971	86537	87111	87729	88328	89009
% Ch	7.5	7.9	9.8	4.9	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
National (Thousands)	27838	28096	28371	28532	28618	28666	28792	28968	29169	29387	29604	29811
% Ch	4.6	3.8	4.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	67143	67873	68784	69565	70159	70413	70643	71005	71419	71756	72054	72365
% Ch	3.9	4.4	5.5	4.6	3.5	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7
National (Thousands)	15035	15155	15277	15354	15386	15371	15299	15293	15309	15340	15378	15417
% Ch	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.0	0.9	-0.4	-1.8	-0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0
EDUCATION	36682	37131	37537	37736	38189	38455	38733	39002	39374	39634	39891	40156
% Ch	3.4	5.0	4.4	2.1	4.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
OTHER	30462	30742	31247	31829	31970	31959	31910	32003	32045	32122	32163	32209
% Ch	4.6	3.7	6.7	7.7	1.8	-0.1	-0.6	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12865	13595	12831	12919	12831	12776	12724	12631	12614	12617	12654	12685
% Ch	-1.6	24.7	-20.6	2.8	-2.7	-1.7	-1.6	-2.9	-0.6	0.1	1.2	1.0
National (Thousands)	3031	3278	3069	2962	2951	2940	2933	2916	2904	2896	2897	2896
% Ch	6.8	36.8	-23.2	-13.2	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-2.3	-1.6	-1.1	0.1	-0.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1987				1988				1989			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	414.9	432.2	421.5	423.5	448.6	458.4	456.8	460.9	481.5	483.1	485.5	501.2
% Ch	-15.1	17.8	-9.6	2.0	25.8	9.1	-1.4	3.6	19.1	1.3	2.1	13.6
National (Billions)	100.6	104.8	102.2	102.7	109.2	111.6	111.2	112.2	116.7	117.0	117.6	121.5
% Ch	-9.0	17.8	-9.6	2.0	27.8	9.1	-1.4	3.6	17.0	1.0	2.1	13.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	116.1	117.0	118.0	118.5	119.3	120.6	122.0	123.4	124.6	125.8	126.8	128.0
% Ch	3.5	3.1	3.5	1.7	2.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	117.6	119.0	120.3	121.5	122.2	123.5	124.9	126.3	127.9	129.5	130.2	131.8
% Ch	6.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.1	2.2	5.0
DURABLE GOODS	106.8	107.9	108.9	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.4	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.2	111.4
% Ch	2.3	4.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	110.1	111.7	112.9	113.9	114.3	115.9	117.4	118.6	120.5	123.2	123.2	124.5
% Ch	8.8	5.9	4.4	3.6	1.4	5.7	5.3	4.2	6.6	9.3	0.0	4.3
SERVICES	126.5	127.8	129.4	130.9	132.1	133.7	135.3	137.0	138.8	140.1	141.6	143.4
% Ch	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.4	5.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	111.9	113.2	114.3	115.4	116.3	117.6	119.1	120.4	121.9	123.7	124.7	125.9
% Ch	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	5.0	6.2	3.2	4.0
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	6.22	6.65	6.84	6.92	6.66	7.16	7.98	8.47	9.44	9.73	9.08	8.61
PRIME	7.50	8.05	8.40	8.87	8.59	8.78	9.71	10.18	10.98	11.36	10.66	10.50
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	9.29	9.34	9.39	9.23	9.12	9.11	9.16	9.31	9.78	10.26	10.31	10.09
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	5.54	5.66	6.04	5.86	5.72	6.21	7.01	7.73	8.54	8.41	7.84	7.65
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	98.1	99.5	100.7	101.7	104.3	105.1	103.3	105.8	102.1	102.8	102.6	104.8
% Ch	-4.1	6.0	5.1	3.9	10.8	2.8	-6.6	9.9	-13.2	2.9	-0.9	8.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.6	98.5	101.4	105.2	109.3	113.3	115.8	116.6	120.6	122.3	122.3	121.9
% Ch	9.1	17.4	12.5	15.8	16.4	15.6	9.1	2.6	14.7	5.5	0.0	-1.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	97.8	99.1	100.8	102.2	103.8	105.8	107.9	108.4	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.1
% Ch	5.2	5.7	6.9	5.8	6.1	8.2	8.2	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.5	0.5
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	93.9	98.4	102.6	105.1	105.3	108.0	111.6	113.8	111.5	113.9	116.1	117.3
% Ch	11.9	20.6	18.2	10.1	1.0	10.7	13.9	8.2	-8.1	9.0	7.8	4.4
FOOD	98.9	99.5	100.4	101.1	102.0	101.8	103.1	104.3	104.5	105.3	104.7	107.4
% Ch	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.6	-0.8	4.9	4.7	1.0	3.0	-2.1	10.6
PAPER	97.7	99.1	101.6	101.7	102.7	102.7	103.6	102.7	103.2	102.3	103.1	104.3
% Ch	-2.6	5.9	10.6	0.1	4.3	-0.3	3.7	-3.4	2.1	-3.6	3.2	4.6
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	96.9	99.3	99.1	104.7	107.2	103.3	108.7	109.8	112.8	108.4	108.3	103.6
% Ch	26.0	10.4	-0.8	24.8	9.8	-13.9	22.6	4.2	11.4	-14.7	-0.2	-16.4
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	97.4	96.5	101.2	104.7	103.7	104.7	111.0	112.9	110.5	112.5	114.0	116.5
% Ch	8.6	-3.7	21.2	14.6	-3.9	3.8	26.4	7.3	-8.3	7.4	5.2	9.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1990				1991				1992			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	520.7	531.9	525.5	549.2	580.9	589.4	601.4	612.5	621.4	629.8	638.1	648.8
% Ch	16.4	8.9	-4.7	19.3	25.2	6.0	8.4	7.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.9
National (Billions)	128.5	131.5	129.8	135.8	143.7	145.6	148.4	151.0	153.1	155.0	157.0	159.5
% Ch	25.1	9.7	-5.1	19.8	25.4	5.3	8.0	7.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	6.7
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	129.5	131.0	132.2	133.1	134.8	135.8	136.7	137.7	138.7	139.8	140.9	142.0
% Ch	4.8	4.7	3.7	2.8	5.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	134.0	135.2	137.0	139.3	140.5	141.4	142.3	143.6	144.9	146.3	147.6	149.0
% Ch	6.8	3.6	5.4	6.9	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9
DURABLE GOODS	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.5	115.1	115.5	115.9	116.2
% Ch	4.0	-1.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	128.3	129.4	131.5	134.9	135.2	135.6	136.0	137.1	138.5	139.9	141.2	142.7
% Ch	12.8	3.5	6.7	10.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	3.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.3
SERVICES	145.1	146.6	148.5	150.4	152.1	153.4	154.9	156.6	158.2	159.9	161.6	163.3
% Ch	4.8	4.2	5.3	5.2	4.6	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	128.2	129.4	131.6	133.8	135.0	135.7	136.6	137.7	139.0	140.4	141.6	142.9
% Ch	7.4	3.9	6.9	7.0	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	8.25	8.24	8.16	7.74	6.43	5.77	5.76	6.34	6.92	7.24	7.17	6.94
PRIME	10.04	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.19	8.68	8.57	9.10	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.30
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	9.94	10.19	10.03	9.88	9.55	9.61	9.53	9.64	9.87	9.91	9.84	9.71
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	7.76	7.75	7.48	6.99	6.02	5.44	5.38	5.96	6.41	6.80	6.77	6.45
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	105.1	102.3	101.5	95.7	92.1	93.0	96.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.6	102.2
% Ch	1.1	-10.1	-3.3	-20.8	-14.5	4.2	13.2	12.2	7.1	3.3	1.3	2.5
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	124.4	126.7	128.5	126.4	124.4	122.7	124.9	128.3	131.6	135.4	139.2	141.7
% Ch	8.3	7.7	5.9	-6.6	-6.1	-5.3	7.4	11.4	10.5	12.0	11.9	7.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	111.1	112.2	112.4	110.0	108.1	108.4	110.2	112.6	114.5	116.5	117.8	118.4
% Ch	3.7	3.8	0.8	-8.4	-6.7	1.3	6.7	9.1	7.1	7.1	4.7	1.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	118.7	120.7	121.1	120.3	120.3	120.6	125.1	129.5	131.9	134.5	136.7	137.4
% Ch	4.7	6.9	1.4	-2.8	0.0	1.2	15.5	15.1	7.5	8.3	6.7	2.0
FOOD	107.1	106.6	107.5	109.2	108.1	107.7	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.5	110.9
% Ch	-1.1	-1.7	3.2	6.5	-4.0	-1.2	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
PAPER	103.9	104.5	107.3	105.8	102.4	101.4	103.0	105.0	106.7	107.9	108.3	108.3
% Ch	-1.5	2.5	11.0	-5.5	-12.3	-3.5	6.1	8.2	6.4	4.6	1.7	-0.2
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	105.9	103.6	106.5	104.8	103.6	100.1	99.1	101.2	102.3	103.4	104.4	105.8
% Ch	9.0	-8.3	11.5	-6.0	-4.5	-13.1	-3.6	8.8	4.4	4.4	3.9	5.2
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	119.2	120.7	123.6	120.0	116.3	112.7	113.3	114.9	116.2	118.1	119.9	120.7
% Ch	9.9	4.9	10.0	-11.0	-11.9	-11.9	2.3	5.8	4.5	6.7	6.2	2.8

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the FIRST Quarter of 1991

APPENDIX

DRI Macro Model . . . . . Page 74

Idaho Economic Model . . . . . Page 76

Equations . . . . . Page 78

Endogenous Variables . . . . . Page 84

Exogenous Variables . . . . . Page 86

THE DRI U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

The DRI/McGraw-Hill Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model that reflects the simultaneity of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,000 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I Final GNP Demand
II Incomes
III Financial
IV Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force
V Production, Investment, and Capital Stock
VI Prices, Wages, and Productivity

In a general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. The model depicts the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments. One of the strongest properties of the model is that it incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools: post-Keynesian, neoclassical, monetarist, supply-side, and rational expectations. A brief description of each sector follows.

I. **Final GNP Demand.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, government, exports, and imports. Consumption is the largest portion of GNP. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

Investment is the next component of final demand. DRI divides this sector into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component is further divided into expenditures and receipts. Most of the expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases.

DRI breaks out the state and local sector into expenditure and receipt components. Receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

II. **Income**. The income sector follows the national income accounting. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except profits, which are treated as a residual. Endogenous components include wage and salary disbursements, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest, and taxes.

II. **Financial**. The financial sector of the DRI model can be divided into the following categories: monetary and reserve aggregates, interest rates, loans, flow of funds, and stock market. These categories interact heavily with one another and provide important input in other model sectors. As such, this sector provides important policy levers within the model that make it possible to estimate the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. **Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force**. The DRI model forecasts industry employment from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are also taken into account on an industry-by-industry basis. The unemployment rate includes a structural component and cyclical component. The former is determined exogenously. The cyclical component is determined by an inverted Okun's Law. The labor force is a function of the size and age-sex distribution of the population, the real after-tax wage rate, and the cyclical component of the unemployment rate.

V. **Industrial Output and Investment**. The industrial output sector of the model plays an important role in driving investment, capital stock, and industry employment. In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final products industries. Final demand is then translated into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries using an input-output matrix. Cycle and trend variables are utilized to correct for changes in input-output coefficients that are implied by changing relationships between buyers and sellers. Industry investment is derived from industry output using neoclassical capital stock adjustment equations.

VI. **Prices, Wages, and Productivity**. The price and wage sector of the model includes producer price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the consumer price index, wages, and productivity. The producer price indices contain variables representing materials and labor impact costs. The producer price indices then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes and also feed into price deflators. Input costs are determined by measures of market tightness, including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially the final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors' income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; government payments to farmers are determined exogenously. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change, and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic, housing stock, and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from DRI's U.S. Macroeconomic Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions, and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

EQUATIONS OF THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

ID0AHEMF: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0AHEMF = 1.094904 + 5.036689 * ID0NEWMFD\1/ID0NEWMF\1 * JRWSSNF + 3.805076
* ID0NEWMFN\1/ID0NEWMF\1 * JRWSSNF

ID0AVGW$: IDENTITY
ID0AVGW$ = (ID0WBB$ - ID0WBBF$)/ID0NEW * 1000

ID0CRCROP: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0CRCROP = -329.161214 + 1041.255883 * WPI01 + 7.429913 * CRCROP

ID0CRLVSTK: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0CRLVSTK = -352.379694 + 15.380866 * CRCATCVS + 959.542235 * WPI01

ID0EXFP: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0EXFP = 102.704391 + 1914.421007 * WPI01

ID0GIA$: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0GIA$ = 3.209699 + 961.846737 * VAIDGF@SL * ID0NPT/N

ID0HSPR: IDENTITY
ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1@A + ID0HSPRS2A@A

ID0HSPRS1@A: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0HSPRS1@A = -13.3829 + 1.0925 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, AFFORD1)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PC)
- 0.798748 * RMMTGNNS
+ 8.23463 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPNF$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP) * 1000

ID0HSPRS2A@A: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0HSPRS2A@A = -7.688751 + 4.436922 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, AFFORD2&)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PC)
+ 3.746799 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPNF$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP) * 1000
- 0.347842 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, RMMTGNNS) - 0.281651
* (RMMTGNNS - MOVAVG(3 TO 1, RMMTGNNS))

ID0IP26&27: IDENTITY
ID0IP26&27 = 1.66 * JQIND26 * 100/5.24 + 3.58 * JQIND27 * 100/5.24

ID0IP32&34: IDENTITY
ID0IP32&34 = 42 * JQIND32 * 100/84.6 + 42.6 * JQIND34 * 100/84.6

ID0IPMFDNEC: IDENTITY
ID0IPMFDNEC = 3.1 * JQIND25 * 100/39.8 + 22.9 * JQIND37 * 100/39.8 + 13.8 * JQIND39
* 100/39.8

```
ID0KHU:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A

ID0KHU1:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU1 = ((1-0.003)**.25) * ID0KHU1\1 + ID0HSPRS1@A/4

ID0KHU2A:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU2A = ((1-0.003)**.25) * ID0KHU2A\1 + ID0HSPRS2A@A/4

ID0NB:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NB = 5.678676 + 688.675066 * BIRTHS * ID0NPT/N

ID0NCLF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NCLF = -162.188311 + 0.285795 * ((POSITIVE(MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0NEW) - MOVAVG(8 TO
          5,ID0NEW)))) + 630.224626 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0NPT)

ID0ND:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0ND = 1.163086 + 698.45281 * DEATHS * (ID0NPT/N)

ID0NEH:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEH = -312.730253 + 0.787105 * ID0NEW + 480.881918 * ID0NPT - 0.351772
          * (POSITIVE(ID0NEW\1 - ID0NEW))

ID0NEW:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW = ID0NEWMF + ID0NEWNM

ID0NEW10:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW10 = 2.20105 - 0.597938 * JQIND33/EMI + 1.27306 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND33)
           - 0.396084 * DUM82ON

ID0NEW20:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW20 = ID0NEW20@203 + ID0NEW203

ID0NEW203:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW203 = 5.631762 + 0.011993 * MOVAVG(3 TO 1,CNFOOD82) - 0.042343
            * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(3 TO 2,CNFOOD82) - CNFOOD82\1)) + 0.539894
            * DUM7279

ID0NEW20@203:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW20@203 = 7.14528 + 9.61939 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,JQIND208) - 0.0665796 * TIME

ID0NEW24:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW24 = 7.49139 - 13.0428 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24) * (JRWSSNF/WPI08) + 28.1842
           * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24)
```

```
ID0NEW26&27:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW26&27 = -2.26424 + 3.20276 * ID0IP26&27/100 - 3.72103 * JQIND27/E27 + 9.72641
                * ID0NPT * N16&/N

ID0NEW28:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW28 = 0.157085 + 2.4049 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1, JQIND287) + 0.770095 * DUM83ON

ID0NEW32&34:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW32&34 = -1.86178 + 0.0210741 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,ID0IP32&34) - 1.15805 * JQIND34/E34
                + 0.0642115 * ((ID0NEW20\1 + ID0NEW24\1 + ID0NEWMG\1 + ID0NEWCC\1
                 + ID0NEW26&27\1))

ID0NEW35:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW35 = 1.67327 + 2.87704 * MOVAVG(3 TO 1,JQIND35) - 5.55156
                * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(3 TO 1,JQIND35) - JQIND35))

ID0NEW35&36:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW35&35 = ID0NEW35 + ID0NEW36

ID0NEW36:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW36 = -0.975333 - 0.897213 * REALEXCH + 5.27432 * MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND36)

ID0NEWCC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWCC = 7.393781 + 0.218701 * ID0HSPR\1 + 0.190835 * ID0HSPR\2 + .145097 * ID0HSPR\3
                + 0.081485 * ID0HSPR\4 + 1.303977 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1,ID0GIA$)/MOVAVG(4 TO
                1,PC)/100 + 1.25368 * MOVAVG (4 TO 1, ID0GIA$)/MOVAVG (4 TO 1PC)/100

ID0NEWFIR:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWFIR = -19.960206 + 0.085752 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0KHU) + 0.048349
                + MOVAVG(3 TO 0, ID0NEW) - 4.859849 * DUM86ON

ID0NEWGV:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWGV = ID0NEWGVF + ID0NEWGVSL

ID0NEWGVF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVF = 0.744635 + 0.891048 * EGF * (ID0NPT/N) * 1000 + 1.326144 * EGF * (GF082/GF82)
ID0NEWGVSL:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWGVSL = ID0NEWGVSLED + ID0NEWGVSL@ED

ID0NEWGVSLED:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVSLED = -5.775626 + 34.011822 * ID0NPT + 0.011432 * ID0GIA$/PC

ID0NEWGVSL@ED:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVSL@ED = -2.578681 + 7.730131 * ID0NPT + 3.191909 * DUM7278
                * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPTXB) + 2.75852 * ((1 - DUM7278) * MOVAVG(4 TO
                1, ID0YPTXB))
```

```
ID0NEWMF:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMF = ID0NEWMFD + ID0NEWMFN

ID0NEWMFD:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMFD = ID0NEW24 + ID0NEW32&34 + ID0NEW35&36 + ID0NEWMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFDNEC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMFDNEC = 1.283224 - 0.803554 * DUM82ON + 0.018138 * ID0IPM.DNEC

ID0NEWMFN:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMFN = ID0NEW20 + ID0NEW26&27 + ID0NEW28 + ID0NEWMFNNEC

ID0NEWMFNNEC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMFNNEC = -1.578926 + 0.010862 * (CNCS82 + CNOO82) + 0.428312 * DUM721802
                    - 0.412156 * DUM87ON

ID0NEWMG:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMG = ID0NEWMG@10 + ID0NEW10

ID0NEWMG@10:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMG@10 = 0.465584 + 0.786018 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1,JQIND287) - 0.262509 * DUM7277

ID0NEWNM:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWNM = ID0NEWCC + ID0NEWFIR + ID0NEWGV + ID0NEWMG + ID0NEWSV
                + ID0NEWTCU + ID0NEWWR

ID0NEWSV:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWSV = -10.512989 + 8.101752 * MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) - 3.681494
                * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) - YP%RWO@ID\1))

ID0NEWTCU:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWTCU = 6.87488 - 7.64533 * JQINDPU/ER + 0.0412421 * ID0NEW\1 - 0.404845
                * DUM86ON

ID0NEWWR:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWWR = 15.705839 + 7.113435 * MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) + 2.144879
                * (YP%RWO@ID\1 - MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID)) + 0.121399 * (MOVAVG(3 TO
                1,ID0NEW) - MOVAVG(6 TO 4, ID0NEW))

ID0NMG:  IDENTITY
ID0NMG = 4 * (ID0NPT-ID0NPT\1) - (ID0NB-ID0ND)/1000

ID0NPT:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NPT = 0.023044 + 0.973957 * ID0NPT\1 + 0.416045 * (((ID0NB - ID0ND)/1000)) + 0.127277
          * (((ID0NEW\1 - MOVAVG(5 TO 2,ID0NEW))/1000))
```

```
ID0NRU:  IDENTITY
ID0NRU = (ID0NU/ID0NCLF) * 100

ID0NU:  IDENTITY
ID0NU = ID0NCLF - ID0NEH

ID0WBB$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBB$ = ID0WBBMF$ + ID0WBBOTH$ + ID0WBBCC$ + ID0WBBF$

ID0WBBCC$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBCC$ = (ID0WRWCC$ * ID0NEWCC)/1000000

ID0WBBF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WBBF$ = 0.013977 + 0.123522 * WPI02 + 0.01246 * DUM814831 + 0.042493 * DUM754774

ID0WBBMF$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBMF$ = (ID0WRWMF$ * ID0NEWMF)/1000000

ID0WBBOTH$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBOTH$ = ID0WRWOTH$ * (ID0NEW-ID0NEWCC-ID0NEWMF)/1000000

ID0WRWCC$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWCC$ = 1954.628952 + 2186.991002 * ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWMF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWMF$ = 7921.818245 + 1159.109826 * ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWOTH$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWOTH$ = 1202.021073 + 0.70164 * ID0WRWMF$

ID0YDIR$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YDIR$ = -0.009418 + 0.979852 * ((YINTPER + DIV + YRENTADJ) * MOVAVG(4 TO 1,
             ID0YP$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1, YP))

ID0YFC$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YFC$ = -4.125749 + 0.607383 * ID0YFC$\1 + 26.277652 * WPI01 - 0.801652
          * INVAF&CCC82CH - 58.732525 * DUM83

ID0YINV&R$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YINV&R$ = -32.324627 + 0.725318 * ID0YINV&R$\1 + 103.870004 * WPI01

ID0YP:  IDENTITY
ID0YP = ID0YP$/PC

ID0YP$:  IDENTITY
ID0YP$ = ID0WBB$ + ID0YSUP$ + ID0YDIR$ + ID0YPRNF$ + ID0YPRF$ + ID0YTR$
         +ID0YRA$ - ID0YSI$
```

```
ID0YPNF:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF$/PC

ID0YPNF$:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNF$ = ID0YP$ - ID0YPRF$ - ID0WBBF$

ID0YPNFPC:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF$/PC/ID0NPT

ID0YPRF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YPRF$ = 0.288901 + 0.159201 * ((ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF$ + ID0YINV&R$
           - ID0YFC$ - ID0EXFP)/1000))

ID0YPRNF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YPRNF$ = 0.102579 + 0.002176 * YENTNFADJ + 8.305798 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1, ID0WBB$)/100

ID0YPTXB:  IDENTITY
ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB$ + ID0YPRNF$ + ID0YDIR$ + (ID0YPRF$ - ID0YINV&R$/1000))/PC

ID0YRA$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YRA$ = 0.116755 - 0.116589 * (ID0NEW/ID0NEW\4)/(EEA/EEA\4) + 0.010887 * ID0WBB$

ID0YSI$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YSI$ = -0.004279 + 1.15409 * TWPER * ID0WBB$/WSD

ID0YSUP$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YSUP$ = -0.023325 + 1.025483 * YOL * (ID0WBB$/WSD)

ID0YTR$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YTR$ = -0.011094 + 1.018738 * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NPT/N) - 0.670972
          * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NEW/ID0NPT)/(EEA/N)/1000000)

ID0YTRF$: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YTRF$ = 2.652936 + 13.705619 * TRF$

YP%RWO@ID: IDENTITY
YP%RWO@ID = YPADJ@ID/(ID0WRWOTH$/14201.805)

YPADJ@ID:  IDENTITY
YPADJ@ID = ID0YPNF$ + MOVAVG(3 TO 0, ID0YPRF$) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0WBBF$)
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0AVGW$	Average annual wage
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0GIA$	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1@A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A@A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other durable manufacturing, 1987=1.0
ID0IP26&27	Industrial production index, paper, printing, and publishing, 1987=1.0
ID0IP32&34	Industrial production index, stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, 1987=1.0
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0NCLF	Civilian labor force
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NEH	Total employment, household concept
ID0NEW	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
ID0NEWCC	Employment in construction
ID0NEWFIR	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
ID0NEWGV	Employment in government
ID0NEWGVF	Employment in federal government
ID0NEWGVSL	Employment in state and local government
ID0NEWGVSL@ED	Employment in state and local government, except education
ID0NEWGVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
ID0NEWMF	Employment in manufacturing
ID0NEWMFD	Employment in durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMG	Employment in mining
ID0NEWMG@10	Employment in mining, except metal mining
ID0NEWNM	Employment in nonmanufacturing
ID0NEWSV	Employment in services
ID0NEWTCU	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ID0NEWWR	Employment in trade
ID0NEW10	Employment in metal mining
ID0NEW20	Employment in food processing
ID0NEW20@203	Employment in food processing, except canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW203	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen

ID0NEW24	Employment in lumber and wood products
ID0NEW26&27	Employment in paper, printing, and publishing
ID0NEW28	Employment in chemicals and allied products
ID0NEW32&34	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
ID0NEW35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
ID0NEW36	Employment in electrical machinery
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0NRU	Unemployment rate
ID0NU	Total number unemployed, household concept
ID0WBB$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBOTH$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV&R$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YP$	Total personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPNF$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPRF$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 1982 dollars
ID0YRA$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP$	Other labor income
ID0YTR$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
YP%RWO@ID	Smoothed total personal income
YPADJ@ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

AFFORD1	Effective after tax cost of single-family housing
AFFORD2&	Effective after tax cost of multi-family housing
BIRTHS	Number of births, U.S.
CNCS82	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 1982 dollars
CNFOOD82	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1982 dollars
CNOO82	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1982 dollars
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle & calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
DEATHS	Number of deaths, U.S.
DIV	Dividends
DUM721802	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM7277	
DUM7278	
DUM7279	
DUM754774	
DUM814831	
DUM82ON	
DUM83	
DUM83ON	
DUM86ON	
DUM87ON	
TIME	
E20	Employment in food processing
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26	Employment in paper and paper products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
E28	Employment in chemicals
E32	Employment in stone, clay, and glass
E34	Employment in fabricated metals
E35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
E36	Employment in electrical machinery
EEA	Total nonagricultural employment
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMD	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMI	Employment in mining
EMN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ER	Employment in transportation and public utilities
GF82	Federal government purchases, 1982 dollars
GFO82	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1982 dollars

INVAF&CCC82CH	Change in business inventories, private farm plus CCC purchases, 1982 dollars
JQIND208	Industrial production index, food products beverages, 1987=1.0
JQIND24	Industrial production index, wood and lumber products, 1987=1.0
JQIND25	Industrial production index, furniture and fixtures, 1987=1.0
JQIND26	Industrial production index, paper and paper products, 1987=1.0
JQIND27	Industrial production index, printing and publishing, 1987=1.0
JQIND287	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 1987=1.0
JQIND32	Industrial production index, stone, clay, and glass products, 1987=1.0
JQIND33	Industrial production index, primary metals, 1987=1.0
JQIND34	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 1987=1.0
JQIND35	Industrial production index, nonelectrical machinery, 1987=1.0
JQIND36	Industrial production index, electrical machinery, 1987=1.0
JQIND37	Industrial production index, transportation equipment, 1987=1.0
JQIND39	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufactures, 1987=1.0
JQINDPU	Industrial production index, utilities, 1987=1.0
JRWSSNFM	Index of compensation per hour, nonfarm business sector, 1987=1.0
N	Population, total U.S.
N16&	Population aged 16 and older
PC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 1982=1.0
REALEXCH	Real exchange rate
RMMTGNNS	Effective conventional mortgage rate, new homes--combined lenders
TRF$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments
VGF@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons, U.S.
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YENTNFADJ	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income, U.S.
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

Division of Financial Management
Office of the Governor
Room 122 — Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720-1000

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
P A I D
Boise, Idaho
Permit No. 1

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
S R I ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
BETHESDA MD 20814

S2245-2

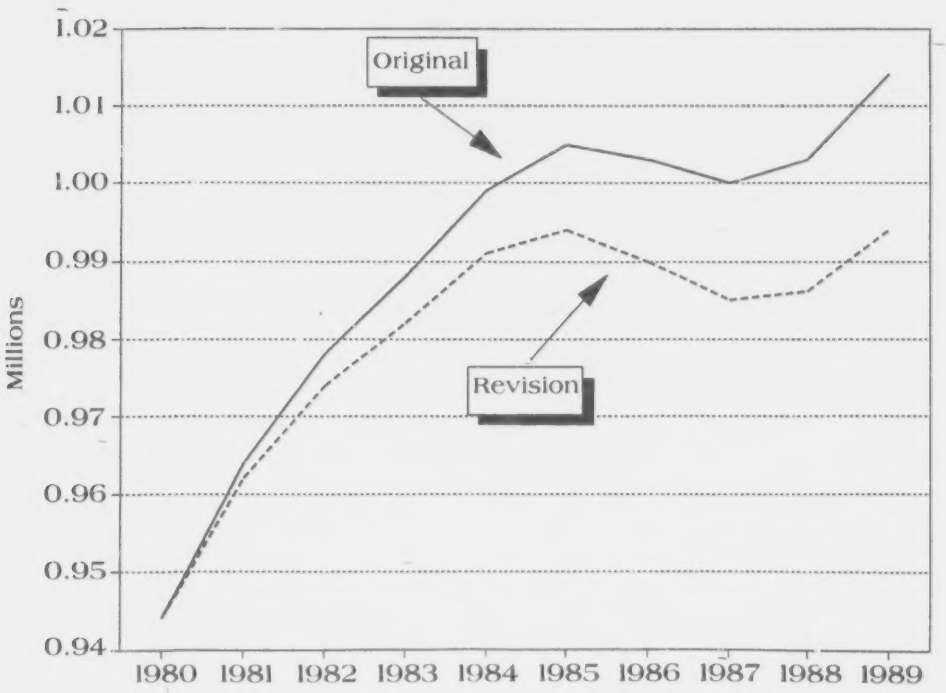
IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

CECIL D. ANDRUS, GOVERNOR DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Vol. XIII, No. 4
October 1991
ISSN 8756-1840

- Forecast 1991-1993
- Idaho Population Estimates: Revisions to the 1980s
- The Gulf War and the U.S. Economy
- Alternative Forecasts

U.S. Census Bureau Estimates of Idaho's Population



Idaho Economic Forecast

1991-1993

State of Idaho
Cecil D. Andrus
Governor

PREFACE

Idaho has entered its second century of statehood on solid economic ground. After a decade of stop and start economic performance, the 1980s closed with a much welcomed economic expansion. While not as heady as the go-go years of the 1970s, today's employment and income growth are notable in comparison to the experience of the first two-thirds of the 1980s. Much of the current expansion results from Idaho's successful adjustment (and sometimes painful restructuring) of its key basic industries.

Our traditional industries, such as lumber and wood products, food processing, and mining, have become more competitive. Our high-tech sector, dominated by Hewlett-Packard and Micron Technology, has bucked recent national trends and undergone substantial local expansion. In addition, the tourism and travel sectors have benefitted from recent investments in such projects as the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the convention centers in Boise and Nampa, and the Kellogg gondola. The restructured Idaho economy is better positioned to exploit growth opportunities that will arise this decade and should help sustain solid growth well into the 1990s.

A particularly satisfying aspect of the Gem State's passage into the 1990s is the broad base of economic health in Idaho today. Agriculture, tourism, high-tech manufacturing, and the commercial sectors are thriving. After persevering through hard times, Idahoans are enjoying the benefits of the state's economic success on a wider geographical basis. (Many of Idaho's rural communities that have lagged urban growth rates during the 1980s have grown recently due to current, favorable agricultural conditions and the relocation and/or expansion of manufacturing plants in these localities. Almost two-thirds of Idaho cities lost population during the previous decade.)

While many changes are taking place today, other traditional factors hold firm. Most notably, Idaho's economy remains directly tied to its resource base. This heavy dependency on natural resources will bring a host of new challenges in the 1990s. These include competition between agriculture, fisheries, and expanding population for water and energy; the environmental impacts of the economically important mining, timber, and agricultural industries; and the other pressures of an expanding population on the state's natural and fiscal resources.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will present challenges this decade to public and private decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect timber harvests. (Finding a balance and acceptable solution to the endangered and threatened salmon species issues is of major economic significance.) Growing semiconductor capacity in Pacific Rim countries depresses the price for computer memory chips, making it more difficult for local manufacturers to realize a profit. Much of the state's economic performance during the 1990s and beyond will depend on how well Idaho's leaders react to these challenges.

The 1990s will be replete with challenges. In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the state's economy as possible. It is to this end that the Idaho Economic Forecast and this publication are directed.

Division of Financial Management
Charles W. Moss, Administrator
Statehouse, Room 122
Boise, ID 83720-1000
(208) 334-3900

Economic Analysis Bureau
Michael H. Ferguson, Chief Economist
Richard L. Gardner, Ph.D., Economist
Derek E. Santos, Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface iii

Introduction 2

Idaho and U.S. Forecast Summary Tables 6

Forecast Description:

- National 8
- Idaho 14

Forecasts Comparison 22

Alternative Forecasts 24

Feature Article

- Idaho Population Estimates: Revisions to the 1980s 27
- The Gulf War and the U.S. Economy 33

Forecast Detail 37

- Annual Forecast 38
- Quarterly Forecast 52

Appendix 67

- DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model 68
- Idaho Economic Model 70
  - Equations 72
  - Endogenous Variable 78
  - Exogenous Variable 80

INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the September 1991 DRI/McGraw-Hill (DRI) baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The previous forecast used the June 1991 DRI forecast.

The U.S. Census Bureau's original and revised 1981 through 1989 Idaho population estimates are featured on this issue's cover. As this graph shows, Idaho's population during this period was lower than originally estimated. In fact, it remained below the 1,000,000 person mark through the last decade. According to the original estimates, this threshold was first posted in 1985. The differences between these two versions of the population estimates as well as the revisions impacts are explored in this issue's feature article entitled "The Idaho Population Estimates Revision and Some of Its Impacts."

FEATURES

This issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* contains two feature articles. The first article is entitled "Idaho Population Estimates: Revisions to the 1980s." In this article, author Derek Santos describes the U.S. Census Bureau's revision of its annual estimates of Idaho's population for 1981 through 1989. Mr. Santos also explores the impacts this revision has had on other data series that were affected by the population revision. This article makes interesting reading for those who follow Gem State demographics. Mr. Santos is an economist with the Idaho Division of Financial Management.

Since Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990, much has been written about the Persian Gulf War. While the public was bombarded by nearly countless analyses of this conflict, its impacts on U.S. economic growth was given relatively little attention. In the second feature article, Adrian W. Throop provides a detailed, yet concise, analysis of the economic impacts of the Persian Gulf War. Mr. Throop is with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major changes in national and/or regional outlooks. DRI examines the effects of different economic scenarios involving the potential impacts of international recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are described in the text.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1974 to 1993 and for every quarter from 1988 to 1993. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins with the second quarter of 1991.

Descriptions of the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the Idaho Economic Model and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The most notable change in this issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* is the inclusion of revised 1981-1989 Idaho population estimates in the data tables. As reported in the April 1991 *Forecast*, the U.S. Census Bureau's April 1, 1990 population count for Idaho was 1,006,749. Since then, the Census Bureau has released revised annual population estimates for 1981 through 1989 that incorporates the 1990 population count. The revisions are lower than the original estimates and the differences between the original and revised estimates grow larger over time. A more complete description of the Idaho population estimate revision and an analysis of its impacts on other data series are the subjects of a feature article included in *Forecast*.

Many readers will notice that the annual population number appearing in the tables of this *Forecast* are not identical to those reported by the Census Bureau. For example, the 1989 Idaho population reported by the Idaho Division of Financial Management (DFM) in this *Forecast* is 996,700, but the Census Bureau's estimate is 994,000 (see first feature article). There are a couple of reasons why these numbers differ. First, the Idaho Economic Model requires quarterly population estimates, but the Census Bureau only reports population on an annual basis. Thus, DFM usually distributes the annual census estimates to a quarterly frequency. Instead of distributing the revised annual data quarterly over forty quarters, DFM simply adjusted the original estimates using a modified version of the methodology the Census Bureau used to revise its original annual estimates. This methodology resulted in estimates that were reasonable and consistent with the Census revision. Second, another difference between DFM's and the Census' estimates for any given year can be traced to the fact that the former measures the state's average population over the entire year and the latter reports the population on July 1 of the same year. Because of this, these two measures would be identical only if the state's population remained constant over the four quarters in a year and equaled its July 1 estimate. Given the dynamics of population, this is not likely to happen. Thus, it appears unlikely that DFM's and the Census' annual estimates will be identical.

The tables of this *Forecast* also include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' estimates of Idaho personal income through this year's first quarter. As in the past, DFM found it necessary to adjust some of the recent wage and salary estimates that appeared inconsistent with the concurrent levels of nonagricultural employment in the state. Specifically, the Idaho wage and salary estimate for the first quarter of 1990 was lowered by $95 million (1.2%), the second quarter was reduced by $33 million (0.4%), the third quarter estimate was decreased by $105

million (1.3%), and the fourth quarter was scaled back $66 million (2%). This adjustment process was not limited to last year's data, however. The first quarter 1991 estimate was lowered by $165 million (2%). In addition to the changes noted above, all Idaho personal income aggregates that are dependent on wage and salary estimates were also adjusted to reflect these revisions.

Lastly, it was hoped that a full set of quarterly history tables would be published in this issue. Unfortunately, the revisions to the National Income Product Accounts that are usually done in the summer are not expected to be completed until December and not available until after then. Rather than provide readers with national economic data that would be obsolete soon after it was published, DFM has decided to wait and publish the newly revised economic data after it is published next year. The DFM staff apologizes for any inconvenience this delay may cause.

Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 334-3900.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the *Idaho Economic Forecast*, which is published four times a year, are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No Charge
Idaho Resident	$10.00 per year
Non-Idaho Resident	$20.00 per year

To subscribe, send the following information and appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Statehouse, Room 122
Boise, Idaho 83720-1000

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

Subscriber Category
- Idaho State Government _____
- Idaho Resident _____
- Non-Idaho Resident _____

Enclosed is payment of $ _____ for _____ years.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OCTOBER 1991

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)										
Current $	3772	4015	4232	4516	4874	5201	5465	5659	5982	6316
% Ch	10.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.5	5.7	5.6
1982 $	3501	3619	3718	3845	4017	4118	4157	4147	4267	4391
% Ch	6.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.0	-0.2	2.9	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	10357	10869	11198	11841	12751	13953	15195	15902	16960	18145
% Ch	5.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	7.7	9.4	8.9	4.7	6.7	7.0
U.S. (Billions)	3109	3325	3526	3766	4071	4384	4646	4807	5068	5384
% Ch	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	6.0	3.5	5.4	6.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$										
Idaho (Millions)	9587	9737	9792	9900	10262	10744	11142	11209	11582	11982
% Ch	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.7	4.7	3.7	0.6	3.3	3.5
U.S. (Billions)	2878	2979	3084	3149	3277	3376	3407	3389	3461	3556
% Ch	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	0.9	-0.5	2.1	2.7
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	4.548	4.337	4.165	3.414	3.333	4.684	5.880	6.022	6.723	7.191
% Ch	2.1	-4.7	-4.0	-18.0	-2.4	40.5	25.5	2.4	11.6	7.0
U.S. (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.630	1.488	1.381	1.203	1.022	1.150	1.234
% Ch	3.6	-1.4	4.0	-10.0	-8.7	-7.2	-12.9	-15.0	12.5	7.3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho (Thousands)	330.2	335.9	328.3	333.4	348.3	366.0	385.3	397.0	408.3	419.0
% Ch	3.9	1.7	-2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
U.S. (Millions)	94.5	97.5	99.5	102.2	105.5	108.3	110.0	109.0	110.2	112.3
% Ch	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.5	-0.9	1.1	1.9
FINANCIAL MARKETS										
Federal Funds Rate	10.2	8.1	6.8	6.7	7.6	9.2	8.1	5.9	6.3	6.5
Bank Prime Rate	12.0	9.9	8.3	8.2	9.3	10.9	10.0	8.7	9.0	9.0
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.3	9.2	10.1	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.1
INFLATION										
GNP Price Deflator	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.7	2.6
Personal Consumption Deflator	3.8	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.2	3.4
Consumer Price Index	4.4	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.6

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OCTOBER 1991

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GNP (BILLIONS)												
Current $	5558	5616	5694	5767	5863	5951	6020	6093	6186	6272	6359	6446
% Ch	2.2	4.2	5.7	5.2	6.8	6.1	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.6
1982 $	4124	4123	4158	4184	4224	4258	4282	4306	4341	4374	4408	4440
% Ch	-2.8	-0.1	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	15481	15827	16027	16272	16558	16829	17085	17368	17698	17987	18278	18615
% Ch	-2.3	9.2	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.8	6.7	6.6	7.6
U.S. (Billions)	4736	4786	4827	4880	4961	5033	5099	5178	5272	5344	5416	5505
% Ch	1.5	4.3	3.5	4.5	6.8	6.0	5.4	6.3	7.4	5.6	5.5	6.7
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$												
Idaho (Millions)	11019	11201	11266	11349	11453	11544	11622	11711	11833	11930	12023	12144
% Ch	-5.6	6.8	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	4.1
U.S. (Billions)	3371	3387	3393	3404	3431	3453	3469	3492	3525	3544	3563	3591
% Ch	-1.9	2.0	0.7	1.2	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	3.9	2.2	2.1	3.2
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	5.773	5.996	6.072	6.249	6.494	6.679	6.803	6.917	7.023	7.121	7.258	7.361
% Ch	-3.4	16.4	5.2	12.2	16.6	11.9	7.6	6.9	6.3	5.7	7.9	5.8
U.S. (Millions)	0.915	0.997	1.069	1.108	1.138	1.147	1.149	1.167	1.199	1.224	1.247	1.266
% Ch	-40.5	40.9	32.1	15.2	11.5	3.1	0.7	6.6	11.2	8.5	7.9	6.3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	393.2	395.9	398.0	400.9	403.9	406.9	409.8	412.4	414.9	417.6	420.3	423.2
% Ch	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
U.S. (Millions)	109.2	108.8	108.9	109.1	109.5	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.6	113.2
% Ch	-2.3	-1.2	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7
Bank Prime Rate	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
INFLATION												
GNP Price Deflator	5.2	4.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6
Personal Consumption Deflator	3.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Consumer Price Index	3.5	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The recent spate of less-than-favorable economic reports suggests that the U.S. economic recovery stalled this summer and has lead to a resurgence of headlines about a double-dip or prolonged recession. Indeed, there were no shortages of reasons why many feared the economy was not improving. Home sales dipped in July. Auto sales fell in August. Initial claims for unemployment insurance edged up and the civilian unemployment rate remained high. In addition, before it ended abruptly, the Soviet coup threatened the emerging Russian democracy and cyclical business prospects. The attempted coup also had an unsettling effect on American consumers' confidence. The events of this summer may cause some to wonder whether it was premature to declare the recession dead. However, before declaring the recovery dead, it should be remembered that this summer also brought a host of positive economic news. Consumer goods sales are up and inventories are lean. The housing industry continued its slow recovery, and the new drop in mortgage interest rates should give it a second wind. It should be noted that this mixture of positive and negative economic news is typical in the early stages of a recovery. Thus, this suggests the recovery is still underway, albeit at a slower-than-historical pace.

Like the different sectors of the economy, the timing and strength of the recovery will not be uniform across the nation. DRI points out that the general rule is the bigger the boom, the bigger the bust, and the more delayed the recovery. Defense and financial businesses supported whole regional economies and ambitious construction activity. Now, New England and the mid-Atlantic states are apt to be the only regions failing to have had employment bottom out during the second quarter of 1991. Instead, DRI expects these hard-hit areas will hit bottom at the end of this year. Real personal income growth for 1992 is expected to range from a high of 2.9% for the Pacific Northwest to an anemic 0.4% increase for New England. The U.S. median gain is anticipated to be 1.8%.

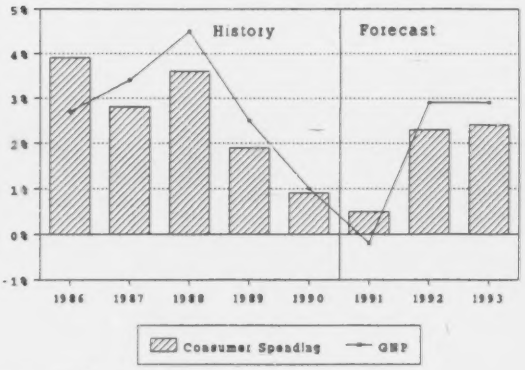
In summary, the U.S. economy is expected to recover slowly from the recession. DRI forecasts that real GNP will decline by 0.2% this year, increase by 2.9% next year, and increase by another 2.9% in 1993. Detailed analyses of several key national economic sectors are included below.

SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECTORS

Consumer Spending: Real consumer spending is expected to recover slower than normal due mainly to the outlook of only gradually rising consumer confidence and sluggish employment growth. Although the impact of the Gulf War on consumer confidence has fully passed in DRI's current forecast, the consumer sentiment index is expected to remain below its pre-recession peak through 1993. This dampened outlook for consumer sentiment reflects the anticipated anemic national employment growth. Having just come through a period in which nearly 1.4 million jobs were lost, consumers' moods are not conducive to a return to their high-spending ways of the 1980s. But it is not only consumer confidence that will be dampened by the slow employment recovery,

real personal income will also suffer. This is because wages and salaries--which constitute about 60% of personal income--will rise slowly with employment. In addition, the likelihood of state and local tax increases to offset shortfalls in several locales could dampen disposable income (personal income less taxes) growth, and thereby also hold down consumer spending. Fortunately, it does not appear that inflation will take as large a bite out of consumers' pocketbooks as it has in the past. Nonetheless, real disposable income is expected to fall by just under one-half percent in 1991 before growing by 2.1% in 1992 and increasing by 2.6% in 1993. The slow real disposable income growth will take its heaviest toll on nondurable goods and services spending, while durable goods purchases will fare somewhat better. Given the pent-up demand from the recession (as well as the two years preceding it) real expenditures for durable goods should rise by over 5% annually in both 1992 and 1993. On the other hand, expenditures for both nondurable goods and services should grow by less than 2% annually over the same period. Overall, real consumer spending is expected to grow an anemic one-half percent this year, then grow by 2.3% next year and by 2.2% in 1993.

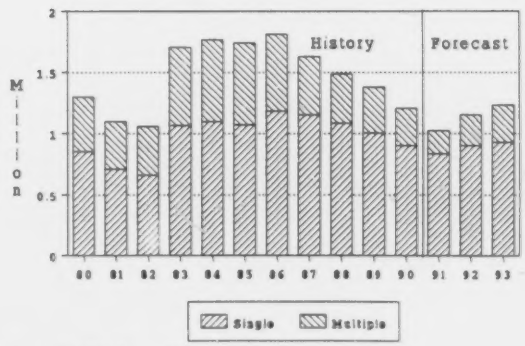
Real Consumption vs. Real GNP Growth



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Housing: The current DRI forecast shows U.S. housing starts growing slowly over the forecast period. After bottoming out earlier this year, annual housing starts are expected rise above one million units. The turnaround in the second half of this year and next year's growth will combine to help U.S. housing starts post their first annual increase since 1986. It is important, however, to put this improvement in perspective. Although housing starts are expected to grow by nearly 13% from 1.02 million units in 1991 to 1.15 units in 1992, they will be well below the 1986 peak of 1.8 million units. Single-family starts, aided by low mortgage interest rates and growing consumer confidence, will fuel the early stages of the housing recovery. However, rising mortgage rates caused by Federal Reserve tightening will cause this recovery to stall temporarily in 1992. But this setback will be short lived, and single-unit starts will begin to rise in the second half of next year as mortgage rates once again ease. Unlike single-family starts, multi-family starts are not expected to halt in 1992 despite higher mortgage rates.

U.S. Housing Starts

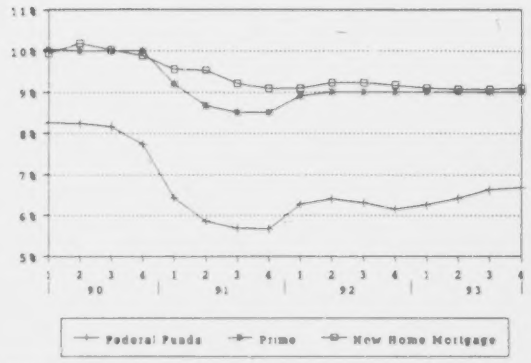


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Multi-family starts are expected to rise through 1992 as banks slowly ease their real estate lending practices. By 1993, new construction should reach 300,000 units. Unfortunately, demographic trends will limit multi-family starts. That is, as the population ages, housing preferences will shift toward single-family homes and away from apartments and condominiums. As a result, multi-family starts will fall from their traditional one-third share of total starts. In summary, total U.S. housing starts are projected to fall to 1.02 million units this year, rise to 1.15 million units next year, and grow to 1.23 million units in 1993.

Financial Markets: The Federal Reserve has delayed its return to a tighter monetary policy due to recent evidence suggesting that the economic recovery may have stalled during the summer. In response to concerns over the sluggish economy and slow money supply growth, it lowered the federal funds rate in August. Fortunately, inflation is not raging out of control as in the last recession, and this has provided the Federal Reserve with some breathing room to lower rates. Thus, the federal funds rate is forecast to remain below 6% for the remainder of this year. However, the Federal Reserve has not totally abandoned its battle against inflation, and it will tighten its money policy again once it is convinced the economic recovery is back on track. The first signs of tightening will surface in the first quarter of 1992, when the federal funds rate is expected to jump to 6.3%. This round of tightening will be short lived, however. Slower economic growth in late 1992 should force the Federal Reserve to ease again before the next election. However, the easing will be modest by recent standards, with the fed funds rate falling from 6.4% in the second quarter of 1992 to 6.3% in the first quarter of 1993. After that quarter, the federal funds rate will rise again and end 1993 at 6.7%. The Federal Reserve will once again be asked to maintain the fragile balance between economic growth and inflation. DRI assumes that the Fed will not make any major policy mistakes that will either plunge the economy into another recession or cause inflation to surge. The projected movements for several key interest rates are shown in the accompanying graph.

Selected U.S. Interest Rates

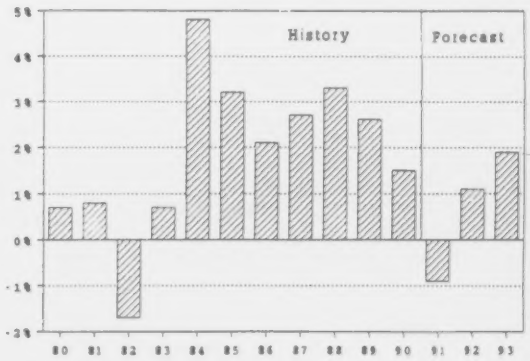


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Employment and Labor Force: The U.S. employment situation continued to deteriorate during the first half of 1991 despite signs that other sectors of the economy were improving. DRI reports that total nonfarm employment fell at a 1.2% annual rate in the second quarter of this year and the civilian unemployment rate rose to 6.8%. This was expected, as employment is a lagging indicator of economic activity. In other words, employment tends to recover after other sectors of the economy. In most recoveries there is a fairly predictable sequence of events: demand rises, inventories fall, orders increase, production rises, the average hours worked per week expands, then

additional employees are hired. This recovery is not an exception. Although nonagricultural employment should show some signs of life in the second half of this year, it is not expected to grow in earnest until 1992. While both its manufacturing and nonmanufacturing components will grow in the first quarter of next year, the latter will grow faster than the former. According to DRI, U.S. nonmanufacturing employment should expand by 1.2% in 1992, while manufacturing employment should rise by less than one-half percent. Overall, total nonagricultural employment is expected to grow by 1.1% in 1992, up from the nearly 1% decline in 1991, and it is projected to grow by 1.9% in 1993. The improved job market in 1992 will help the civilian unemployment rate fall slightly to 6.4% that year, and it will drop to 6% in 1993.

U.S. Nonagricultural Employment Growth

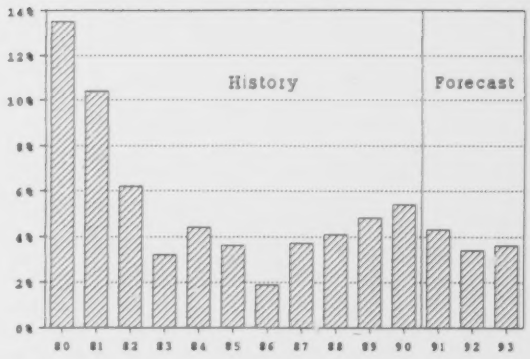


Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Business Investment: The current DRI forecast shows real business investment taking longer to recover than was previously projected. In its June 1991 forecast, DRI anticipated that real business investment would start growing in the third quarter of this year. In the current forecast real business investment shows its first signs of a turnaround in this year's fourth quarter. Fueled by a strong showing of its producers' durable equipment component, real investment expands at a 8.6% annual rate in that quarter. Most of the real equipment spending strength reflects the recovering office equipment sector that is projected to expand at a 25.5% annual rate during the fourth quarter. Unfortunately, the current national accounting methods tend to exaggerate the impact of computer sales on overall spending, painting a rosier picture than reality would support. In fact, nominal computer sales are actually expected to just match year-earlier levels in the last quarter of 1991 due to continued, heavy price discounting. However, computer sales should be more robust in 1992 as companies increase computer purchases in an effort to raise white-collar productivity. By the first quarter of 1992 all components of producers' durable equipment spending are expected to be growing. Unfortunately, the other major component of business investment, nonresidential structures, will take longer to recover. Given the overbuilding of the 1980s and the current excess of producers' capacity, spending on this component is not expected to grow until the second quarter of 1992--about half a year after producers' durable equipment began its recovery. In summary, real business investment is forecast to fall by 3.5% this year, rise by 7.8% next year, and increase by 10.8% in 1993.

Inflation: Runaway inflation is not expected to surface during the forecast period. Specifically, consumer price inflation, as measured by the CPI, is expected to remain well below 5% this year and drop below 4% in both 1992 and 1993. In the short term, consumer price increases will be held in check mainly by falling oil, food, and import prices. The impact of oil and food prices on inflation is straightforward. As the price of these two major items of the CPI fall, they will tend to partially offset price rises for other items. The impact of lower import prices is less direct. Falling import prices will put pressure on domestic producers to resist price increases in order to remain competitive with foreign competitors. Fortunately, domestic producers will be aided by reduced inflationary pressures at the producer level. According to DRI, the producers' price index for finished goods should remain well below 4% throughout the forecast period. Beyond the short-term, slack labor markets will play a larger role in controlling inflation. DRI anticipates that wages and salaries will grow by less than 4% annually during the 1991 to 1993 period because of the sluggish job market. In summary, the CPI is forecast to increase by 4.3% in 1991, 3.4% in 1992, and 3.6% in 1993. The producers' price index for all finished goods is projected to rise 2.1% in 1991, 2.1% in 1992, and 3.2% in 1993.

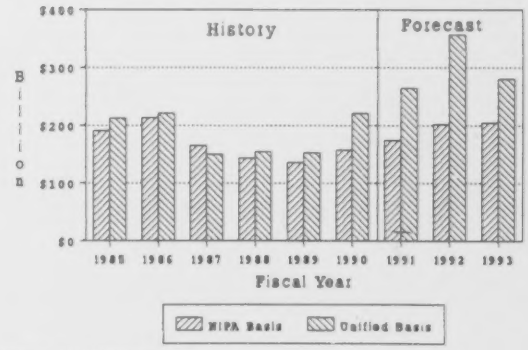
Consumer Price Inflation



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

Government: The discretionary spending caps adopted by Congress during the October 1990 budget accord suggest that the federal government, as a demander of goods and services, will slow the economy over the forecast period. As a result, DRI anticipates that nominal government purchases of goods and services will fall by 1.9%, from $443.8 billion in 1991 to $435.3 billion in 1993. Unfortunately, this reduction in purchases will not be large enough to keep overall federal government expenditures from growing faster than receipts over most of the forecast period. Driven by growing spending in other areas, such as transfer payments, nominal expenditures are to rise by 5.1% in 1991, 8.1% in 1992, and 4.8% in 1993. On the other hand, federal government receipts, which will be weighed down by the recession and the slow recovery, are expected to grow by 4.3% this year, 6.9% next year, and 5.3% in 1993. The anticipated paths for government expenditures and receipts results

Federal Government Deficit

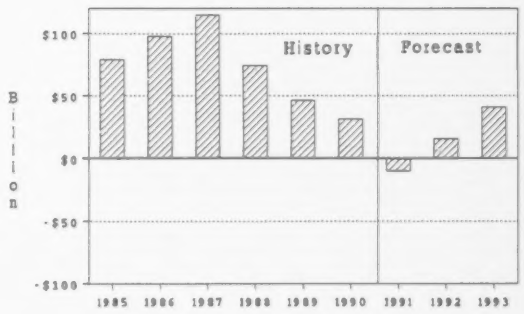


Source: DRI\McGraw-Hill

in the federal deficit (National Income and Product Accounts basis) rising to $174.1 billion in 1991, $201.5 billion in 1992, and $204.9 billion in 1993. Unfortunately, the NIPA deficit does not include the cost to the government of the savings and loan bailout, which should raise the deficit levels even higher in 1991 and 1992.

International Trade: Foreign trade provided a critical cushion for the economy during the recession, but is expected to restrain the recovery. The sluggishness of the U.S. economy during most of 1991 should cause real imports to actually drop slightly (0.2%) this year, while respectable growth in foreign economies should help real exports expand by about 3% in 1991. The net result of this decline in imports and increase in exports, along with the positive impact of payments to the U.S. by foreign governments for the Gulf War, is a real trade deficit of $13.4 billion--about 40% of the previous year's deficit. Unfortunately, the real trade deficit is expected to rise after this year, as real imports recover and grow faster than real exports in both 1992 and 1993. The recovery in real imports is fueled by the improving U.S. economy. On the other hand, while real foreign economic growth should remain stable through most of the forecast period, a strong dollar should keep real exports from surging in 1991 and 1992. In summary, the real trade deficit is forecast to be $13.4 billion in 1991, $35 billion in 1992, and $38.6 billion in 1993.

U.S. Trade Deficit
(Goods and Services)



Source: DRI\McGraw-Hill

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Idaho has had one of the nation's strongest economies during the recession. For example, the Gem State's employment continued to grow as national employment declined. According to adjusted Idaho Department of Employment data, the state's nonagricultural employment payrolls climbed at a 2.6% annual rate during the first quarter of this year and grew at a 2.8% annual rate in the second quarter. In contrast, DRI reports that national nonagricultural employment fell at a 2.3% annual rate during the first quarter and dropped at a 1.2% annual rate during the second quarter. The strength of Idaho's economy compared to the national economy can also be seen in the year-over-year employment levels. According to this measure Idaho nonagricultural employment for the second quarter of 1991 is about 3.2% stronger than the same quarter in 1991, while national nonagricultural employment is 1.3% below last year.

While Idaho employment has fared well during the recession, adjusted BEA personal income data show that Idaho personal income actually fell at a 2.3% annual rate during the first quarter. The main reason for this decline can be traced to the highly volatile farm proprietors' income component of total personal income. Idaho nonfarm proprietors' income fell at a 77% annual rate during the first quarter. While this may seem to be a huge decline, it should be pointed out that BEA also reported that it had actually increased at a 203.3% annual rate in the fourth quarter of 1990. It should also be noted that although farm proprietors' income fell in the first quarter of last year, at $624 million, it remained well above the depressed levels of the mid-1980s.

A less volatile income indicator is Idaho nonfarm personal income (total personal income less farm proprietors' income and farm wages). A review of this measure reveals that it reinforces the employment evidence that shows that Idaho's economy continued to grow during the recession. Specifically, Idaho nonfarm personal income grew at a 5.3% annual rate during the first quarter of this year--more than three times faster than national personal income.

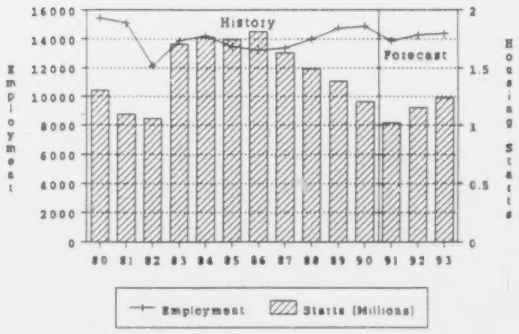
Idaho's economy is expected to remain stronger than the national economy even as the nation recovers from the recession. However, the differences in the rate of growth for employment between Idaho and the nation are expected to narrow over the forecast period. Idaho total nonagricultural employment is forecast to rise by 3% this year, by 2.8% next year, and by 2.6% in 1993. In comparison, U.S. employment is expected to fall by 0.3% in 1991, increase by 1.1% in 1992, and rise by 1.9% in 1993. Personal income also displays a similar pattern. Idaho total personal income is expected to rise 4.7% in 1991, 6.7% in 1992, and 7.0% in 1993. National personal income is projected to expand by 3.5% in 1991, 5.4% in 1992, and 6.2% in 1993.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC SECTORS

Lumber and Wood Products: Idaho lumber and wood products employment is expected to decline this year after growing for four straight years due to a combination of unfavorable demand and supply factors. A large part of this expected decline is attributable to the weaker performances of key regional housing markets. The most important one is the California market. Its strong performance during the latter half of the 1980s helped Idaho's lumber and wood production and employment grow at a time when national housing starts were falling. Unfortunately, the California market has begun to falter and

is not expected to be as strong as it was during the last half of the 1980s. California starts weakened dramatically in 1990, falling from about 60% of the West's total housing starts in 1989, to about half of the West's starts in 1990. Unfortunately, it appears that the California market did not bottom out in 1990. According to the Construction Industry Research Board of California, that state's housing starts will drop from 1990's weak 164,300 units to 125,000 units this year. The weakness of this important market and the national housing market does not bode well for Idaho's lumber and wood products industry. While demand factors have traditionally played a large role in determining this industry's success, supply issues are gaining in importance. For example, log prices rose earlier this year in response to fears of curtailed harvests from public lands. That, in turn, squeezed profits from the industry that was already suffering low lumber and wood products prices due to the soft housing market. As a result, several mills either curtailed or ceased production. Another factor that could have an impact on the state's lumber and wood products sector is the Canadian government's plan to terminate the Softwood Lumber Memo of Understanding. This would eliminate the 15% export tax on some of the lumber exported into the U.S. However, the effect of this move is unclear because over three-quarters of Canada's exports come from British Columbia and is not subject to this tax. The U.S. has responded to Canada's actions by imposing provisional duties on some of the Canadian lumber entering this country. However, shipments from British Columbia will be exempt because of the higher stumpage fees in the province. Given the outlook for a weak housing recovery and the uncertainties surrounding log supplies, Idaho lumber and wood products employment is expected to decline this year and grow weakly thereafter. Specifically, after falling by 6.9% this year, it is projected to grow by 2.9% in 1992, and by 0.8% in 1993.

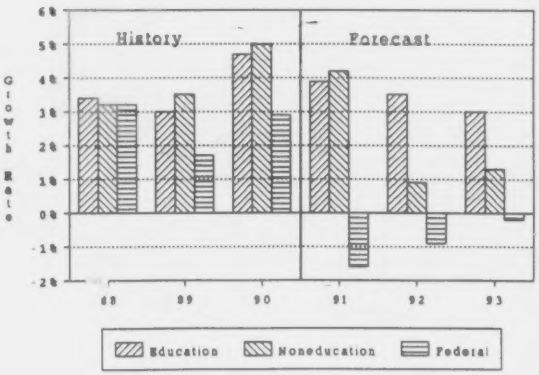
Idaho Lumber & Wood Products Employment and U.S Housing Starts



Source: DFM and DRI/McGraw-Hill

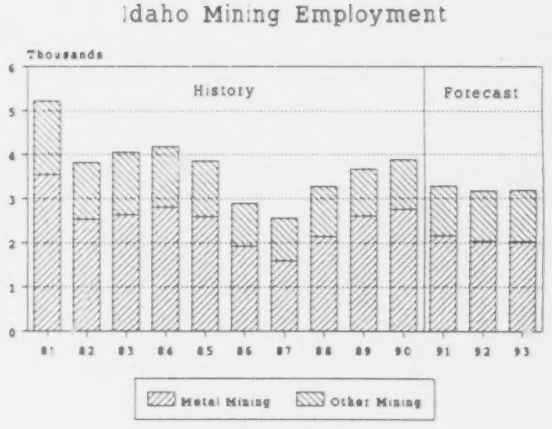
Federal, State, and Local Government: The outlook for Idaho public sector employment remains little changed from that which was published in the previous *Forecast*. Federal employment in Idaho remains the weakest performing component of the government categories. Given the expected austerity measures to fight the federal budget deficit, it is unlikely that federal employment in Idaho will experience any growth over the forecast period. Indeed, DRI's national federal employment forecast shows it falling by 4.5% in 1991, 1.1% in 1992, and 1.3% in 1993. Federal employment will also suffer declines in Idaho, but they are not expected to be as severe as the national reductions. The current forecast shows federal

Idaho Government Employment Growth



employment in Idaho declining by 1.6% in 1991, 0.9% in 1992, and 0.2% in 1993. The reason these cuts are milder than at the national level is because federal employment in Idaho is not as reliant on defense spending, which is expected to suffer real declines over the next three years. Interestingly, Idaho defense employment could actually rise if the proposed composite wing is located at Mountain Home Air Force Base. However, no final decision has been made on this plan, so its potential employment impact has not been factored into the current forecast. Not all of the public employment sectors are projected to decline, however. Both Idaho state and local government employment are expected to grow over the next few years in response to the needs of Idaho's growing population and economy. These sectors' growth will also be bolstered by the trend towards shifting federal programs to state and local governments and federally mandated programs. The state's education sector is expected to exhibit the most consistent employment growth over the next few years, increasing by 3.9% in 1991, by 3.5% in 1992, and by 3.0% in 1993. Other government employment growth, while stronger than education employment this year, will be weaker in 1992 and 1993. Specifically, it is expected to grow by 4.2% in 1991, 0.9% in 1992, and 1.3% in 1993.

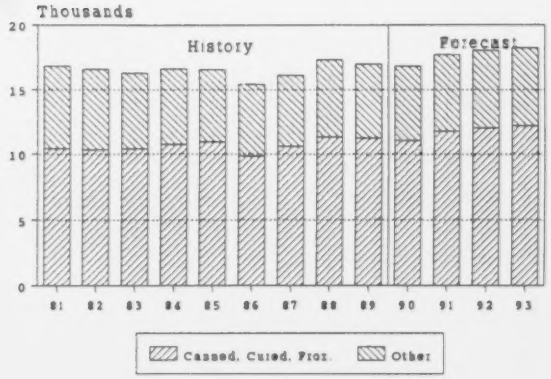
Mining: The Gem State's mining sector is not expected to recover quickly from its most recent declines. After posting gains in each of the last three years, mining employment is forecast to suffer a nearly 600 person drop this year, with the lion's share of this loss taking place in this sector's metal mining category. While some of the low silver prices deserve much of the blame for this sector's current difficulties, falling zinc and lead prices have also hurt. The ore in several large Idaho silver mines has a high concentration of lead and zinc, and in the past strong prices for lead and zinc have helped these mines remain open despite the silver price collapse. Unfortunately, the recession has weakened the demand for these metals, and their prices have fallen significantly from previous highs. As a result, only three of Shoshone County's major mines are operating. Unfortunately, these metals mines are not the only ones that have run into trouble recently. Low molybdenum prices were blamed for the loss of nearly 100 jobs at the Cyprus Thompson Creek mine near Challis. Overall, Idaho metal mining employment is forecast to decline by 21.6% in 1991, fall by 6% in 1992, and decrease by 0.4% in 1993. The non-metal mining sector, which includes phosphate mining and quarrying of construction materials, is expected to fare better over the forecast period. This component is expected to fall slightly this year, but grow by about 1.5% in each year thereafter.



Food Processing: Whether measured in terms of its value-added component or employment, food processing is one of the state's largest industries. A recent University of Idaho study concluded that, on a value-added basis, food processing accounted for about 15% of the state's economy in 1987. Food processing is tied directly to agriculture, the state's largest resource-based industry. Combined, these two accounted for about 36% of the 1987 Idaho gross state product. However, the combined value

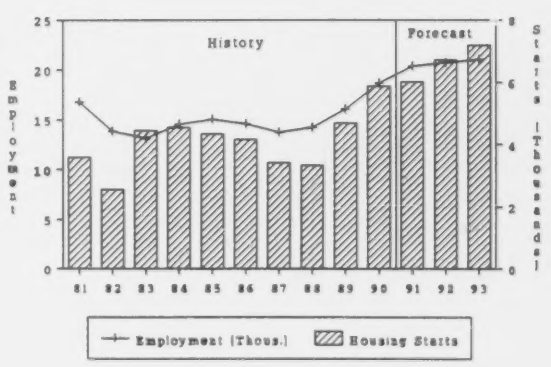
added of food processing and agriculture varies in different regions of the state. It is highest in the Magic Valley, accounting for over three-quarters of that region's economy. It is lowest in the north Idaho region, where it is less than 10% of the area's total value added. The food processing sector employed 16,811 persons in 1990, making it the state's largest manufacturing sector. The canned, cured, and frozen category accounts for most of the food processing employment--about two-thirds of total employment in 1990. This category's past growth has been driven by the public's strong appetite for fast foods and convenience foods, and this trend should hold in the future. The demand for these types of food items should continue growing over the forecast period as the number of single- and two-person households increases, the number of women in the labor force increases, and the number of microwave ovens in homes and work places grows. In addition, the potential of Idaho frozen potato exports bodes well for this industry. Overall, employment in the state's canned, cured, and frozen food processing category is forecast to grow 6.4% this year, 2% next year, and 1.3% in 1993. Total Idaho food processing employment is expected to rise by 5.1% in 1991, by 1.9% in 1992, and by 1.3% in 1993.

Idaho Food Processing Employment



Construction: Idaho construction employment remained above 20,000 persons during the first half of this year despite a drop in construction values. Most of this employment growth occurred in the first quarter, as Idaho construction employment remained stronger than expected during the winter. This explains the slight employment decrease from the first to second quarter. Essentially, since less employees were laid off in the winter, less needed to be rehired in the spring. This difference was also exaggerated by the seasonal factor that further boosted winter employment. A look at construction values shows that they have not performed as robustly as employment has so far this year. First Security Bank reports that total Idaho construction value was 9.8% lower during the first eight months of this year compared to the same period last year. As has been the recent pattern, all of the growth has been in the residential sector and all of the declines have been in the nonresidential and alterations and repairs sectors. Specifically, total residential construction value is up 1.3% for the first eight months of this year, with single-family values up 6.5% and mobile home values up 40.2%. The one weak residential category has been multi-family starts which trails last year's strong performance by just over 40%. However, this decline more accurately represents a return to a more sustainable level of development after 1990's

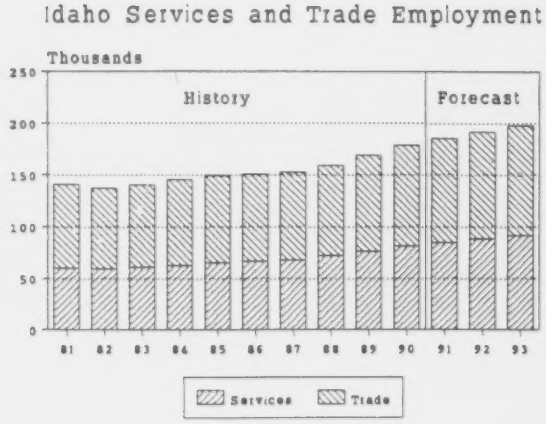
Idaho Construction Employment & Housing Starts



strong showing rather than serious collapse caused by overbuilding. In fact, the reports from several areas with critical shortages of rental properties suggest that the demand for multi-family housing remains strong. The decline in nonresidential value also reflects the expected aftereffects of the previous years' construction boom. Fortunately, unlike several parts of the nation, Idaho's nonresidential sector is not overbuilt and will not suffer the painful corrections that are taking place in other real estate markets. In fact, there are several projects in various stages that promise vigor for the rest of 1991 and 1992. For example, multi-story additions to both Boise hospitals will begin soon. Idaho Power Company's Swan Falls Dam rehabilitation, Alamagamated Sugar's Paul plant upgrade, the Le Sueur cheese plant in Jerome, and the Schweitzer Resort expansion in Sandpoint are some of the other major projects in the works. In addition, school construction, university buildings, the Pocatello women's prison, and road construction have all kept public sector construction strong. While remaining positive, Idaho construction is not expected to match the double-digit growth rates it enjoyed in recent years. Specifically, it is expected to grow by 9% in 1991, by 1.5% in 1992, and by 1.7% in 1993.

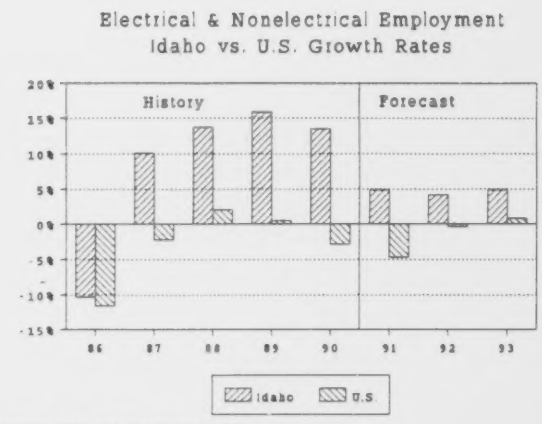
Chemicals and Allied Products: The outlook for the Gem State's chemical and allied products sector has improved slightly since the last *Forecast*. This sector consists mainly of the phosphate industry whose health is highly correlated with the demand for agricultural chemicals. Thus, DRI's improved outlook for agricultural chemical production during the forecast period suggests this sector will perform stronger than previously forecast. In the current *Forecast*, the agricultural chemical production index (1987=100) is projected to grow 110.3 in 1993, compared to just 107.3 in the previous *Forecast*. As a result, this sector's employment is expected to be nearly 4,000 in 1993, about 1.6% higher than previously forecast. However, the improving agricultural chemical situation will not be this sector's sole engine for growth. Since 1984, some of Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Chemical's employees have been reclassified in the chemical sector. The chemical processing sector has been a steady source of jobs in the past, and indications are that employment will expand further. For example, Westinghouse recently announced plans to add 300 more workers to its Idaho Chemical Processing Plant over the next couple of years. As a result of the this expansion and the forecasted improvement in agricultural chemical production, this sector's employment is forecast to grow by 4.2% in 1991, 4% in 1992, and 2.4% in 1993.

Trade and Services: Idaho's trade and services sectors contribute heavily to the state's employment base; combined, they account for nearly one out every two jobs. As primarily domestic sectors, employment in these categories is highly correlated with Idaho real personal income. However, this is not the only correlation that can be made. It also appears that the recent growth in tourism has influenced employment growth in these sectors. Unfortunately, the state's tourist industry was suppressed during the first part of this year by the combined negative effects of the Gulf War, a lack of snow, and the recession. This tourism slowdown helps to explain why service employment suffered a decline during the first



quarter of last year despite the state's continued economic growth. Interestingly, the weak tourist season did not have as negative an impact on the trade sector. According to adjusted employment data, it expanded at a 5.9% annual pace during this year's first quarter. Despite its slow start, service employment is expected to recover and turn in a respectable showing this year. Specifically, Idaho service employment is forecast to grow by 3.8% this year, by 4% next year, and by 3.6% in 1993. Gem State trade employment is expected to expand by 3.2% 1991, by 3.3% in 1992, and by 2.9% in 1993.

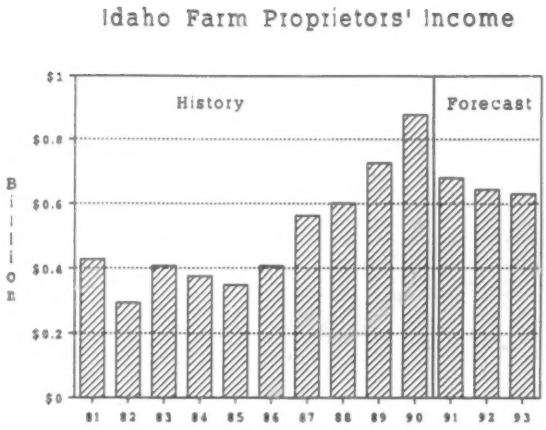
Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery: Idaho's electrical and nonelectrical machinery sector is expected to be one of the state's most consistent job producers during the forecast period. Employment in this category is dominated by two large high-tech companies: Hewlett-Packard and Micron Technology. Both of these companies have been successful in weathering the computer industry's recent doldrums and have helped this sector's employment to grow at double-digit rates from 1987 to 1990. In comparison, national electrical and nonelectrical manufacturing employment never expanded by more than 2% annually during this period, and it actually declined in two of those years. The success of Idaho's manufacturers reflects their ability to make products that take advantage of the industry's growth markets. One of the most important trends is the move from impact printers to laser printers. Hewlett-Packard designs and builds components for its family of laser printers at its Boise manufacturing site. Another industry trend that will help this sector is the move towards more memory-intensive computer hardware and software systems. Micron Technology produces a wide range of computer memory products in Boise. Another important facet of Micron's success has been its ability to refine its production process to cut costs. This has helped the company remain competitive in a market dominated by giant Japanese companies. Idaho-based companies should also benefit from the anticipated computer industry recovery in 1992. Efforts to raise white-collar worker productivity is expected to bolster computer sales. As a result, the production indexes for both nonelectrical machinery (which includes computers and printers) and electronic components (semiconductors and memory devices) are expected to post strong gains in 1992 and 1993. Idaho's electrical and nonelectrical machinery employment is forecast to growby 4.8% in 1991, by 4.1% in 1992, and by 4.8% in 1993.



Source DFM and DRI/McGraw-Hill

Agriculture: The last two years have been good for the state's agricultural economy. According to data published in the *1991 Idaho Agricultural Statistics*, cash receipts from farm marketings grew strongly in both 1989 and 1990. In 1989 cash receipts, aided by a strong showing of the crops sector, were approximately $2.7 billion, an impressive increase of 17.5% over the previous year's $2.3 billion. However, cash receipts did not stop growing in that year. According to the Idaho Agricultural Statistics Service, cash receipts grew by 7.1% in 1990 to $2.9 billion. Another measure, the U.S. Bureau of

Economic Analysis' (BEA) farm proprietors' income, also shows that 1989 and 1990 have been good years for Idaho's farmers. According to BEA, Idaho farm proprietors' income rose by 20.7% to $725 million in 1989 and by 21% to $877 million in 1990. Unfortunately, this trend is not expected to continue and, in fact, is expected to reverse itself over the next three years. Much of the previous years' strong showings reflect the positive impact of high commodity prices. However, many of these prices have softened since then. This is reflected in BEA's estimate of first quarter farm proprietors' income, which fell at a 77.3% annual rate during that quarter to $624 million. Readers are cautioned, however, that this decline is more accurately defined as this industry's return to a more normal performance level after hitting lofty highs, rather than a return to the farm crisis conditions that ravaged this industry in the mid-1980s. Also, regional agriculture performance is quite dependent on unpredictable factors such as weather, both locally and abroad. Any agricultural forecast must be viewed with this uncertainty in mind. Idaho farm proprietors' income is expected to be $679 million in 1991, $644 million in 1992, and $630 million in 1993.



FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose future growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an affect at the state level. In order to account for the affects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses DRI's most current forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as local manufacturing plant expansions, are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlook for several key Idaho and national economic series has changed from the July 1991 to the October 1991 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The July 1991 forecast was based on DRI's June 1991 U.S. macroeconomic forecast, and the October 1991 forecast is driven by DRI's September 1991 forecast.

Several of the differences between the current and previous *Idaho Economic Forecasts* are highlighted in the table on the opposite page. A review of the indicators in this table shows that the overall outlook for the national economy remains little changed from the previous forecast. In each year of the forecast, real GNP, the most publicized indicator of the economy's strength, exhibits less than a one-half percent variance between the current and previous forecasts. This is also true of real personal income. According to DRI's current forecast, it is expected to be 0.1% stronger in 1991 than previously forecast, it is 0.1% weaker in 1992, and it is 0.2% stronger in 1993.

Not all the differences between the two forecasts are small, however. Although the annual differences for total nonagricultural employment are less than one-half percent, DRI's current forecast for manufacturing employment is more bullish than its predecessor. Specifically, it is 0.6% stronger in 1991, 0.3% stronger in 1992, and 0.7% stronger in 1993. There are smaller differences between the current and previous forecasts of the much larger nonmanufacturing sector, however. This explains why total nonagricultural employment remains little changed despite the improved outlook in manufacturing. Specifically, total nonagricultural employment is just 0.3% weaker in 1991, 0.1% weaker in 1992, and 0.2% stronger in 1993. Another notable difference is the outlook for interest rates. As the table shows, all rates are expected to be lower than their predecessors in each year. This is not surprising, given the Federal Reserve's recent round of loosening and the slightly weaker outlook for the economy next year.

The outlook for Idaho total nonagricultural employment during the next two years has improved significantly. As the table shows, after being just 0.2% stronger in 1991, total employment is expected to be 0.8% stronger in 1992 and 1.0% higher in 1993. Most of the strength during the next two years is attributable to the anticipated stronger performance in the state's nonmanufacturing sector. The current forecast shows this sector is 0.9% stronger in 1992, and 1.1% higher in 1993. Idaho's manufacturing sector, however, will perform slighlty above previous expectations during these same years.

Interestingly, not all Idaho economic indicators will outperform their predecessors. Most notably, Idaho real personal income will be 0.8% less than previously expected in 1991. The main reason for this is the reduced expectations for farm proprietors' income caused by recent reports showing it has recently performed more poorly than anticipated. Real nonfarm income (real personal income less farm wages and farm proprietors' income) should fare better, however. Given the stronger forecast for employment, this measure is 0.8% stronger in 1992 and 1.3% stronger in 1993.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JULY 1991 AND OCTOBER 1991 FORECASTS

	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)				
Current $	0	-2	-20	-27
% Difference	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-0.4
1982 $	0	-7	-9	5
% Difference	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $				
Idaho (Millions)	-14	-144	-25	66
% Difference	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	0.4
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	-24	-24
% Difference	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$				
Idaho (Millions)	-10	-95	27	120
% Difference	-0.1	-0.8	0.2	1.0
U.S. (Billions)	0	2	-3	7
% Difference	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT				
Idaho	-9	909	3,129	4,105
% Difference	-0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0
U.S. (Thousands)	-350	-277	-118	237
% Difference	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
MANUFACTURING				
Idaho	-2	121	114	115
% Difference	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
U.S. (Thousands)	48	104	58	129
% Difference	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
NON-MANUFACTURING				
Idaho	-7	789	3,016	3,991
% Difference	-0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1
U.S. (Thousands)	-398	-381	-177	108
% Difference	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
FINANCIAL MARKETS				
Federal Funds Rate	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4
Bank Prime Rate	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.0
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4
INFLATION				
GNP Price Deflator	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.8
Personal Consumption Deflator	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0
Consumer Price Index	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

DRI has assigned a 55% probability of occurrence to its September 1991 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. Major assumptions of this forecast include the Fed tightening monetary policy slightly beginning the first quarter of next year, but limiting interest rate rises in light of the continued sluggishness of the recovery and the expected low inflation; the civilian unemployment rate hitting 6.7% this year, then falling gradually to 6% in 1993; consumer prices growing by less than 5% this year and by less than 4% in both 1992 and 1993; the dollar rising in 1991 and 1992, then falling slightly in 1993; foreign economic growth strengthening throughout the forecast period and expanding by 3.9% in 1993; foreign crude oil prices, although rising, remaining under $23 per barrel through 1993; and real disposable income recovering, albeit slowly, in 1992 and 1993.

While the baseline forecast represents the most likely outcome for the economy, the uncertainties surrounding key factors suggest that other results are also possible. To account for this, DRI prepares alternative forecasts based on different assumptions for these key variables. Two of these alternative forecasts, their probabilities of occurrence, and their impacts on Idaho's economic forecast are discussed below.

The two alternative forecasts included here show the national economy performing weaker than in the baseline scenario. However, the outlook for the economy is not as negative as this may imply. First, the combined probabilities of occurrence for these alternative scenarios is 35%--well below the 55% probability of occurrence assigned to the baseline forecast. Second, DRI has also prepared another alternative forecast (that is not included) that has assigned it a 10% probability of occurrence. This implies that the probability that the economy will perform at least as well as in the baseline scenario is 65%--about twice the likelihood that it will not perform as well as in the baseline case.

NEAR-TERM SLUMP SCENARIO

The first alternative discussed is a near-term slump scenario that has been assigned a 20% probability of occurrence. In this scenario, a second round of consumer retrenchment initiates a series of events that results in the economy relapsing into another recession at the end of this year. DRI assumes that wavering consumer confidence this summer worsens this fall, as disposable income is eroded by employment problems, moderate inflation, and rising taxes. As a result of falling confidence, real consumer spending falls. Additionally, spending, especially for construction and durable goods, are burdened by stricter credit policies, larger down payments, and higher fees. The resulting poor sales creates problems for businesses, and they respond with aggressive inventory cuts. In addition, greater pessimism, tighter credit, and deteriorating cash flows sap investment. As a result, capital spending falls through early 1992. Real GNP declines in the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year.

In an effort to boost the economy, the Fed eases monetary policy, allowing the funds rate to fall to 5% during the winter, before cautiously tightening as the economy begins to recover. The first signs of this recovery occur during the second quarter of 1992, when real GNP rises at a 3.3% annual rate. One bright spot in this scenario is inflation. Weighed down by the recession, consumer prices rise by just 3.3% in both 1992 and 1993. Except for its curative effects on inflation, the pessimism of this scenario is persuasive. Real GNP remains lower than in the baseline throughout the forecast period, and the gap only closes slowly over time. Real GNP declines 0.8% in 1991, grows by 0.5% in 1992, and increases by 4.4% in 1993. By comparison, it falls by 0.2% in 1991 and grows by 2.9% in both 1992 and 1993 in the baseline scenario.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
OCTOBER 1991

	BASELINE				SLUMP				W-RECESSION			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
GNP (BILLIONS)												
Current $	5465	5659	5982	6316	5465	5633	5829	6208	5465	5665	6100	6359
% Ch	5.1	3.5	5.7	5.6	5.1	3.1	3.5	6.5	5.1	3.7	7.7	4.2
1982 $	4157	4147	4267	4391	4157	4125	4147	4327	4157	4150	4321	4294
% Ch	1.0	-0.2	2.9	2.9	1.0	-0.8	0.5	4.4	1.0	-0.2	4.1	-0.6
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	15195	15902	16960	18145	15195	15894	16837	18037	15195	15907	17097	18415
% Ch	8.9	4.7	6.7	7.0	8.9	4.6	5.9	7.1	8.9	4.7	7.5	7.7
U.S. (Billions)	4646	4807	5068	5384	4646	4799	4981	5286	4646	4811	5145	5516
% Ch	6.0	3.5	5.4	6.2	6.0	3.3	3.8	6.1	6.0	3.6	6.9	7.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982$												
Idaho (Millions)	11142	11209	11582	11982	11142	11200	11495	11967	11142	11206	11558	11841
% Ch	3.7	0.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	0.5	2.6	4.1	3.7	0.6	3.1	2.5
U.S. (Billions)	3407	3389	3461	3556	3407	3382	3401	3507	3407	3389	3478	3547
% Ch	0.9	-0.5	2.1	2.7	0.9	-0.7	0.5	3.1	0.9	-0.5	2.6	2.0
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	385.3	397.0	408.3	419.0	385.3	396.7	405.3	417.4	385.3	397.0	409.1	416.2
% Ch	5.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	5.3	3.0	2.2	3.0	5.3	3.0	3.1	1.7
U.S. (Millions)	110.0	109.0	110.2	112.3	110.0	108.8	108.0	110.3	110.0	109.0	110.7	111.8
% Ch	1.5	-0.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	-1.1	-0.7	2.1	1.5	-0.9	1.6	1.0
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho (Thousands)	62.9	63.6	65.3	66.8	62.9	63.3	63.0	65.7	62.9	63.6	66.1	64.9
% Ch	3.8	1.2	2.7	2.2	3.8	0.7	-0.5	4.3	3.8	1.2	3.9	-1.9
U.S. (Millions)	19.1	18.5	18.5	18.6	19.1	18.4	17.7	18.1	19.1	18.5	18.8	18.4
% Ch	-1.7	-3.4	0.4	0.5	-1.7	-3.9	-3.5	1.9	-1.7	-3.4	1.7	-2.1
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho (Thousands)	322.4	333.4	342.9	352.2	322.4	333.4	342.3	351.7	322.4	333.4	343.0	351.4
% Ch	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	5.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.4
U.S. (Millions)	90.9	90.5	91.6	93.7	90.9	90.4	90.3	92.2	90.9	90.5	92.0	93.5
% Ch	2.2	-0.4	1.2	2.2	2.2	-0.5	-0.1	2.1	2.2	-0.4	1.6	1.6
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	8.1	5.9	6.3	6.5	8.1	5.8	5.4	6.2	8.1	5.9	6.8	8.1
Bank Prime Rate	10.0	8.7	9.0	9.0	10.0	8.6	8.0	8.7	10.0	8.7	9.3	10.9
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.9	10.0	9.3	9.2	10.4
INFLATION												
GNP Price Deflator	4.1	3.8	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.1	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.9
Personal Consumption Deflator	5.0	4.0	3.2	3.4	5.0	4.0	3.2	2.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	5.1
Consumer Price Index	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3	3.2	3.3	5.4	4.3	4.4	5.1

National Variables Forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill

The prolonged sluggishness of the U.S. economy will leave its biggest negative impacts on Idaho's economy in 1992. Instead of expanding at the baseline's 2.8% pace in 1992, Idaho total nonagricultural employment grows by just 2.2%. The employment sector displaying the most severe weakness next year is manufacturing. As the accompanying table shows, it actually declines by one-half percent, while in the baseline scenario it expands by 2.7%. Fortunately, this sector does not remain depressed during the entire forecast period. In fact, it enjoys a strong recovery in 1992, growing by 4.3%--almost twice as strong as in the baseline scenario. Unfortunately, this strong growth does not offset the previous year's weakness, and manufacturing levels are about 1.7% below its baseline counterpart in 1993. Idaho nonmanufacturing is less affected by the national economic slump. As the table shows, its growth rate is just slightly below (0.2 percentage points) the baseline's 2.9% in 1992 and is identical in 1993. Total nonagricultural employment displays a similar growth pattern to manufacturing employment over the forecast period. That is, it is weaker than in the baseline in 1992 and stronger in 1993, but not strong enough to offset the previous year's weakness. Not surprising, Idaho real personal income exhibits a similar pattern. In this scenario it grows by 2.6% in 1992 and 4.1% in 1993. In the baseline scenario, it grows by 3.3% in 1992 and by 3.5% in 1993.

W-RECESSION SCENARIO

DRI has assigned a 15% probability of occurrence to its *W-Recession Scenario*. This scenario's interesting title describes the economy's expected path over the forecast period. That is, it recovers but then slips into another recession. This scenario assumes the baseline's recovery merely hides serious problems that resurface next year. They include seriously over-leveraged consumers and businesses, turmoil in the banking and insurance industries, and stubborn core inflation. In addition, inflation is further fanned by both the recovery and higher oil prices. Also after having seen their real wages decline in recent years, workers take a tougher stand on wage increases. As a result, consumer inflation is expected to rise at a 5.4% annual rate by the middle of next year.

The Fed is expected to tighten cautiously through most of 1991. However, by 1992 the persistent acceleration in inflation causes the Fed to tighten more aggressively. The federal funds rate jumps to 9% following the 1992 elections and soars above 10% by the spring of 1993. Unfortunately, these rising interest rates expose a host of serious problems. Another round of bank failures and consolidations combine with stepped-up regulation precipitate a severe credit crunch. The interest rate spike then undermines confidence, causing consumers to retrench and capital investment to fall. Business inventories also begin a deep correction. As a result, real GNP falls 3.2% between late 1992 and late 1993.

As in the case of the national economy, Idaho's economy performs stronger than in the baseline in 1992, but does worse in 1993. In fact, it performs so poorly in 1993 that the levels of employment and income are both below their baseline counterparts. Idaho total nonagricultural employment grows by 3.1% in 1991--about as strong as in 1990. In 1993, however, it expands by just 1.7%--well below the baseline scenario's 2.6%. As was the case in the slump scenario, most of the volatility in total nonagricultural employment reflects the growth path of Idaho manufacturing employment. In 1992, it grows by 3.9%, compared to the baseline scenario's 2.7%. But in 1993, it declines by nearly 2%, while in the baseline scenario it expands by 2.2%. Interestingly, Idaho nominal personal income grows stronger in this scenario in 1992 and 1993 than in the baseline scenario. However, higher inflation causes real personal income to grow slower in those years. Specifically, in this scenario Idaho real personal income expands by 3.1% in 1992 and by 2.5% in 1993. In the baseline scenario it grows by 3.3% in 1992 and by 3.5% in 1993.

IDAHO POPULATION ESTIMATES: REVISIONS TO THE 1980s

Derek E. Santos

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimation Branch recently revised its annual state population numbers for 1981 through 1989 by incorporating data from the 1990 census. This resulted in Idaho's population for these years being lower than previously estimated. As a result, other data that were not directly revised by the Census Bureau, such as Idaho per capita income, has also changed.

This article discusses the Census Bureau's revision to the Idaho population estimates over time and explores the impacts these changes have had on other key data series. The discussion begins with a brief overview of the new Idaho population estimates. The second section covers the impacts of the population revisions on Idaho net migration, birth rates, death rates, and per capita income.

Like all statistical data, even the population revisions mentioned in this report are subject to change. In fact, the Census Bureau has already pointed out that it plans to revise these estimates at least one more time in the next couple of years. Thus, this article represents an analysis based on the most current data available at the time of its writing and not the final word on this important subject.

IDAHO POPULATION REVISION

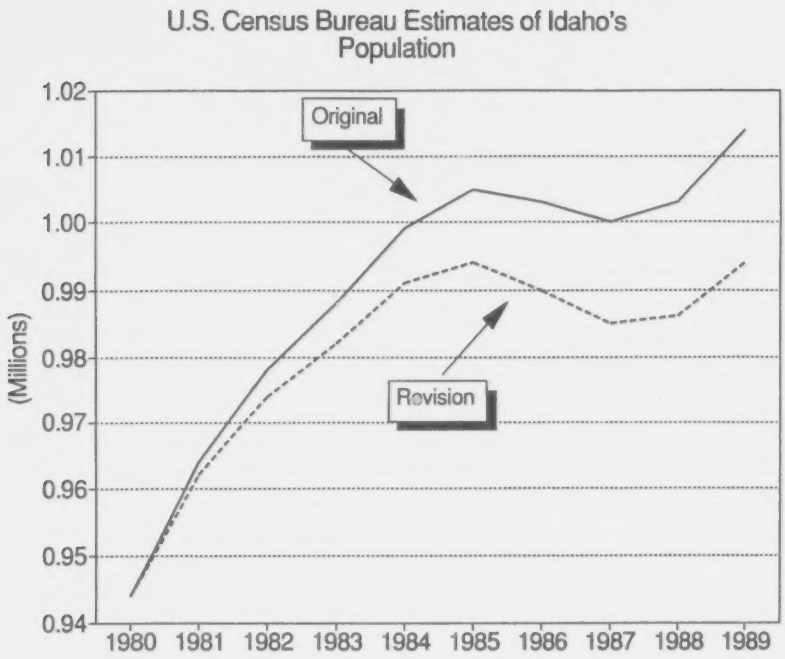
The original and revised estimates for Idaho's population for 1981 through 1989, as well as their differences, are summarized in the following table. The new data estimates show that Idaho's population grew more slowly than previously thought during the last decade. According to the revised estimates, Idaho's population grew at a 0.6% annual rate, from 944,000 in 1980 to 994,000 in 1989. In contrast, the original estimate for 1989 of 1,014,000 implies that the state's population grew at a 0.8% annual rate. In fact, contrary to the previous estimates, the state's population never reached one million persons in the 1980s. In the original estimates, this milestone was topped in 1985 and remained at or above it in each following year.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Year	Original	Revision	Difference	% Difference
1980	944,000	944,000	-0-	-0-
1981	964,000	962,000	-2,000	-0.21
1982	978,000	974,000	-4,000	-0.41
1983	988,000	982,000	-6,000	-0.61
1984	999,000	991,000	-8,000	-0.80
1985	1,005,000	994,000	-11,000	-1 09
1986	1,003,000	990,000	-13,000	-1.30
1987	1,000,000	985,000	-15,000	-1.50
1988	1,003,000	986,000	-17,000	-1.69
1989	1,014,000	994,000	-20,000	-1.97

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

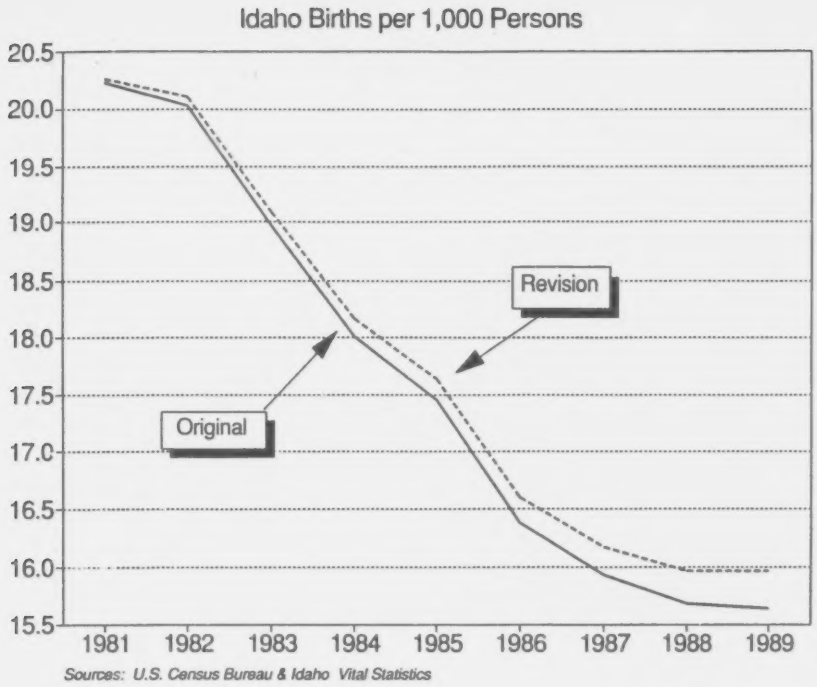
A chart of the original and revised estimates for the 1980s reveals some interesting patterns that may not be as obvious in the numerical table presented above. First, although Idaho's population in each year after 1980 (1980's number is a census number, not an estimate) is different than originally estimated, the pattern of population growth is very similar between the two estimates. The state's population grows fairly consistently from 1980 through 1984. It continues growing, but at a slower rate, from 1984 to 1985. It declines from 1985 to 1986 and again from 1986 to 1987. After these decreases, it grows slowly from 1987 to 1988, then grows faster from 1988 to 1989. Even the decade's highs and lows are similar; both estimates show a peak in 1985 and a trough in 1987.



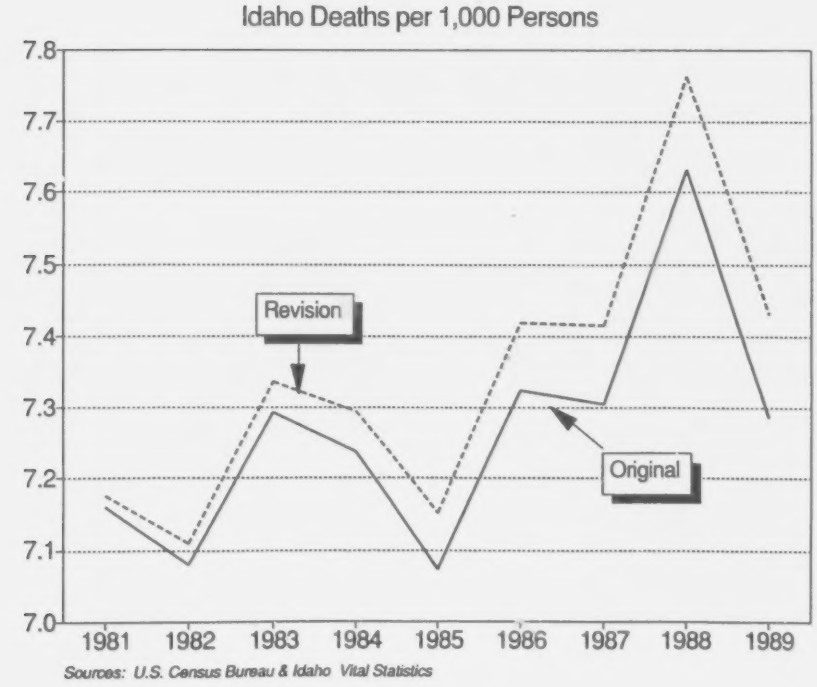
Another pattern apparent in the above graph is the widening gap between the original and revised estimates over time. In 1981 the difference between the two estimates is just 0.2%. This phenomenon reflects the fact that a given year's population estimate is based largely on previous years' estimates. Thus, any overestimation in previous years is carried forward to the present estimate. By 1989, however, that difference is almost 2%.

IMPLICATIONS

As mentioned in the introduction, several other data series were changed by the population estimates revision. These changes are explored in this section. Two concepts, Idaho birth and death rates per 1,000 persons, will be discussed first. The graph of Idaho birth rates shows that although birth rates have been raised slightly due to the population estimates revision, the pattern is very similar between it and the original birth rates. An interesting point brought out by this graph is that both the original and revised birth rate estimates seemed to have leveled off in 1989 after a decade of steady declines. This increase reflects the increase in the number of births from 1988 to 1989, and not the revision to the population data. Like birth rates, the revised Idaho death rates mirror the original estimates (see chart). The reason these rates share similar patterns over time is because only the population estimates have changed; Idaho birth and death data have not changed, nor are they expected to be revised significantly.



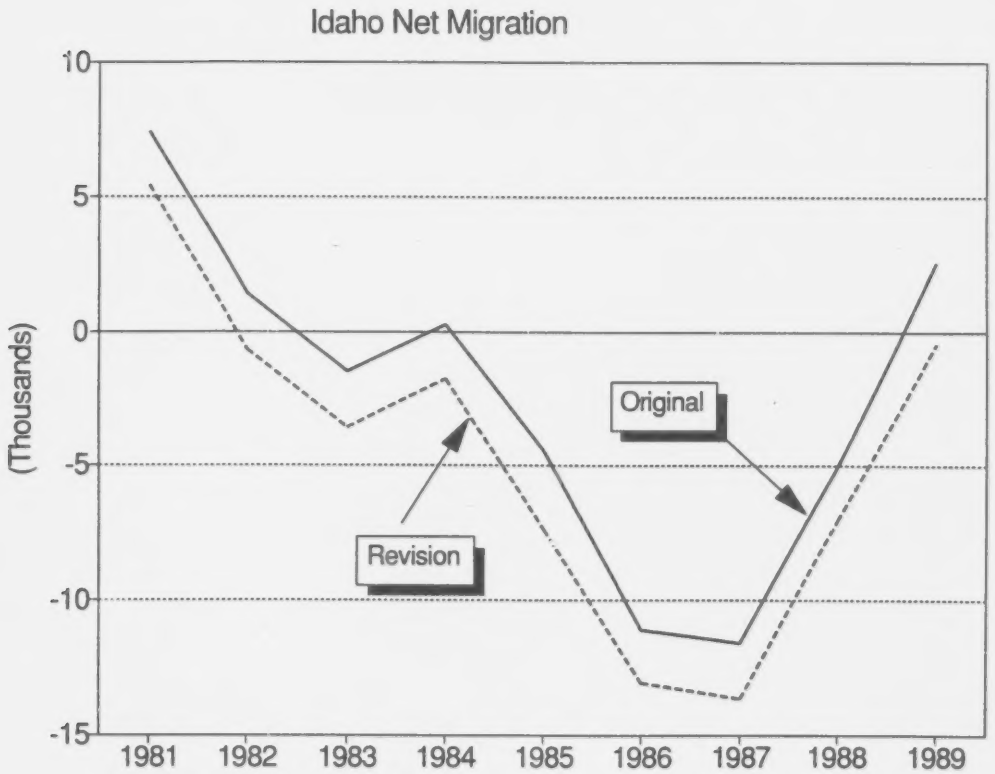
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau & Idaho Vital Statistics



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau & Idaho Vital Statistics

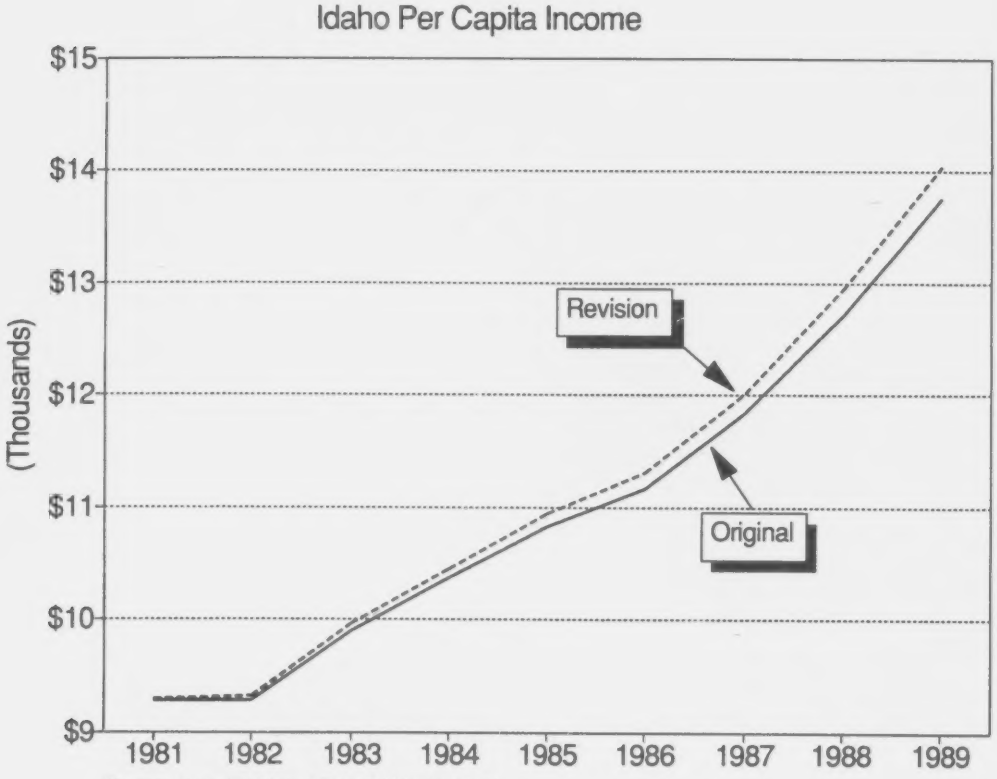
Population growth is a function of three components: births, deaths, and net migration. Natural population growth is defined simply as births less deaths. This natural growth can either be enhanced or diminished by migration patterns. If more people enter the state than leave it, the natural population growth is enhanced. If more people leave Idaho than enter it, the natural population growth is diminished. Given that Idaho births and deaths have not changed and population was lower than originally estimated, this implies that the state suffered a more severe net out-migration than previously estimated. Both the original and revised net migration numbers are included in the graph below.

The revised migration numbers show that more people left Idaho than moved into it in eight out of the nine years shown on the chart. In the original estimates, the state had a net out-migration in just five of those nine years. As with the population data, both the original and revised net migration data exhibit the same general pattern over time.



Source: Idaho Division of Financial Management

The final chart contains the original and revised Idaho per capita income estimates. Like the birth and death rates the only difference between these estimates is the population numbers. As expected, the revised population numbers cause the revised per capita income to be higher than those based on the original estimates. Additionally, the difference between the two estimates grows larger with time, reflecting the growing gap between the population estimates.



Source: Idaho Division of Financial Management

THE GULF WAR AND THE U.S. ECONOMY[1]

Adrian W. Throop

Wars generally stimulate aggregate demand in an economy, and hence output and employment in the short run, because of greater government spending. In contrast, upward shocks to oil prices generally are believed to have an immediate contractionary effect on output and employment of countries importing oil, as real consumer spending declines.

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the ensuing Gulf War combined both a war and an oil shock. As military forces were mobilized and deployed, the price of oil temporarily doubled. This *Weekly Letter* discusses the positive and negative effects of the Gulf War on U.S. real GNP using a structural macroeconometric model.

Expansionary effects

Government spending. The most obvious effect of the Gulf War on the U.S. economy was the extra stimulus given to demand from government spending. The incremental costs of the Gulf War to the United States were largely covered by contributions from our allies. some of these contributions were in-kind, which obviously would not have altered the demand for U.S. goods and services. But the remaining cash contributions and associated spending by the U.S. military had an effect similar to ordinary debt-financed government spending.

According to Data Resources, the extra Defense Department purchases of goods and services attributable to the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations rose from 0.2 percent of real GNP in 1990.Q4 to 0.5 percent in 1991.Q2. In real dollars (1982 dollars at annual rates) this amounts to $7.5 billion in 1990.Q4 and $22.4 billion in 1991.Q2. Military expenditures in this period would have been greater, except that much of the military equipment was supplied from inventories. Some of these inventories will be replaced later this year and next, showing up in the form of higher government spending in the future.

Oil imports and oil profits. During the war oil prices temporarily doubled, as supplies from Kuwait and Iraq were shut off and the market speculated about the future availability of oil. Many users of oil drew down their inventories instead of importing oil at temporarily high prices. We estimate that oil imports were reduced by $19.0 billion in 1990.Q4 and $14.6 billion in 1991.Q1, in real dollars, due to this speculative effect. Ordinarily a reduction in oil imports would raise GNP as a result of the stimulus given to domestic production. But in this case a reduction in inventory accumulation offset the effect of lower imports on GNP.

At the same time, high oil prices increased the profits earned abroad by U.S. oil companies. Such profits are treated in the GNP accounts as the export of a service because they are a payment for the use of capital. We estimate that these oil profits amounted to $8.0 billion in 1990.Q4 and $9.0 billion in 1991.Q1, in real dollars. Thus, the effect of the war on oil profits boosted real GNP in the United States.

---

[1]This article was originally published in the September 13, 1991 *FRBSF Weekly Letter.*

Contractionary effects

Foreign GNP growth. Weaker growth abroad exerted a contractionary effect on U.S. real GNP by slowing the growth of exports. Since our major trading partners also are oil importers, they also suffered a negative oil shock. But since they did not experience the same expansionary effects from military spending as the U.S. did, the negative effect of the oil price shock dominated in their economies. Real GNP growth in our major trading partners dropped in 1990.Q4 and 1991.Q1, but then began to recover in 1991.Q2. This slowdown in growth was relatively mild. For example, overall growth in the group of 10 countries other than the Unites States remained positive, and thus as a group these countries did not experience a recession. In the absence of the war there would have been no oil price shock, and real economic growth in our trading partners, on average, probably would have continued at its recent pace. We estimate that by 1991.Q2 the flow of U.S. real exports was $16 billion, or 2 1/2 percent, lower than it would have been if foreign output had not slowed.

Consumer confidence and incomes. A second contractionary effect of the Gulf War was on consumer confidence and real incomes. Higher oil prices had the effect of reducing the purchasing power of household incomes, which in turn tended to reduce consumer spending of all kinds in real terms. But besides this income effect, there was also an adverse effect of the war on consumer confidence, and hence spending on consumer durables and housing.

Consumer confidence, as measured by the University of Michigan survey, dropped by 28 percent between the second and fourth quarters of 1990, and then recovered over half of its previous decline by 1991.Q2. Research at this bank (see FRBSF *Weekly Letter* of July 19, 1991) has shown that survey measures of consumer confidence importantly affect expenditures on consumer durables and housing. Normally, however, consumer confidence is driven by movements in economic variables, and movements in confidence that are not associated with these variables usually have little or no influence on household expenditures. The economic variables that appear to have the most significant influence on consumer confidence are the overall inflation rate, changes in oil prices, and changes in the unemployment rate.

But the Gulf War appears to be the "exception that proves the rule." Consumer confidence dropped significantly more than could be explained by these economic variables, and the "unexplained" portion of the drop in confidence appears to have had a significant impact on expenditures on consumer durables and housing. Consequently, we include in the effect of the Gulf War not only the impact of higher oil prices on consumer confidence, but also the "unexplained" portion of the drop in consumer confidence. (The impact that the Gulf War has on consumer confidence through its effect on inflation and unemployment is determined through the econometric model's estimate of the effects of the war on those variables.)

Business Confidence. In recessions, the ratio of inventories-to-sales usually rises because producers are slow to cut back their inventories when sales decline. The recession during the Gulf War was different, however, in that inventory-to-sales ratios generally fell. Thus, the ratio of real nonfarm inventories to real final sales dropped fairly steadily from 2.43 in

1990.Q2 to 2.36 in 1991.Q2; and the ratio of real retail inventories to real goods consumption was approximately 2.75 from 1990.Q2 through 1990.Q4, and then fell to 2.36 in 1991.Q2.

Widely publicized declines in consumer confidence and analysts' dire predictions of the war's effects led businesses to anticipate future declines in sales. This prevented any rise in the overall inventory-to-sales ratio. The result was somewhat similar to the 1980 recession when the imposition of credit controls also led business to anticipate reductions in sales, producing only a slight increase in inventory-to-sales rations.

The inventory equation in the macroeconometric model that is used for estimating the effects of the Gulf War developed significant overpredictions of nonfarm inventory investment beginning in 1990.Q4, even though it had predicted past cyclical turns in inventory investment quite well. Therefore, these errors in the model's predictions are attributed to the Gulf War on expectations of business (and also to temporarily lower petroleum imports, as discussed earlier). Similar errors in the model's predictions of business fixed investment also began to develop in 1990.Q4, as expectations of falling sales led firms to postpone plans for capital expansion. These too are attributed to the war.

Net effect of the Gulf War

The effect on U.S. real GNP of these various influences was estimated using a structural macroeconometric model. It was assumed that the Fed conducted monetary policy to maintain the same path for U.S. short-term interest rates as actually occurred. One could have assumed alternatively the same path as actually occurred for some monetary aggregate, such as M2. However, over a short four-quarter period the results would be fairly similar.

Chart 1
Estimated Impacts of Gulf War on Real GNP

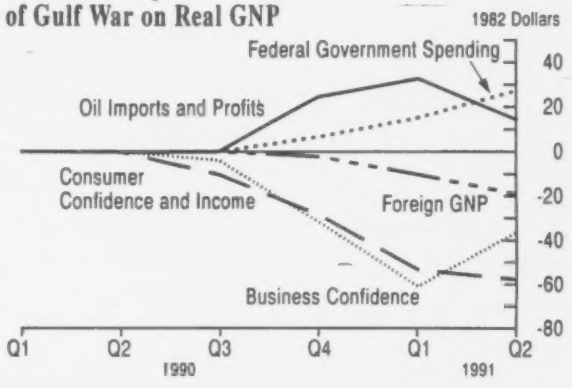
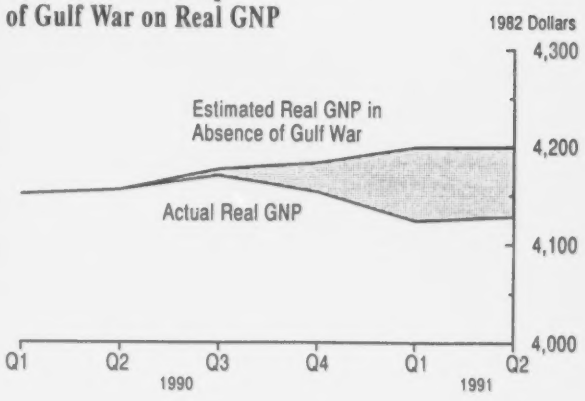


Chart 1 shows the impact on U.S. real GNP of each of these influences taken separately. Government spending and the effect of the war on oil imports and oil profits had expansionary effects, but the effects of foreign real GNP, consumer confidence and incomes, and business confidence (including the speculative decline in oil inventories) were contractionary. The adverse effects on consumers and on business were particularly large, together reducing U.S. real GNP by over $100 billion in 1982 dollars, by 1991.Q1.

Chart 2 shows the estimate of the path of U.S. real GNP in the absence of the Gulf War. This is obtained by removing all of the expansionary and contractionary influences of the war on GNP that are shown in Chart 1. As can be seen in Chart 2, it is estimated that in the war's absence growth would have been slow, but there would not have been a recession. Instead of declining at a 1.6 percent annual rate in 1990.Q4, it is estimated that real GNP would have grown at a 0.7 percent rate; and instead of falling at a 2.8 percent rate in 1991.Q1 it would have advanced at a 1.5 percent rate. In 1991.Q2 it would have dropped at a 0.5 percent rate instead of a 0.1 percent rate.

Chart 2
Total Estimated Impact of Gulf War on Real GNP



Had the war not occurred, real growth would have been sluggish, at a 1.4 percent rate in the last half of 1990 and a 0.8 percent rate in the first half of 1991. As a result, the civilian unemployment rate would have risen from 5.3 percent in 1990.Q2 to 6.2 percent in 1991.Q2, but not as high as the actual 6.8 percent figure. The 5.3 percent unemployment rate was associated with a labor market that was generating upward pressure on inflation. Consequently, a temporary period of slow growth would have kept demand within the bounds of the economy's capacity to produce and helped to keep inflation in check.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

OCTOBER 1991

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual Forecast 1974-1993.....Page 38

Quarterly Forecast 1988-1993.....Page 52

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise indicated, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period to period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period to period at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data are provided by DRI/McGraw Hill and the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data are obtained from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Employment data. Because of the different methodology used and data available this figure may not match those published by other sources.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0	933.0	944.1	962.3	973.8	982.2
% Ch	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.9
National (Millions)	214.0	216.1	218.2	220.4	222.7	225.2	227.9	230.3	232.6	234.9
% Ch	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355	19.919	20.140	19.488	19.581	18.742
% Ch	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0	2.9	1.1	-3.2	0.5	-4.3
National (Thousands)	3150.4	3149.8	3162.2	3326.6	3333.3	3494.4	3612.3	3629.2	3680.5	3638.9
% Ch	0.4	-0.0	0.4	5.2	0.2	4.8	3.4	0.5	1.4	-1.1
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.924	7.204
% Ch	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.3	4.0
National (Thousands)	1934.4	1892.9	1909.4	1899.6	1927.8	1913.8	1989.8	1978.0	1974.8	2019.2
% Ch	-2.0	-2.1	0.9	-0.5	1.5	-0.7	4.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.2
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	20.207	11.537	15.569	14.545	16.115	2.697	-2.334	9.672	-8.793	-0.543
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	6.513	8.079	9.179	12.540	9.743	8.795	5.906	3.592	2.555	4.453
% Ch	15.4	24.0	13.6	36.6	-22.3	-9.7	-32.8	-39.2	-28.9	74.3
National (Millions)	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001	1.717	1.300	1.096	1.057	1.705
% Ch	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0	-14.2	-24.3	-15.7	-3.6	61.3
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	5.466	6.704	7.087	8.705	7.480	6.594	4.674	2.835	2.158	3.755
% Ch	32.2	22.6	5.7	22.8	-14.1	-11.8	-29.1	-39.4	-23.9	74.0
National	0.882	0.891	1.167	1.437	1.418	1.172	0.855	0.711	0.663	1.065
% Ch	-22.2	1.0	30.9	23.2	-1.3	-17.4	-27.0	-16.9	-6.7	60.6
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	1.048	1.375	2.091	3.835	2.263	2.201	1.232	0.757	0.397	0.698
% Ch	-30.6	31.3	52.1	83.4	-41.0	-2.7	-44.0	-38.6	-47.5	75.9
National	0.450	0.269	0.369	0.524	0.582	0.546	0.445	0.386	0.394	0.640
% Ch	-50.6	-40.3	37.2	42.3	11.0	-6.3	-18.4	-13.4	2.3	62.4
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	253.9	260.5	268.3	279.0	289.4	297.3	303.3	307.2	308.8	311.7
% Ch	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.9

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	991.5	993.8	990.5	986.6	988.5	996.7	1009.4	1025.0	1040.3	1054.7
% Ch	0.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
National (Millions)	237.1	239.4	240.8	243.0	245.2	247.5	250.1	252.5	254.5	256.4
% Ch	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.996	17.539	16.424	15.905	15.759	15.863	16.423	16.670	16.610	16.534
% Ch	-4.0	-2.5	-6.4	-3.2	-0.9	0.7	3.5	1.5	-0.4	-0.5
National (Thousands)	3669.1	3760.6	3756.5	3809.4	3913.0	3758.6	3743.9	3699.1	3652.1	3602.8
% Ch	0.8	2.5	-0.1	1.4	2.7	-3.9	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	7.229	7.105	7.345	7.307	7.611	7.389	7.348	7.458	7.552	7.640
% Ch	0.3	-1.7	3.4	-0.5	4.2	-2.9	-0.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
National (Thousands)	2039.4	2086.4	2105.4	2123.3	2171.0	2165.5	2186.0	2204.3	2221.9	2238.9
% Ch	1.0	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.2	-0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	-2.792	-10.903	-13.796	-11.132	-4.185	2.046	4.497	7.444	5.697	5.209
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho (Thousands)	4.548	4.337	4.165	3.414	3.333	4.684	5.880	6.022	6.723	7.191
% Ch	2.1	-4.7	-4.0	-18.0	-2.4	40.5	25.5	2.4	11.6	7.0
National (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.630	1.488	1.381	1.203	1.022	1.150	1.234
% Ch	3.6	-1.4	4.0	-10.0	-8.7	-7.2	-12.9	-15.0	12.5	7.3
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	3.588	3.212	3.157	2.744	2.982	3.718	4.802	5.176	5.663	5.905
% Ch	-4.5	-10.5	-1.7	-13.1	8.7	24.6	29.2	7.8	9.4	4.3
National	1.098	1.071	1.182	1.154	1.083	1.005	0.901	0.837	0.901	0.928
% Ch	3.1	-2.5	10.4	-2.4	-6.2	-7.2	-10.4	-7.1	7.7	2.9
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	0.961	1.125	1.008	0.670	0.351	0.967	1.078	0.846	1.060	1.286
% Ch	37.6	17.1	-10.4	-33.6	-47.6	175.6	11.5	-21.5	25.3	21.3
National	0.668	0.671	0.629	0.476	0.405	0.376	0.302	0.186	0.249	0.306
% Ch	4.3	0.4	-6.1	-24.3	-15.0	-7.2	-19.7	-38.5	34.3	22.8
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	315.4	318.7	322.1	324.8	327.1	330.2	334.9	339.7	345.2	351.2
% Ch	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	1472.8	1598.4	1782.8	1990.5	2249.7	2508.2	2732.0	3052.6	3166.0	3405.7
% Ch	8.3	8.5	11.5	11.7	13.0	11.5	8.9	11.7	3.7	7.6
1982 Dollars	2729.3	2695.0	2826.7	2958.7	3115.2	3192.3	3187.2	3248.7	3166.0	3279.1
% Ch	-0.5	-1.3	4.9	4.7	5.3	2.5	-0.2	1.9	-2.5	3.6
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	4265	4549	5148	5673	6579	7290	8129	8946	9079	9778
% Ch	17.3	6.6	13.2	10.2	16.0	10.8	11.5	10.1	1.5	7.7
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	3609	4133	4771	5391	6176	6945	7617	8378	8631	9222
% Ch	14.5	14.5	15.4	13.0	14.6	12.4	9.7	10.0	3.0	6.8
National (Billions)	1210	1313	1451	1607	1812	2034	2259	2521	2671	2839
% Ch	9.8	8.5	10.5	10.8	12.7	12.2	11.0	11.6	5.9	6.3
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $										
Idaho (Millions)	7790	7687	8221	8500	9191	9327	9385	9459	9078	9390
% Ch	6.3	-1.3	7.0	3.4	8.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	-4.0	3.4
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	6588	6985	7618	8077	8629	8884	8796	8857	8631	8857
% Ch	3.6	6.0	9.1	6.0	6.8	3.0	-1.0	0.7	-2.6	2.6
National (Billions)	2210	2220	2318	2409	2532	2602	2608	2665	2671	2726
% Ch	-0.6	0.4	4.4	3.9	5.1	2.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $										
Idaho	5278	5466	6006	6423	7220	7812	8609	9297	9323	9954
% Ch	13.6	3.6	9.9	7.0	12.4	8.2	10.2	8.0	0.3	6.8
National	5655	6078	6652	7293	8137	9030	9911	10946	11479	12082
% Ch	8.8	7.5	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.0	9.7	10.5	4.9	5.3
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $										
Idaho	9641	9239	9593	9625	10088	9997	9940	9832	9322	9559
% Ch	2.9	-4.2	3.8	0.3	4.8	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1	-5.2	2.5
National	10330	10274	10625	10928	11369	11555	11444	11571	11480	11605
% Ch	-1.5	-0.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	-1.0	1.1	-0.8	1.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	8138	8993	9639	10333	10991	11985	13134	14405	15179	15891
% Ch	8.3	10.5	7.2	7.2	6.4	9.0	9.6	9.7	5.4	4.7
National	9870	10586	11330	12049	12907	13938	15175	16568	17710	18587
% Ch	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.3	7.1	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.9	5.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	3772.2	4014.9	4231.7	4515.6	4873.7	5200.8	5465.2	5658.6	5981.7	6315.9
% Ch	10.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.5	5.7	5.6
1982 Dollars	3501.4	3618.7	3717.9	3845.3	4016.9	4117.7	4157.3	4147.3	4267.4	4390.5
% Ch	6.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.0	-0.2	2.9	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $										
Idaho (Millions)	10357	10869	11198	11841	12751	13953	15195	15902	16960	18145
% Ch	5.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	7.7	9.4	8.9	4.7	6.7	7.0
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9836	10378	10650	11129	12001	13077	14162	15065	16156	17351
% Ch	6.7	5.5	2.6	4.5	7.8	9.0	8.3	6.4	7.2	7.4
National (Billions)	3109	3325	3526	3766	4071	4384	4646	4807	5068	5384
% Ch	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	8.1	7.7	6.0	3.5	5.4	6.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $										
Idaho (Millions)	9587	9737	9792	9900	10262	10744	11142	11209	11582	11982
% Ch	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.7	4.7	3.7	0.6	3.3	3.5
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9104	9297	9313	9304	9659	10070	10384	10619	11033	11458
% Ch	2.8	2.1	0.2	-0.1	3.8	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.9	3.9
National (Billions)	2878	2979	3084	3149	3277	3376	3407	3389	3461	3556
% Ch	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.1	3.0	0.9	-0.5	2.1	2.7
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $										
Idaho	10445	10936	11306	12003	12899	13999	15054	15513	16302	17203
% Ch	4.9	4.7	3.4	6.2	7.5	8.5	7.5	3.0	5.1	5.5
National	13109	13889	14645	15502	16602	17713	18574	19036	19913	20995
% Ch	8.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	7.1	6.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	5.4
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $										
Idaho	9669	9798	9886	10035	10382	10780	11039	10935	11134	11361
% Ch	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	3.5	3.8	2.4	-0.9	1.8	2.0
National	12134	12442	12806	12960	13363	13641	13621	13419	13600	13865
% Ch	4.6	2.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	2.1	-0.2	-1.5	1.3	2.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	16471	17050	17626	18075	18759	19291	19958	20817	21844	22876
% Ch	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.8	2.8	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.7
National	19456	20256	21046	22011	23033	23754	24598	25589	26742	27820
% Ch	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.6	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	2262	2564	2949	3325	3765	4185	4475	4859	4891	5199
% Ch	14.3	13.4	15.0	12.7	13.2	11.1	6.9	8.6	0.7	6.3
National (Billions)	773	815	900	994	1119	1252	1372	1510	1586	1677
% Ch	9.0	5.4	10.4	10.5	12.6	11.9	9.6	10.1	5.0	5.7
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	556	304	226	127	278	208	369	427	293	406
% Ch	37.8	-45.3	-25.7	-43.6	118.3	-25.1	77.4	15.7	-31.4	38.6
National (Billions)	28	25	21	20	27	32	21	31	25	12
% Ch	-18.3	-7.6	-19.1	-0.5	32.1	17.5	-35.4	49.5	-19.9	-49.3
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	465	517	628	697	811	892	892	843	766	895
% Ch	14.8	11.1	21.5	11.0	16.4	10.0	0.0	-5.5	-9.2	16.9
National (Billions)	91	100	117	132	149	160	160	156	151	178
% Ch	7.0	9.5	17.1	13.1	12.6	7.4	0.0	-2.5	-3.3	18.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	491	536	604	697	823	978	1165	1443	1576	1634
% Ch	14.1	9.2	12.7	15.4	18.0	18.8	19.1	23.9	9.3	3.6
National (Billions)	158	166	181	203	237	277	333	412	450	478
% Ch	14.1	5.0	9.0	12.4	16.5	17.2	20.2	23.7	9.2	6.1
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	151	189	236	286	333	372	407	453	469	503
% Ch	19.3	25.1	24.8	21.2	16.3	11.6	9.3	11.3	3.6	7.1
National (Billions)	57	66	79	94	108	123	138	150	164	174
% Ch	15.0	16.6	20.2	18.7	14.5	13.9	12.8	8.6	8.9	6.1
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	479	596	677	734	789	913	1098	1249	1429	1518
% Ch	20.9	24.4	13.6	8.5	7.4	15.7	20.3	13.7	14.5	6.2
National (Billions)	147	186	203	217	235	263	313	356	396	427
% Ch	18.7	26.0	9.2	7.2	8.0	11.9	19.0	13.8	11.4	7.7
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	157	178	199	220	253	297	327	385	415	432
% Ch	28.2	13.2	11.8	11.0	14.9	17.2	10.4	17.6	7.7	4.0
National (Billions)	48	50	55	61	70	81	89	104	112	120
% Ch	12.6	5.2	10.0	10.4	14.0	16.1	9.4	17.9	7.5	6.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	20	21	27	28	34	39	52	58	70	55
% Ch	19.1	3.7	29.8	1.8	23.4	13.1	33.5	12.1	20.3	-20.8

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	5583	5869	5925	6174	6680	7208	7844	8421	9078	9750
% Ch	7.4	5.1	1.0	4.2	8.2	7.9	8.8	7.4	7.8	7.4
National (Billions)	1839	1975	2095	2250	2431	2573	2705	2789	2946	3124
% Ch	9.7	7.4	6.0	7.4	8.1	5.8	5.1	3.1	5.6	6.0
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	374	347	406	563	601	725	877	679	644	630
% Ch	-7.9	-7.2	17.2	38.6	6.7	20.7	21.0	-22.5	-5.2	-2.2
National (Billions)	30	30	35	43	44	[illegible]	50	50	55	57
% Ch	144.6	-0.7	14.9	23.3	2.0	[illegible]	2.6	0.7	9.1	3.8
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1008	1038	1110	1280	1435	1545	1673	1750	1883	1998
% Ch	12.6	3.0	6.9	15.3	12.1	7.7	8.3	4.6	7.6	6.1
National (Billions)	204	226	247	281	311	331	353	369	398	426
% Ch	14.3	10.6	9.6	13.5	10.6	6.5	6.6	4.6	8.0	6.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	1736	1849	1875	1857	1943	2251	2382	2385	2472	2673
% Ch	6.3	6.5	1.4	-0.9	4.6	15.9	5.8	0.2	3.6	8.1
National (Billions)	532	570	596	613	674	775	821	818	832	886
% Ch	11.4	7.2	4.5	2.9	9.9	14.9	6.0	-0.4	1.6	6.5
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	526	528	531	555	601	665	740	816	889	965
% Ch	4.6	0.5	0.5	4.6	8.3	10.6	11.4	10.3	8.9	8.6
National (Billions)	183	188	199	209	226	242	258	271	288	309
% Ch	5.4	2.5	6.3	5.1	7.7	7.2	6.7	4.9	6.5	7.0
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	1544	1695	1797	1877	2012	2154	2336	2581	2788	2992
% Ch	1.7	9.8	6.0	4.5	7.2	7.1	8.4	10.5	8.0	7.3
National (Billions)	438	468	497	521	557	604	660	724	777	829
% Ch	2.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	6.9	8.4	9.1	9.8	7.3	6.6
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	472	521	516	537	594	669	737	813	887	965
% Ch	9.3	10.5	-1.0	4.0	10.6	12.7	10.1	10.4	9.1	8.8
National (Billions)	133	149	162	173	194	213	226	240	256	275
% Ch	10.5	12.5	8.4	6.8	12.3	9.7	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.1
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	59	65	72	73	73	75	82	83	93	101
% Ch	5.9	10.7	11.2	1.7	0.0	2.7	8.3	1.6	11.8	9.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	265514	272857	290599	307021	331326	337922	330134	327857	312255	317837
% Ch	5.0	2.8	6.5	5.7	7.9	2.0	-2.3	-0.7	-4.8	1.8
National (Thousands)	78280	76946	79379	82468	86693	89824	90417	91160	89569	90188
% Ch	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.7
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	47991	47735	52006	54058	58091	58320	53364	52730	47829	50246
% Ch	2.4	-0.5	8.9	3.9	7.5	0.4	-8.5	-1.2	-9.3	5.1
National (Thousands)	20080	18320	18996	19687	20510	21044	20287	20171	18782	18434
% Ch	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.6	-3.6	-0.6	-6.9	-1.9
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	25461	24633	27987	29452	32387	32255	28021	27738	22970	25423
% Ch	0.1	-3.3	13.6	5.2	10.0	-0.4	-13.1	-1.0	-17.2	10.7
National (Thousands)	11927	10685	11073	11599	12277	12762	12180	12110	11040	10731
% Ch	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.9	-4.5	-0.7	-8.8	-2.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	16802	15597	16924	17806	18968	18815	15456	15095	12159	13868
% Ch	-3.5	-7.2	8.5	5.2	6.5	-0.8	-17.9	-2.3	-19.4	14.1
National (Thousands)	713	614	680	722	755	767	691	666	598	656
% Ch	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6	1.6	-9.9	-3.6	-10.3	9.7
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc										
Idaho	3076	2749	2833	3262	3779	3695	3379	3226	2620	2679
% Ch	14.4	-10.6	3.0	15.2	15.8	-2.2	-8.5	-4.5	-18.8	2.3
National (Thousands)	2346	2088	2156	2252	2371	2426	2276	2228	2004	1940
% Ch	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	2.3	-6.2	-2.1	-10.0	-3.2
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	2564	3030	4008	4649	5634	6474	6551	6709	6786	7408
% Ch	19.0	18.2	32.3	16.0	21.2	14.9	1.2	2.4	1.1	9.2
National (Thousands)	4176	3759	3840	4054	4333	4602	4585	4592	4252	4046
% Ch	2.9	-10.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	6.2	-0.4	0.2	-7.4	-4.8
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	3018	3256	4222	3734	4007	3272	2635	2708	1405	1467
% Ch	-5.1	7.9	29.7	-11.6	7.3	-18.3	-19.5	2.8	-48.1	4.4
National (Thousands)	4691	4224	4398	4572	4818	4966	4637	4623	4187	4090
% Ch	-0.3	-9.9	4.1	4.0	5.4	3.1	-6.6	-0.3	-9.5	-2.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	330205	335908	328268	333444	348258	366001	385326	397002	408263	419009
% Ch	3.9	1.7	-2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
National (Thousands)	94487	97516	99526	102197	105534	108328	109977	108982	110154	112268
% Ch	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.5	-0.9	1.1	1.9
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	54602	54659	52103	54055	58135	60566	62884	63622	65321	66790
% Ch	8.7	0.1	-4.7	3.7	7.5	4.2	3.8	1.2	2.7	2.2
National (Thousands)	19380	19261	18966	19024	19351	19442	19111	18458	18522	18612
% Ch	5.1	-0.6	-1.5	0.3	1.7	0.5	-1.7	-3.4	0.4	0.5
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27566	26759	25524	26832	29559	32171	34055	33469	34494	35428
% Ch	8.4	-2.9	-4.6	5.1	10.2	8.8	5.9	-1.7	3.1	2.7
National (Thousands)	11506	11490	11204	11166	11381	11420	11116	10586	10634	10738
% Ch	7.2	-0.1	-2.5	-0.3	1.9	0.3	-2.7	-4.8	0.5	1.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	14213	13506	13240	13380	13984	14744	14893	13871	14268	14377
% Ch	2.5	-5.0	-2.0	1.1	4.5	5.4	1.0	-6.9	2.9	0.8
National (Thousands)	704	697	725	755	769	758	741	700	723	747
% Ch	7.3	-0.9	4.0	4.1	1.9	-1.4	-2.3	-5.6	3.3	3.3
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc										
Idaho	2785	2783	2761	2804	2878	3276	3385	3358	3468	3586
% Ch	4.0	-0.1	-0.8	1.6	2.6	13.8	3.4	-0.8	3.3	3.4
National (Thousands)	2056	2054	1978	1957	2000	2020	1980	1881	1891	1925
% Ch	6.0	-0.1	-3.7	-1.1	2.2	1.0	-2.0	-5.0	0.5	1.8
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	8765	8528	7652	8421	9575	11093	12593	13198	13743	14401
% Ch	18.3	-2.7	-10.3	10.1	13.7	15.9	13.5	4.8	4.1	4.8
National (Thousands)	4406	4372	3867	3781	3859	3878	3768	3591	3576	3604
% Ch	8.9	-0.8	-11.6	-2.2	2.0	0.5	-2.8	-4.7	-0.4	0.8
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	1803	1942	1871	2227	3122	3058	3184	3043	3015	3063
% Ch	22.9	7.7	-3.6	19.0	40.2	-2.1	4.1	-4.4	-0.9	1.6
National (Thousands)	4341	4368	4634	4673	4754	4764	4627	4413	4443	4462
% Ch	6.1	0.6	6.1	0.8	1.7	0.2	-2.9	-4.6	0.7	0.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	22530	23101	24019	24606	25704	26064	25342	24992	24859	24824
% Ch	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	4.5	1.4	-2.8	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1
National (Thousands)	8154	7635	7923	8088	8233	8282	8098	8062	7742	7702
% Ch	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.5
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16022	15976	16684	17097	17728	17573	17008	16808	16574	16267
% Ch	4.5	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.9
National (Thousands)	1707	1657	1639	1711	1725	1733	1708	1672	1636	1615
% Ch	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10011	10274	10816	11412	11567	11542	10897	10460	10336	10387
% Ch	5.5	2.6	5.3	5.5	1.4	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0	-1.2	0.5
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	6011	5702	5869	5685	6161	6031	6111	6348	6238	5880
% Ch	2.7	-5.1	2.9	-3.1	8.4	-2.1	1.3	3.9	-1.7	-5.7
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH										
Idaho	3283	3458	3659	3842	4067	4416	4566	4665	4699	5007
% Ch	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.6	3.4	2.2	0.7	6.5
National (Thousands)	1818	1726	1775	1833	1891	1942	1945	1955	1935	1960
% Ch	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	0.1	0.5	-1.0	1.3
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	1841	2316	2259	2241	2383	2484	2360	2335	2303	2151
% Ch	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3	4.2	-5.0	-1.0	-1.4	-6.6
National (Thousands)	1060	1015	1043	1074	1096	1109	1107	1109	1075	1043
% Ch	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-3.1	-3.0
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1384	1351	1417	1425	1526	1592	1408	1183	1283	1399
% Ch	16.9	-2.4	4.9	0.6	7.0	4.3	-11.5	-16.0	8.4	9.1
National (Thousands)	3569	3237	3416	3469	3522	3497	3338	3326	3096	3084
% Ch	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5	-0.7	-4.6	-0.3	-6.9	-0.4
MINING										
Idaho	3562	3656	3328	3400	3901	4300	4670	5211	3821	4047
% Ch	12.9	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.7	10.2	8.6	11.6	-26.7	5.9
National (Thousands)	697	752	780	813	850	958	1027	1139	1128	952
% Ch	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	12.7	7.2	10.9	-0.9	-15.6
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2751	2810	2420	2451	2659	2917	3098	3548	2534	2636
% Ch	13.9	2.1	-13.9	1.3	8.5	9.7	6.2	14.5	-28.6	4.0
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	811	846	908	949	1242	1383	1572	1663	1287	1411
% Ch	9.4	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9	11.4	13.6	5.8	-22.6	9.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27036	27900	26578	27223	28576	28395	28830	30153	30828	31362
% Ch	8.9	3.2	-4.7	2.4	5.0	-0.6	1.5	4.6	2.2	1.7
National (Thousands)	7874	7771	7762	7858	7970	8022	7995	7872	7888	7874
% Ch	2.2	-1.3	-0.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	-0.3	-1.5	0.2	-0.2
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16621	16579	15410	16097	17333	16982	16811	17670	18003	18240
% Ch	2.2	-0.3	-7.0	4.5	7.7	-2.0	-1.0	5.1	1.9	1.3
National (Thousands)	1613	1603	1609	1620	1631	1651	1668	1671	1662	1651
% Ch	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	-0.6	-0.6
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10741	10941	9867	10610	11330	11226	11072	11786	12019	12179
% Ch	3.4	1.9	-9.8	7.5	6.8	-0.9	-1.4	6.4	2.0	1.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	5881	5638	5544	5486	6002	5756	5739	5885	5984	6062
% Ch	0.0	-4.1	-1.7	-1.0	9.4	-4.1	-0.3	2.5	1.7	1.3
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH										
Idaho	5474	5983	5946	6067	6373	6592	6975	7274	7437	7594
% Ch	9.3	9.3	-0.6	2.0	5.0	3.4	5.8	4.3	2.2	2.1
National (Thousands)	2057	2106	2126	2181	2238	2260	2273	2231	2240	2263
% Ch	5.0	2.3	1.0	2.6	2.6	1.0	0.6	-1.8	0.4	1.0
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	3500	3573	3335	3273	3536	3524	3555	3706	3854	3948
% Ch	62.7	2.1	-6.6	-1.9	8.0	-0.3	0.9	4.2	4.0	2.4
National (Thousands)	1049	1044	1022	1026	1059	1076	1093	1087	1091	1093
% Ch	0.6	-0.5	-2.1	0.4	3.2	1.6	1.6	-0.5	0.3	0.2
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1440	1765	1886	1786	1335	1297	1488	1503	1534	1579
% Ch	2.9	22.6	6.9	-5.3	-25.3	-2.8	14.8	1.0	2.1	2.9
National (Thousands)	3155	3018	3004	3030	3042	3035	2962	2883	2896	2867
% Ch	2.3	-4.3	-0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-2.7	0.4	-1.0
MINING										
Idaho	4177	3852	2893	2568	3279	3672	3873	3276	3163	3174
% Ch	3.2	-7.8	-24.9	-11.2	27.7	12.0	5.5	-15.4	-3.5	0.3
National (Thousands)	965	926	777	717	713	692	711	705	686	679
% Ch	1.4	-4.0	-16.1	-7.7	-0.6	-2.9	2.7	-0.9	-2.6	-1.1
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2803	2599	1919	1594	2139	2611	2755	2159	2029	2022
% Ch	6.3	-7.3	-26.1	-16.9	34.2	22.1	5.5	-21.6	-6.0	-0.4
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1373	1253	973	973	1140	1061	1119	1117	1134	1152
% Ch	-2.7	-8.8	-22.3	-0.0	17.1	-6.9	5.4	-0.1	1.5	1.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NON-MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	217523	225122	238593	252963	273235	279602	276770	275128	264426	267591
% Ch	5.6	3.5	6.0	6.0	8.0	2.3	-1.0	-0.6	-3.9	1.2
National (Thousands)	58199	58626	60383	62781	66182	68780	70130	70988	70787	71754
% Ch	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4	3.9	2.0	1.2	-0.3	1.4
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	15992	16167	17080	18955	19846	19118	17446	16810	13829	13132
% Ch	8.9	1.1	5.6	11.0	4.7	-3.7	-8.7	-3.6	-17.7	-5.0
National (Thousands)	4026	3529	3576	3844	4221	4459	4353	4193	3908	3944
% Ch	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8	5.6	-2.4	-3.7	-6.8	0.9
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	14038	14416	15387	16449	20849	23383	23360	23106	22660	23014
% Ch	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.8	12.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	1.6
National (Thousands)	4148	4165	4271	4468	4724	4974	5161	5297	5342	5468
% Ch	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8	5.3	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.4
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	16576	16322	17131	18008	19499	20517	20129	19999	19038	19110
% Ch	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3	5.2	-1.9	-0.6	-4.8	0.4
National (Thousands)	4725	4542	4582	4713	4922	5136	5147	5165	5083	4954
% Ch	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4	4.3	0.2	0.4	-1.6	-2.5
TRADE										
Idaho	65108	67716	72445	76433	82191	83409	80627	80714	77972	79363
% Ch	2.5	4.0	7.0	5.5	7.5	1.5	-3.3	0.1	-3.4	1.8
National (Thousands)	16991	17065	17755	18514	19540	20192	20310	20547	20456	20876
% Ch	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.3	0.6	1.2	-0.4	2.1
SERVICES										
Idaho	42577	44547	48769	52397	57122	59356	60020	60069	59281	61032
% Ch	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0	3.9	1.1	0.1	-1.3	3.0
National (Thousands)	13444	13891	14550	15302	16251	17112	17890	18618	19035	19692
% Ch	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	48854	51360	52933	55422	57261	56646	57449	56692	55774	55941
% Ch	6.2	5.1	3.1	4.7	3.3	-1.1	1.4	-1.3	-1.6	0.3
National (Thousands)	11447	11937	12137	12401	12920	13176	13376	13257	13096	13095
% Ch	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.0
EDUCATION	25351	25851	27105	28710	30485	30305	31010	31059	30522	30323
% Ch	4.2	2.0	4.9	5.9	6.2	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.7
OTHER	23503	25509	25829	26712	26776	26342	26440	25633	25252	25619
% Ch	8.4	8.5	1.3	3.4	0.2	-1.6	0.4	-3.1	-1.5	1.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	10816	10938	11519	11899	12565	12872	13068	12526	12050	11951
% Ch	6.3	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.4	1.5	-4.2	-3.8	-0.8
National (Thousands)	2721	2745	2732	2727	2753	2773	2867	2772	2738	2773
% Ch	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NON-MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	275603	281249	276165	279389	290123	305435	322442	333386	342948	352225
% Ch	3.0	2.0	-1.8	1.2	3.8	5.3	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.7
National (Thousands)	75107	78254	80560	83173	86183	88886	90865	90524	91632	93657
% Ch	4.7	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.2	-0.4	1.2	2.2
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	14547	15067	14612	13720	14203	16063	18714	20400	20711	21065
% Ch	10.8	3.6	-3.0	-6.1	3.5	13.1	16.5	9.0	1.5	1.7
National (Thousands)	4380	4672	4818	4966	5109	5187	5140	4704	4682	4917
% Ch	11.1	6.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.5	-0.9	-8.5	-0.5	5.0
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	23458	23671	18878	19125	19269	19289	19834	20436	20915	21572
% Ch	1.9	0.9	-20.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.1
National (Thousands)	5688	5955	6283	6547	6648	6695	6738	6706	6720	6818
% Ch	4.0	4.7	5.5	4.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.2	1.5
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	19068	19281	18282	17919	18486	19255	19785	20230	20807	21297
% Ch	-0.2	1.1	-5.2	-2.0	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.4
National (Thousands)	5159	5238	5255	5372	5527	5644	5826	5816	5816	5865
% Ch	4.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.2	-0.2	0.0	0.8
TRADE										
Idaho	82982	84149	83886	84893	87340	93124	97090	100230	103587	106562
% Ch	4.6	1.4	-0.3	1.2	2.9	6.6	4.3	3.2	3.3	2.9
National (Thousands)	22097	23071	23683	24327	25132	25770	25889	25473	25761	26361
% Ch	5.8	4.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.5	0.5	-1.6	1.1	2.3
SERVICES										
Idaho	62475	65061	66656	67959	71919	76167	81756	84867	88284	91490
% Ch	2.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	5.8	5.9	7.3	3.8	4.0	3.6
National (Thousands)	20796	21998	23053	24235	25668	27120	28239	28718	29415	30271
% Ch	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.7	4.1	1.7	2.4	2.9
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	57146	58380	59133	61119	63151	65180	68337	71101	72748	74353
% Ch	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.8	4.0	2.3	2.2
National (Thousands)	13216	13519	13792	14056	14414	14791	15237	15458	15637	15890
% Ch	0.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.6
EDUCATION	31439	32316	32843	33418	34568	35600	37268	38719	40086	41273
% Ch	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.8	3.4	3.0	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.0
OTHER	25707	26063	26290	27700	28582	29580	31069	32381	32662	33080
% Ch	0.3	1.4	0.9	5.4	3.2	3.5	5.0	4.2	0.9	1.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	11750	11789	11825	12087	12476	12686	13052	12846	12733	12713
% Ch	-1.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.9	-1.6	-0.9	-0.2
National (Thousands)	2807	2875	2899	2943	2971	2988	3085	2946	2913	2876
% Ch	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	3.3	-4.5	-1.1	-1.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO										
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	184.1	189.5	236.0	270.4	289.1	305.6	336.0	368.5	325.1	351.4
% Ch	20.9	2.9	24.5	14.6	6.9	5.7	9.9	9.7	-11.8	8.1
National (Billions)	43.9	54.6	61.1	67.6	77.3	80.5	88.7	87.9	83.8	86.2
% Ch	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4	4.2	10.2	-0.9	-4.6	2.8
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.										
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	54.0	59.3	63.0	67.3	72.2	78.6	85.7	93.9	100.0	103.9
% Ch	9.0	9.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	6.5	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	54.8	59.2	62.6	66.7	71.6	78.2	86.6	94.6	100.0	104.1
% Ch	10.5	8.0	5.8	6.6	7.2	9.2	10.8	9.2	5.7	4.1
DURABLE GOODS	60.5	65.8	69.5	72.6	76.8	82.1	89.2	95.7	100.0	102.1
% Ch	6.8	8.9	5.5	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.6	7.3	4.5	2.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	57.2	61.5	63.8	67.1	71.8	79.9	89.3	96.9	100.0	102.1
% Ch	15.0	7.6	3.7	5.2	7.2	11.3	11.8	8.4	3.2	2.0
SERVICES	51.3	55.6	59.8	64.8	69.8	75.6	83.9	92.6	100.0	106.2
% Ch	8.1	8.3	7.7	8.4	7.7	8.3	10.9	10.4	8.0	6.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	49.3	53.8	56.9	60.6	65.2	72.6	82.4	90.9	96.5	99.6
% Ch	11.0	9.1	5.8	6.5	7.6	11.3	13.5	10.4	6.2	3.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
FEDERAL FUNDS	10.50	5.82	5.05	5.54	7.93	11.19	13.36	16.38	12.26	9.09
PRIME	10.80	7.86	6.84	6.82	9.06	12.67	15.27	18.87	14.86	10.79
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.92	9.01	8.99	9.01	9.54	10.77	12.65	14.74	15.12	12.66
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	7.83	5.77	4.97	5.27	7.19	10.07	11.43	14.02	10.61	8.61
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	71.4	66.4	75.6	82.3	83.6	82.4	77.0	74.7	67.3	79.9
% Ch	-9.2	-7.0	13.9	8.8	1.6	-1.4	-6.6	-3.0	-9.9	18.7
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	44.0	38.1	40.0	45.1	50.2	56.9	60.4	65.8	63.9	64.3
% Ch	6.5	-13.4	5.0	12.6	11.3	13.3	6.2	9.0	-2.9	0.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	52.4	45.1	50.7	58.4	64.0	71.3	73.3	75.4	75.9	80.2
% Ch	-1.0	-14.0	12.4	15.2	9.6	11.5	2.8	2.8	0.7	5.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	27.6	22.6	29.4	37.0	42.5	53.7	60.0	65.5	74.0	78.6
% Ch	-0.5	-18.4	30.2	26.0	14.7	26.4	11.7	9.2	13.0	6.2
FOOD	71.9	71.4	75.5	79.0	81.8	82.6	84.6	86.5	87.7	90.0
% Ch	1.4	-0.7	5.8	4.6	3.5	1.0	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.7
PAPER	75.8	66.0	74.9	77.7	81.2	83.9	83.0	84.5	81.5	89.0
% Ch	-0.9	-12.9	13.4	3.7	4.4	3.4	-1.0	1.8	-3.5	9.1
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	77.0	80.7	82.3	88.9	90.2	93.7	97.2	102.2	88.8	87.4
% Ch	9.4	4.8	2.0	8.0	1.5	3.8	3.8	5.2	-13.2	-1.5
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	90.1	88.3	95.8	93.1	94.2	105.2	104.8	104.4	96.6	93.1
% Ch	0.1	-2.0	8.4	-2.8	1.2	11.6	-0.4	-0.4	-7.4	-3.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO										
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	364.0	418.5	448.0	423.0	456.2	486.8	539.1	617.1	668.4	712.4
% Ch	3.6	15.0	7.1	-5.6	7.8	6.7	10.7	14.5	8.3	6.6
National (Billions)	93.5	99.7	106.8	102.6	111.1	118.2	131.4	150.6	162.6	172.8
% Ch	8.5	6.6	7.1	-3.9	8.3	6.4	11.2	14.6	8.0	6.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.										
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	107.8	111.0	113.8	117.4	121.3	126.3	131.5	136.4	140.2	143.8
% Ch	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.7	2.6
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	108.0	111.6	114.4	119.6	124.2	129.9	136.4	141.9	146.4	151.4
% Ch	3.8	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.2	3.4
DURABLE GOODS	103.8	104.8	105.6	108.1	109.4	110.9	112.4	113.7	115.3	116.5
% Ch	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	105.0	107.5	107.3	112.2	116.6	122.9	131.0	135.7	139.3	144.2
% Ch	2.9	2.4	-0.2	4.5	3.9	5.4	6.7	3.6	2.6	3.5
SERVICES	111.6	116.8	122.5	128.7	134.5	141.0	147.7	154.3	160.7	167.3
% Ch	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	103.9	107.7	109.7	113.7	118.4	124.0	130.7	136.3	140.9	146.1
% Ch	4.4	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
FEDERAL FUNDS	10.22	8.10	6.80	6.66	7.57	9.22	8.10	5.91	6.28	6.49
PRIME	12.04	9.93	8.33	8.20	9.31	10.87	10.01	8.71	8.97	9.00
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.37	11.58	10.26	9.31	9.18	10.11	10.01	9.34	9.17	9.07
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	9.52	7.48	5.98	5.77	6.67	8.11	7.49	5.59	6.02	6.13
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	86.0	88.0	95.1	100.0	104.6	103.1	101.2	95.3	101.7	107.0
% Ch	7.6	2.3	8.1	5.1	4.6	-1.5	-1.9	-5.8	6.7	5.3
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	80.7	86.8	90.4	99.9	113.8	121.8	126.5	124.3	135.1	148.5
% Ch	25.6	7.5	4.1	10.6	13.8	7.0	3.9	-1.7	8.7	9.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.1	93.1	94.3	100.0	106.5	109.5	111.4	111.0	117.5	122.0
% Ch	17.2	-1.0	1.3	6.0	6.5	2.9	1.7	-0.4	5.9	3.8
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	99.5	89.2	87.1	100.0	109.7	114.7	120.2	123.1	133.1	141.4
% Ch	26.6	-10.3	-2.3	14.7	9.7	4.6	4.8	2.4	8.2	6.2
FOOD	92.1	94.9	97.4	100.0	102.8	105.5	107.6	108.1	109.8	112.0
% Ch	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	0.5	1.6	2.0
PAPER	93.5	92.2	97.1	100.0	102.9	103.2	105.4	104.7	108.4	110.3
% Ch	5.0	-1.4	5.3	3.0	2.9	0.3	2.1	-0.6	3.5	1.8
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	102.0	96.1	88.4	100.0	107.2	108.3	105.2	104.8	108.0	110.3
% Ch	16.7	-5.8	-8.0	13.1	7.2	1.0	-2.9	-0.4	3.0	2.2
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	102.6	101.5	98.4	99.9	108.1	113.4	120.9	115.9	119.3	123.6
% Ch	10.2	-1.1	-3.1	1.6	8.1	4.9	6.6	-4.1	3.0	3.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	986.9	987.7	988.9	990.2	992.8	995.3	997.9	1000.7	1005.4	1007.2	1010.6	1014.3
% Ch	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.5
National (Millions)	244.3	244.8	245.5	246.1	246.6	247.1	247.8	248.5	249.0	249.7	250.5	251.2
% Ch	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	15.911	15.810	15.710	15.604	15.780	15.841	15.889	15.943	16.113	16.327	16.540	16.710
% Ch	-0.9	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7	4.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	4.2
National (Thousands)	3910	3931	3924	3888	3804	3760	3739	3732	3750	3750	3743	3733
% Ch	6.5	2.1	-0.7	-3.7	-8.3	-4.5	-2.3	-0.7	1.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.1
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.357	7.512	7.717	7.859	7.355	7.377	7.400	7.425	7.304	7.316	7.376	7.395
% Ch	3.7	8.7	11.4	7.6	-23.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	-6.4	0.7	3.3	1.0
National (Thousands)	2160	2171	2177	2176	2165	2163	2165	2169	2178	2184	2189	2193
% Ch	4.1	2.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.9	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	-5.766	-5.118	-3.245	-2.609	1.819	1.764	1.731	2.870	9.879	-1.811	4.436	5.485
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	3.100	3.155	3.470	3.607	3.386	4.453	5.195	5.703	6.274	5.720	5.704	5.823
% Ch	-34.8	7.3	46.4	16.7	-22.4	199.4	85.2	45.2	46.5	-31.0	-1.1	8.6
National (Millions)	1.425	1.491	1.484	1.551	1.464	1.360	1.348	1.352	1.433	1.204	1.131	1.042
% Ch	-23.4	19.6	-1.8	19.4	-20.6	-25.5	-3.5	1.0	26.4	-50.2	-22.2	-27.8
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	2.784	2.931	2.855	3.361	2.827	3.441	4.021	4.581	4.862	4.670	4.717	4.960
% Ch	30.0	22.9	-10.0	92.0	-49.9	119.7	86.4	68.4	26.9	-14.9	4.1	22.2
National	1.057	1.066	1.071	1.137	1.026	0.999	1.003	0.994	1.064	0.896	0.856	0.786
% Ch	-7.8	3.4	2.0	26.9	-33.7	-10.2	1.6	-3.4	31.5	-49.8	-16.6	-28.9
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	0.317	0.224	0.616	0.247	0.559	1.012	1.174	1.123	1.413	1.050	0.987	0.863
% Ch	-98.0	-74.9	5579.5	-97.4	2528.5	975.6	81.3	-16.5	150.8	-69.5	-21.9	-41.5
National	0.368	0.425	0.413	0.414	0.438	0.362	0.346	0.358	0.369	0.308	0.274	0.256
% Ch	-53.1	76.7	-10.8	1.6	25.3	-53.7	-16.6	14.6	13.3	-51.5	-37.1	-24.2
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	326.2	326.8	327.4	328.0	328.7	329.6	330.6	331.8	333.1	334.3	335.5	336.7
% Ch	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1019.0	1023.0	1027.1	1031.0	1034.8	1038.5	1042.1	1045.7	1049.4	1053.0	1056.5	1059.8
% Ch	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
National (Millions)	251.8	252.4	252.7	253.3	253.8	254.3	254.8	255.2	255.7	256.2	256.7	257.2
% Ch	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	16.690	16.672	16.666	16.651	16.637	16.621	16.602	16.581	16.554	16.536	16.524	16.521
% Ch	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
National (Thousands)	3717	3705	3693	3682	3670	3658	3646	3633	3618	3606	3597	3591
% Ch	-1.7	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-1.0	-0.7
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	7.421	7.443	7.472	7.495	7.518	7.541	7.563	7.585	7.608	7.630	7.651	7.671
% Ch	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
National (Thousands)	2198	2202	2207	2211	2215	2220	2224	2228	2233	2237	2241	2245
% Ch	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	9.641	6.812	6.947	6.376	6.103	5.963	5.337	5.385	5.978	5.348	4.916	4.595
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho (Thousands)	5.773	5.996	6.072	6.249	6.494	6.679	6.803	6.917	7.023	7.121	7.258	7.361
% Ch	-3.4	16.4	5.2	12.2	16.6	11.9	7.6	6.9	6.3	5.7	7.9	5.8
National (Millions)	0.915	0.997	1.069	1.108	1.138	1.147	1.149	1.167	1.199	1.224	1.247	1.266
% Ch	-40.5	40.9	32.1	15.2	11.5	3.1	0.7	6.6	11.2	8.5	7.9	6.3
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	5.105	5.132	5.165	5.304	5.507	5.641	5.723	5.779	5.827	5.868	5.939	5.986
% Ch	12.3	2.1	2.6	11.2	16.2	10.1	5.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.9	3.2
National	0.726	0.831	0.887	0.903	0.912	0.902	0.892	0.898	0.913	0.923	0.933	0.941
% Ch	-27.3	71.9	29.4	7.5	4.0	-4.0	-4.5	2.7	7.0	4.3	4.3	3.6
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	0.668	0.864	0.907	0.945	0.987	1.037	1.080	1.138	1.197	1.253	1.319	1.376
% Ch	-64.2	180.3	21.7	17.8	18.7	22.2	17.4	23.6	22.1	20.3	22.8	18.2
National	0.189	0.166	0.183	0.205	0.227	0.245	0.257	0.269	0.286	0.300	0.314	0.325
% Ch	-70.1	-40.9	46.4	58.9	49.3	35.6	21.7	21.1	26.1	22.6	19.5	14.4
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	337.9	339.1	340.4	341.7	343.0	344.4	345.9	347.4	348.9	350.4	351.9	353.5
% Ch	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	4735.8	4831.4	4917.9	5009.8	5101.3	5174.0	5238.6	5289.3	5375.4	5443.3	5514.6	5527.3
% Ch	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	5.8	5.1	3.9	6.7	5.1	5.3	0.9
1982 Dollars	3970.2	4005.8	4032.1	4059.3	4095.7	4112.2	4129.7	4133.2	4150.6	4155.1	4170.0	4153.4
% Ch	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.4	1.4	-1.6
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	12258	12629	12867	13249	13650	13888	13873	14400	14920	15174	15117	15570
% Ch	6.7	12.7	7.8	12.4	12.7	7.2	-0.4	16.1	15.2	7.0	-1.5	12.5
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	11614	11905	12112	12372	12701	13003	13155	13449	13815	14052	14275	14507
% Ch	6.3	10.4	7.1	8.9	11.1	9.9	4.8	9.2	11.3	7.0	6.5	6.7
National (Billions)	3951	4033	4112	4186	4302	4363	4403	4469	4563	4622	4679	4719
% Ch	6.4	8.6	8.1	7.4	11.6	5.8	3.7	6.2	8.6	5.3	5.0	3.5
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	10031	10226	10302	10490	10672	10724	10655	10926	11134	11223	11034	11177
% Ch	4.3	8.0	3.0	7.5	7.1	2.0	-2.6	10.5	7.9	3.2	-6.6	5.3
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	9504	9640	9697	9796	9930	10041	10104	10204	10310	10393	10420	10414
% Ch	3.8	5.8	2.4	4.1	5.6	4.5	2.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	1.0	-0.2
National (Billions)	3233	3266	3292	3314	3364	3369	3382	3391	3405	3419	3415	3387
% Ch	3.9	4.1	3.3	2.7	6.1	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	-0.4	-3.2
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	12420	12786	13011	13380	13749	13953	13902	14390	14840	15066	14958	15350
% Ch	6.4	12.3	7.2	11.8	11.5	6.1	-1.4	14.8	13.1	6.2	-2.8	10.9
National	16173	16474	16751	17011	17448	17654	17765	17986	18321	18510	18679	18785
% Ch	5.5	7.6	6.9	6.4	10.7	4.8	2.5	5.1	7.7	4.2	3.7	2.3
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	10164	10353	10417	10594	10750	10775	10678	10918	11075	11143	10919	11020
% Ch	4.0	7.7	2.5	7.0	6.0	0.9	-3.5	9.3	5.9	2.5	-7.8	3.8
National	13235	13339	13411	13468	13642	13632	13645	13646	13673	13691	13634	13485
% Ch	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.7	5.3	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	-1.6	-4.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	18420	18745	18884	18987	19141	19305	19262	19455	19633	19874	20049	20275
% Ch	-0.2	7.3	3.0	2.2	3.3	3.5	-0.9	4.1	3.7	5.0	3.6	4.6
National	22618	22920	23190	23406	23537	23674	23837	23966	24168	24462	24816	24947
% Ch	3.0	5.4	4.8	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.9	5.9	2.1

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	5557.7	5615.8	5694.2	5766.8	5862.6	5950.6	6020.5	6093.2	6186.2	6272.0	6359.1	6446.2
% Ch	2.2	4.2	5.7	5.2	6.8	6.1	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.6
1982 Dollars	4124.1	4123.0	4157.8	4184.2	4223.8	4258.3	4281.9	4305.7	4340.6	4374.0	4407.7	4439.8
% Ch	-2.8	-0.1	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR $												
Idaho (Millions)	15481	15827	16027	16272	16558	16829	17085	17368	17698	17987	18278	18615
% Ch	-2.3	9.2	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.8	6.7	6.6	7.6
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	14696	14964	15179	15423	15738	16018	16288	16581	16911	17197	17488	17809
% Ch	5.3	7.5	5.9	6.6	8.4	7.3	6.9	7.4	8.2	6.9	7.0	7.5
National (Billions)	4736	4786	4827	4880	4961	5033	5099	5178	5272	5344	5416	5505
% Ch	1.5	4.3	3.5	4.5	6.8	6.0	5.4	6.3	7.4	5.6	5.5	6.7
PERSONAL INCOME - 1982 $												
Idaho (Millions)	11019	11201	11266	11349	11453	11544	11622	11711	11833	11930	12023	12144
% Ch	-5.6	6.8	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	4.1
Idaho Non-Farm (Millions)	10460	10590	10670	10757	10886	10988	11080	11180	11307	11406	11504	11617
% Ch	1.8	5.1	3.0	3.3	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.0
National (Billions)	3371	3387	3393	3404	3431	3453	3469	3492	3525	3544	3563	3591
% Ch	-1.9	2.0	0.7	1.2	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	3.9	2.2	2.1	3.2
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR $												
Idaho	15192	15470	15605	15784	16001	16204	16394	16608	16864	17082	17301	17565
% Ch	-4.1	7.5	3.5	4.7	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.2	6.2
National	18809	18965	19099	19270	19550	19796	20017	20288	20615	20858	21100	21406
% Ch	0.5	3.4	2.9	3.6	5.9	5.1	4.5	5.5	6.6	4.8	4.7	5.9
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1982 $												
Idaho	10813	10949	10969	11009	11068	11116	11152	11199	11276	11329	11381	11458
% Ch	-7.3	5.1	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.8
National	13387	13422	13426	13440	13522	13580	13617	13680	13784	13834	13879	13964
% Ch	-2.9	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.1	1.5	1.3	2.5
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	20437	20702	20945	21186	21451	21720	21975	22228	22486	22744	23006	23268
% Ch	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
National	25126	25488	25765	25977	26299	26628	26893	27150	27454	27698	27941	28188
% Ch	2.9	5.9	4.4	3.3	5.0	5.1	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	6444	6638	6758	6881	7012	7168	7241	7410	7593	7776	7928	8077
% Ch	4.4	12.6	7.4	7.5	7.8	9.2	4.1	9.7	10.3	10.0	8.1	7.7
National (Billions)	2359	2410	2456	2499	2534	2560	2587	2613	2652	2696	2734	2739
% Ch	6.3	8.9	7.9	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	6.1	6.9	5.7	0.7
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	493	575	606	728	800	735	566	799	953	966	685	904
% Ch	21.1	85.0	23.4	108.3	45.8	-28.7	-64.8	297.1	102.4	5.6	-74.7	203.3
National (Billions)	47	49	43	36	60	51	39	46	57	51	42	49
% Ch	-34.2	15.2	-37.4	-55.2	694.5	-48.5	-65.5	94.5	148.9	-37.7	-52.2	75.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1380	1432	1445	1481	1526	1550	1538	1564	1651	1672	1682	1688
% Ch	15.6	15.9	3.7	10.3	12.7	6.4	-3.1	6.9	24.2	5.2	2.4	1.4
National (Billions)	299	308	313	322	328	329	330	336	347	351	356	357
% Ch	8.7	12.4	6.8	11.0	8.6	1.1	0.5	8.1	13.2	4.9	5.6	2.0
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	1890	1899	1956	2025	2131	2229	2296	2349	2349	2366	2399	2412
% Ch	0.4	1.9	12.6	14.9	22.6	19.7	12.6	9.6	0.0	2.9	5.7	2.2
National (Billions)	645	659	685	708	743	774	786	797	806	815	829	834
% Ch	7.5	9.6	16.4	13.9	21.4	17.8	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.5	6.8	2.7
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	576	596	609	623	638	659	669	692	721	731	747	761
% Ch	6.5	14.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	13.8	6.2	14.5	17.8	5.7	9.0	7.7
National (Billions)	219	223	228	233	237	240	244	248	253	256	260	263
% Ch	8.1	7.9	9.7	8.5	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.7	8.8	5.8	5.7	5.0
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	1981	2005	2017	2044	2118	2138	2160	2199	2292	2315	2340	2395
% Ch	19.2	4.9	2.4	5.5	15.3	3.8	4.2	7.4	18.0	4.1	4.4	9.7
National (Billions)	549	554	560	566	588	598	609	623	647	652	661	679
% Ch	17.3	3.8	4.0	4.5	16.5	7.0	7.6	9.1	16.6	3.3	5.6	11.3
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	579	590	597	608	647	666	674	689	719	733	746	749
% Ch	29.3	7.8	4.8	7.6	28.2	12.3	4.9	9.2	18.6	8.0	7.3	1.6
National (Billions)	189	193	196	199	210	212	214	216	223	224	229	229
% Ch	33.2	6.7	6.4	7.1	23.3	4.7	3.8	3.4	13.8	2.2	8.3	0.5
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	72	73	73	75	73	73	77	78	79	81	83	83
% Ch	-23.6	5.7	0.0	11.4	-10.2	0.0	23.8	5.3	5.2	10.5	10.2	0.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR $$

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	8192	8352	8491	8650	8822	8997	9165	9329	9492	9660	9834	10012
% Ch	5.8	8.0	6.9	7.7	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4
National (Billions)	2743	2774	2805	2833	2879	2927	2969	3010	3058	3101	3145	3191
% Ch	0.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.7	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.9
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	624	707	694	693	662	652	637	626	625	627	626	642
% Ch	-77.3	64.6	-7.2	-0.6	-16.6	-5.9	-9.0	-6.6	-0.7	1.6	-0.9	10.6
National (Billions)	49	52	46	54	54	55	54	58	58	57	54	59
% Ch	-2.4	30.1	-35.7	88.9	-4.7	6.5	-7.6	34.3	3.9	-9.6	-19.8	47.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1687	1735	1771	1804	1839	1870	1898	1926	1955	1984	2012	2041
% Ch	-0.2	12.0	8.5	7.7	7.8	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7
National (Billions)	356	365	373	380	388	395	402	408	415	422	429	436
% Ch	-1.8	11.0	9.1	8.0	8.4	7.6	6.5	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	2387	2380	2379	2394	2409	2449	2488	2542	2599	2646	2694	2753
% Ch	-4.1	-1.2	-0.1	2.5	2.5	6.8	6.6	8.8	9.4	7.4	7.4	9.1
National (Billions)	825	817	816	815	817	825	835	849	866	879	892	908
% Ch	-4.4	-3.7	-0.8	-0.4	1.2	4.0	4.8	7.1	7.9	6.2	6.0	7.5
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	793	809	823	840	859	879	899	917	936	955	975	995
% Ch	17.9	8.2	7.1	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6
National (Billions)	266	269	272	275	281	286	291	296	301	306	311	316
% Ch	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.9
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	2513	2570	2604	2637	2742	2769	2799	2842	2936	2971	3007	3056
% Ch	21.2	9.4	5.4	5.2	16.8	4.1	4.4	6.2	13.9	4.9	5.0	6.6
National (Billions)	709	722	729	738	766	773	780	790	815	823	832	844
% Ch	18.7	7.5	4.4	4.7	16.2	3.4	3.8	5.6	13.1	4.1	4.3	6.0
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	794	807	819	833	865	880	895	909	943	957	972	988
% Ch	26.3	6.8	6.1	6.7	16.3	7.3	6.9	6.5	15.6	6.3	6.5	6.5
National (Billions)	237	239	241	243	251	255	258	261	270	273	276	279
% Ch	15.5	3.2	3.6	3.0	14.1	5.7	4.9	4.7	14.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	80	81	84	86	89	92	94	96	98	100	102	104
% Ch	-13.7	7.1	11.7	12.1	13.9	12.5	9.5	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	341859	346329	350133	354710	358707	363732	368295	373270	379166	383614	387800	390725
% Ch	4.8	5.3	4.5	5.3	4.6	5.7	5.1	5.5	6.5	4.8	4.4	3.1
National (Thousands)	104312	105145	105913	106766	107646	108137	108511	109018	109714	110224	110181	109788
% Ch	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.9	-0.2	-1.4
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	56452	58066	58617	59404	59261	59906	61149	61947	62840	62747	62837	63114
% Ch	8.8	11.9	3.9	5.5	-1.0	4.4	8.6	5.3	5.9	-0.6	0.6	1.8
National (Thousands)	19262	19332	19356	19454	19522	19487	19418	19340	19271	19224	19107	18843
% Ch	1.3	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.4	-0.7	-1.4	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0	-2.4	-5.4
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	28371	29250	29624	30990	31375	31569	32594	33146	34104	34275	34146	33695
% Ch	8.5	13.0	5.2	19.8	5.1	2.5	13.6	6.9	12.1	2.0	-1.5	-5.2
National (Thousands)	11302	11357	11398	11469	11512	11467	11390	11311	11248	11210	11107	10898
% Ch	1.0	2.0	1.4	2.5	1.5	-1.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.2	-1.3	-3.6	-7.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13595	14031	13760	14548	14770	14452	14800	14954	15328	15049	14827	14366
% Ch	-0.3	13.5	-7.5	24.9	6.3	-8.3	10.0	4.2	10.4	-7.1	-5.8	-11.8
National (Thousands)	772	769	763	771	769	759	751	754	755	750	739	721
% Ch	2.8	-1.4	-3.1	4.3	-1.2	-4.9	-4.1	1.6	0.4	-2.8	-5.6	-9.4
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	2760	2815	2898	3039	3247	3230	3311	3314	3341	3431	3414	3356
% Ch	-13.1	8.2	12.2	20.9	30.3	-2.0	10.3	0.4	3.3	11.1	-1.9	-6.6
National (Thousands)	1979	1995	2006	2020	2034	2026	2015	2005	1998	1994	1981	1948
% Ch	0.7	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.8	-1.5	-2.2	-1.9	-1.5	-0.7	-2.5	-6.6
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	9148	9339	9731	10083	10368	10849	11421	11736	12201	12613	12712	12847
% Ch	16.1	8.6	17.8	15.3	11.8	19.9	22.8	11.5	16.8	14.2	3.2	4.3
National (Thousands)	3816	3844	3875	3900	3902	3891	3873	3845	3824	3792	3755	3701
% Ch	1.6	2.9	3.3	2.6	0.2	-1.1	-1.9	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-3.9	-5.7
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	2868	3064	3236	3320	2989	3039	3062	3141	3234	3182	3193	3126
% Ch	67.5	30.4	24.3	10.8	-34.3	6.7	3.1	10.7	12.4	-6.2	1.4	-8.2
National (Thousands)	4734	4749	4754	4778	4807	4790	4751	4707	4672	4674	4631	4529
% Ch	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.0	2.5	-1.4	-3.2	-3.7	-3.0	0.2	-3.6	-8.5

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	393216	395894	398019	400881	403888	406936	409795	412435	414901	417577	420344	423214
% Ch	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
National (Thousands)	109160	108830	108866	109072	109466	109907	110385	110859	111371	111946	112561	113195
% Ch	-2.3	-1.2	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	62671	63521	63903	64396	64814	65170	65523	65776	66117	66566	67021	67457
% Ch	-2.8	5.5	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.6
National (Thousands)	18549	18399	18423	18460	18500	18523	18533	18533	18547	18580	18632	18687
% Ch	-6.1	-3.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	-0.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	32825	33423	33649	33980	34209	34415	34611	34739	34961	35278	35594	35879
% Ch	-9.9	7.5	2.7	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.5	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.2
National (Thousands)	10669	10556	10547	10572	10603	10625	10647	10661	10679	10710	10757	10807
% Ch	-8.2	-4.2	-0.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13408	13773	14068	14234	14301	14297	14274	14200	14232	14338	14435	14505
% Ch	-24.1	11.3	8.9	4.8	1.9	-0.1	-0.6	-2.0	0.9	3.0	2.7	1.9
National (Thousands)	698	695	700	707	714	722	726	730	736	743	751	758
% Ch	-12.2	-1.7	3.0	3.8	4.5	4.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	4.1	4.2	3.7
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc												
Idaho	3345	3347	3362	3377	3416	3454	3488	3512	3532	3564	3605	3644
% Ch	-1.3	0.2	1.8	1.7	4.7	4.6	4.0	2.7	2.3	3.7	4.6	4.4
National (Thousands)	1896	1874	1876	1879	1882	1889	1895	1898	1905	1918	1932	1944
% Ch	-10.1	-4.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.7	3.1	2.4
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	13036	13148	13237	13371	13473	13652	13837	14011	14167	14324	14478	14636
% Ch	6.0	3.5	2.7	4.1	3.1	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
National (Thousands)	3646	3596	3563	3561	3565	3570	3581	3589	3596	3600	3606	3615
% Ch	-5.7	-5.4	-3.6	-0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	3036	3155	2981	2999	3019	3012	3012	3016	3029	3052	3077	3096
% Ch	-11.0	16.7	-20.2	2.4	2.7	-1.0	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.0	3.4	2.5
National (Thousands)	4428	4391	4408	4425	4442	4443	4444	4444	4443	4449	4468	4490
% Ch	-8.6	-3.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.7	2.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	28081	28816	28993	28414	27886	28337	28555	28801	28736	28473	28691	29419
% Ch	9.1	10.9	2.5	-7.8	-7.2	6.6	3.1	3.5	-0.9	-3.6	3.1	10.5
National (Thousands)	7961	7974	7958	7985	8010	8020	8028	8028	8023	8014	8000	7945
% Ch	1.6	0.7	-0.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-2.8
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16842	17496	17819	17174	16676	16934	17032	17288	16887	16565	16556	17236
% Ch	20.3	16.4	7.6	-13.7	-11.1	6.3	2.3	6.2	-9.0	-7.4	-0.2	17.5
National (Thousands)	1635	1633	1621	1636	1637	1645	1658	1663	1666	1667	1668	1671
% Ch	2.3	-0.6	-2.7	3.6	0.3	1.9	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	11123	11500	11630	11068	10978	11246	11274	11407	10922	10757	11057	11553
% Ch	20.5	14.3	4.6	-18.0	-3.2	10.1	1.0	4.8	-16.0	-5.9	11.6	19.2
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5719	5995	6189	6105	5697	5688	5757	5881	5965	5808	5499	5683
% Ch	19.7	20.8	13.6	-5.3	-24.2	-0.7	5.0	8.9	5.8	-10.1	-19.7	14.1
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	6213	6337	6430	6513	6469	6538	6675	6685	6879	6939	7045	7038
% Ch	3.4	8.2	6.0	5.3	-2.6	4.3	8.6	0.6	12.1	3.5	6.3	-0.4
National (Thousands)	2224	2236	2241	2249	2255	2257	2261	2265	2272	2277	2277	2266
% Ch	3.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.1	-2.0
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3472	3534	3556	3580	3518	3548	3513	3516	3503	3519	3585	3614
% Ch	8.6	7.3	2.5	2.8	-6.8	3.5	-3.9	0.3	-1.5	1.9	7.7	3.3
National (Thousands)	1049	1058	1063	1065	1069	1075	1077	1083	1090	1093	1095	1095
% Ch	2.6	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.6	2.2	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.0
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1553	1450	1189	1147	1224	1316	1335	1312	1467	1449	1506	1530
% Ch	-48.1	-24.1	-54.8	-13.3	29.6	33.8	5.9	-6.8	56.4	-4.8	16.6	6.7
National (Thousands)	3053	3047	3032	3036	3048	3043	3032	3017	2995	2978	2961	2913
% Ch	-0.3	-0.7	-2.0	0.5	1.7	-0.7	-1.4	-1.9	-2.9	-2.3	-2.3	-6.3
MINING												
Idaho	3110	3255	3345	3407	3515	3656	3707	3813	3870	3896	3892	3835
% Ch	57.2	19.9	11.6	7.7	13.2	17.1	5.7	11.9	6.1	2.7	-0.3	-5.7
National (Thousands)	725	720	711	696	690	690	690	699	705	713	714	712
% Ch	-3.1	-2.6	-4.7	-8.2	-3.4	-0.2	0.2	5.3	3.5	4.6	0.2	-0.7
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1882	2134	2244	2297	2449	2561	2658	2777	2757	2791	2787	2683
% Ch	80.7	65.1	22.3	9.8	29.2	19.7	16.0	19.1	-2.8	5.0	-0.6	-14.1
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1228	1121	1101	1110	1066	1094	1049	1036	1113	1104	1105	1152
% Ch	28.2	-30.6	-6.9	3.5	-15.2	11.2	-15.6	-4.7	33.0	-3.1	0.3	18.2

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	29845	30098	30254	30415	30605	30755	30911	31038	31156	31288	31427	31577
% Ch	5.9	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
National (Thousands)	7880	7844	7876	7888	7897	7898	7886	7872	7867	7871	7875	7881
% Ch	-3.2	-1.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	17444	17648	17763	17826	17905	17968	18044	18095	18143	18201	18271	18348
% Ch	4.9	4.8	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7
National (Thousands)	1677	1675	1667	1666	1666	1664	1661	1657	1654	1652	1650	1648
% Ch	1.4	-0.4	-2.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	11623	11776	11852	11892	11948	12005	12042	12081	12117	12156	12198	12242
% Ch	2.5	5.4	2.6	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	5821	5872	5912	5934	5957	5964	6002	6014	6025	6045	6072	6105
% Ch	10.0	3.5	2.7	1.5	1.6	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.2
PAPER,PRINTING,PUBLISH												
Idaho	7192	7248	7311	7346	7385	7421	7453	7486	7528	7572	7617	7660
% Ch	9.0	3.2	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
National (Thousands)	2248	2227	2222	2227	2233	2239	2243	2247	2252	2259	2267	2274
% Ch	-3.1	-3.7	-0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3721	3706	3669	3728	3790	3830	3878	3919	3930	3942	3954	3968
% Ch	12.4	-1.6	-4.0	6.6	6.8	4.3	5.1	4.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
National (Thousands)	1093	1087	1084	1085	1088	1090	1092	1092	1092	1092	1093	1093
% Ch	-0.8	-2.1	-1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1489	1495	1511	1515	1525	1536	1536	1538	1555	1573	1585	1602
% Ch	-10.5	1.8	4.3	1.0	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.5	4.5	4.6	3.2	4.1
National (Thousands)	2862	2854	2904	2910	2910	2905	2891	2876	2869	2867	2866	2865
% Ch	-6.8	-1.1	7.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.6	-2.0	-2.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
MINING												
Idaho	3525	3315	3115	3150	3153	3163	3169	3167	3170	3168	3174	3183
% Ch	-28.6	-21.8	-22.0	4.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.8	1.1
National (Thousands)	714	707	703	695	691	688	685	682	680	679	678	679
% Ch	0.9	-4.0	-1.9	-4.4	-2.5	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.5
METAL MINING												
Idaho	2405	2207	1996	2028	2027	2033	2031	2024	2024	2018	2020	2024
% Ch	-35.4	-29.1	-33.1	6.5	-0.1	1.1	-0.3	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2	0.5	0.8
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1120	1108	1119	1122	1126	1130	1138	1143	1146	1150	1154	1159
% Ch	-10.7	-4.3	4.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	285407	288263	291515	295306	299446	303825	307147	311324	316327	320867	324963	327612
% Ch	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.7	6.0	4.4	5.6	6.6	5.9	5.2	3.3
National (Thousands)	85050	85814	86557	87312	88124	88650	89093	89678	90443	91000	91074	90945
% Ch	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.5	2.5	0.3	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	13917	14277	14107	14511	15084	16046	16339	16784	17935	18359	18967	19597
% Ch	-2.7	10.8	-4.7	11.9	16.8	28.1	7.5	11.3	30.4	9.8	13.9	14.0
National (Thousands)	5032	5113	5141	5148	5160	5174	5199	5216	5285	5196	5115	4965
% Ch	-0.3	6.6	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.4	5.4	-6.6	-6.1	-11.2
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	19269	19267	19281	19257	19158	19208	19223	19567	19580	19756	19912	20089
% Ch	9.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-2.0	1.0	0.3	7.4	0.3	3.6	3.2	3.6
National (Thousands)	6634	6643	6649	6668	6682	6687	6698	6711	6726	6739	6748	6740
% Ch	1.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.5
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	18318	18421	18593	18614	18838	19126	19402	19652	19570	19676	19966	19929
% Ch	5.4	2.3	3.8	0.5	4.9	6.3	5.9	5.2	-1.6	2.2	6.0	-0.7
National (Thousands)	5476	5513	5546	5574	5611	5637	5624	5703	5787	5816	5842	5858
% Ch	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.9	-0.9	5.7	6.0	2.1	1.8	1.1
TRADE												
Idaho	85710	86402	87701	89548	91682	92859	93646	94308	95721	96766	97806	98067
% Ch	-0.0	3.3	6.2	8.7	9.9	5.2	3.4	2.9	6.1	4.4	4.4	1.1
National (Thousands)	24852	25040	25236	25402	25686	25753	25789	25852	25921	25914	25917	25802
% Ch	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	4.5	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.1	-1.8
SERVICES												
Idaho	70361	71247	72748	73319	74424	75702	76613	77928	79481	80995	82780	83769
% Ch	8.7	5.1	8.7	3.2	6.2	7.0	4.9	7.0	8.2	7.8	9.1	4.9
National (Thousands)	25077	25441	25876	26279	26665	26977	27259	27578	27910	28150	28378	28517
% Ch	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.5	3.3	2.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	62300	63074	63448	63780	64213	64720	65340	66446	67206	67853	68788	69500
% Ch	3.0	5.1	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.9	6.9	4.7	3.9	5.6	4.2
National (Thousands)	14282	14383	14434	14559	14648	14738	14843	14935	15075	15193	15295	15387
% Ch	2.7	2.8	1.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.4
EDUCATION	34191	34580	34681	34820	35172	35285	35595	36347	36753	37103	37516	37698
% Ch	2.6	4.6	1.2	1.6	4.1	1.3	3.6	8.7	4.5	3.9	4.5	2.0
OTHER	28109	28494	28768	28959	29041	29435	29745	30099	30453	30750	31272	31802
% Ch	3.5	5.6	3.9	2.7	1.1	5.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.0	7.0	7.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12422	12321	12292	12870	12532	12508	12876	12826	12964	13566	12851	12825
% Ch	0.3	-3.2	-1.0	20.2	-10.1	-0.7	12.3	-1.6	4.4	19.9	-19.5	-0.8
National (Thousands)	2972	2961	2965	2986	2983	2993	2990	2984	3034	3211	3065	2964
% Ch	0.3	-1.4	0.5	2.9	-0.4	1.3	-0.4	-0.9	6.9	36.5	-23.7	-12.5

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NON-MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	330545	332390	334117	336491	339079	341773	344278	346664	348790	351017	353329	355763
% Ch	3.6	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
National (Thousands)	90611	90430	90443	90612	90966	91384	91851	92326	92825	93366	93928	94507
% Ch	-1.5	-0.8	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	20713	20254	20273	20361	20507	20660	20778	20900	20979	21043	21091	21145
% Ch	24.8	-8.6	0.4	1.7	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
National (Thousands)	4770	4704	4680	4661	4647	4660	4691	4732	4796	4876	4959	5038
% Ch	-14.8	-5.4	-2.0	-1.6	-1.3	1.1	2.7	3.5	5.5	6.8	7.0	6.5
FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	20549	20324	20362	20507	20662	20824	21000	21176	21341	21493	21647	21806
% Ch	9.5	-4.3	0.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
National (Thousands)	6734	6711	6691	6688	6695	6708	6726	6750	6776	6804	6832	6861
% Ch	-0.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	19988	20110	20354	20469	20605	20740	20877	21006	21124	21235	21354	21476
% Ch	1.2	2.5	4.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
National (Thousands)	5841	5815	5805	5802	5807	5812	5818	5826	5842	5857	5872	5887
% Ch	-1.1	-1.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
TRADE												
Idaho	99488	99668	100440	101323	102281	103230	104079	104758	105382	106161	106940	107764
% Ch	5.9	0.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
National (Thousands)	25582	25415	25422	25472	25572	25698	25824	25951	26095	26254	26419	26595
% Ch	-3.4	-2.6	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7
SERVICES												
Idaho	83277	84447	85467	86276	87079	87858	88663	89538	90263	91019	91888	92788
% Ch	-2.3	5.7	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.0
National (Thousands)	28583	28649	28737	28903	29096	29304	29523	29738	29949	30161	30376	30596
% Ch	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	70068	71334	71306	71695	72089	72594	72969	73339	73768	74169	74544	74931
% Ch	3.3	7.4	-0.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1
National (Thousands)	15436	15478	15457	15460	15540	15602	15672	15735	15787	15851	15925	15997
% Ch	1.3	1.1	-0.5	0.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8
EDUCATION	37860	38842	38921	39256	39636	39955	40241	40512	40841	41141	41416	41695
% Ch	1.7	10.8	0.8	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.7
OTHER	32209	32493	32385	32439	32453	32639	32728	32827	32927	33028	33128	33236
% Ch	5.2	3.6	-1.3	0.7	0.2	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12937	12938	12800	12710	12704	12703	12744	12779	12763	12730	12690	12670
% Ch	3.5	0.0	-4.2	-2.8	-0.2	-0.0	1.3	1.1	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-0.6
National (Thousands)	2951	2952	2948	2931	2919	2911	2912	2911	2899	2884	2867	2853
% Ch	-1.7	0.1	-0.5	-2.3	-1.6	-1.1	0.1	-0.1	-1.6	-2.1	-2.3	-1.9

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1988				1989				1990			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	448.6	458.4	456.8	460.9	481.0	482.2	484.5	499.7	528.0	539.2	532.7	556.5
% Ch	25.8	9.1	-1.4	3.6	18.6	1.1	1.8	13.2	24.7	8.7	-4.7	19.0
National (Billions)	109.2	111.6	111.2	112.2	116.7	117.0	117.6	121.5	12[illegible]	131.5	129.8	135.8
% Ch	27.8	9.1	-1.4	3.6	17.0	1.0	2.1	13.9	[illegible].1	9.7	-5.1	19.8
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	119.3	120.6	122.0	123.4	124.6	125.8	126.8	128.0	129.5	131.0	132.2	133.1
% Ch	2.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.7	2.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	122.2	123.5	124.9	126.3	127.9	129.5	130.2	131.8	134.0	135.2	137.0	139.3
% Ch	2.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.1	2.2	5.0	6.8	3.6	5.4	6.9
DURABLE GOODS	108.9	109.0	109.4	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.2	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7
% Ch	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.7	4.0	-1.4	0.7	1.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	114.3	115.9	117.4	118.6	120.5	123.2	123.2	124.5	128.3	129.4	131.5	134.9
% Ch	1.4	5.7	5.3	4.2	6.6	9.3	0.0	4.3	12.8	3.5	6.7	10.8
SERVICES	132.1	133.7	135.3	137.0	138.8	140.1	141.6	143.4	145.1	146.6	148.5	150.4
% Ch	3.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.2	5.3	5.2
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	116.3	117.6	119.1	120.4	121.9	123.7	124.7	125.9	128.2	129.4	131.6	133.8
% Ch	3.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	5.0	6.2	3.2	4.0	7.4	3.9	6.9	7.0
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	6.66	7.16	7.98	8.47	9.44	9.73	9.08	8.61	8.25	8.24	8.16	7.74
PRIME	8.59	8.78	9.71	10.18	10.98	11.36	10.66	10.50	10.04	10.00	10.00	10.00
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	9.12	9.11	9.16	9.31	9.78	10.26	10.31	10.09	9.94	10.19	10.03	9.88
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	5.72	6.21	7.01	7.73	8.54	8.41	7.84	7.65	7.76	7.75	7.48	6.99
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	104.3	105.1	103.3	105.8	102.1	102.8	102.6	104.8	105.1	102.3	101.5	95.7
% Ch	10.8	2.8	-6.6	9.9	-13.2	2.9	-0.9	8.9	1.1	-10.1	-3.3	-20.8
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	109.3	113.3	115.8	116.6	120.6	122.3	122.3	121.9	124.4	126.7	128.5	126.4
% Ch	16.4	15.6	9.1	2.6	14.7	5.5	0.0	-1.2	8.3	7.7	5.9	-6.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	103.8	105.8	107.9	108.4	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.1	111.1	112.2	112.4	110.0
% Ch	6.1	8.2	8.2	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.5	0.5	3.7	3.8	0.8	-8.4
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	105.3	108.0	111.6	113.8	111.5	113.9	116.1	117.3	118.7	120.7	121.1	120.3
% Ch	1.0	10.7	13.9	8.2	-8.1	9.0	7.8	4.4	4.7	6.9	1.4	-2.8
FOOD	102.0	101.8	103.1	104.3	104.5	105.3	104.7	107.4	107.1	106.6	107.5	109.2
% Ch	3.6	-0.8	4.9	4.7	1.0	3.0	-2.1	10.6	-1.1	-1.7	3.2	6.5
PAPER	102.7	102.7	103.6	102.7	103.2	102.3	103.1	104.3	103.9	104.5	107.3	105.8
% Ch	4.3	-0.3	3.7	-3.4	2.1	-3.6	3.2	4.6	-1.5	2.5	11.0	-5.5
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	107.2	103.3	108.7	109.8	112.8	108.4	108.3	103.6	105.9	103.6	106.5	104.8
% Ch	9.8	-13.9	22.6	4.2	11.4	-14.7	-0.2	-16.4	9.0	-8.3	11.5	-6.0
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	103.7	104.7	111.0	112.9	110.5	112.5	114.0	116.5	119.2	120.7	123.6	120.0
% Ch	-3.9	3.8	26.4	7.3	-8.3	7.4	5.2	9.1	9.9	4.9	10.0	-11.0

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1991

MISCELLANEOUS

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO												
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	588.4	617.7	621.1	641.2	649.8	664.7	674.9	684.4	694.2	707.4	718.2	729.9
% Ch	25.0	21.5	2.2	13.6	5.5	9.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	7.8	6.2	6.7
National (Billions)	143.7	151.0	151.5	156.3	158.3	161.8	164.2	166.3	168.5	171.6	174.1	176.8
% Ch	25.4	21.9	1.3	13.5	5.0	9.2	5.9	5.4	5.4	7.5	5.9	6.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFL.												
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	134.8	136.2	137.0	137.8	138.8	139.7	140.6	141.5	142.5	143.4	144.3	145.2
% Ch	5.2	4.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	140.5	141.3	142.3	143.4	144.6	145.8	147.0	148.3	149.6	150.8	152.0	153.3
% Ch	3.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
DURABLE GOODS	113.0	113.1	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.0	116.3	116.7	117.0
% Ch	1.1	0.4	3.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	135.2	135.4	135.8	136.5	137.6	138.7	139.8	141.2	142.5	143.6	144.8	146.0
% Ch	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.4
SERVICES	152.1	153.5	154.9	156.6	158.2	159.9	161.5	163.2	164.8	166.4	168.1	169.8
% Ch	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
CONSUM PRICE INDEX, ALL ITMS	135.0	135.7	136.8	137.8	139.1	140.3	141.5	142.8	144.1	145.4	146.7	148.0
% Ch	3.5	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
FEDERAL FUNDS	6.43	5.86	5.68	5.67	6.27	6.40	6.31	6.15	6.25	6.41	6.62	6.67
PRIME	9.19	8.67	8.50	8.50	8.90	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	9.55	9.53	9.20	9.09	9.09	9.22	9.22	9.16	9.09	9.06	9.06	9.09
U.S. GOVT. 3-MONTH BILLS	6.02	5.56	5.33	5.44	5.90	6.11	6.08	5.97	6.04	6.08	6.17	6.21
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	92.3	93.5	96.8	98.7	100.2	101.5	102.1	102.8	104.6	106.4	107.9	109.2
% Ch	-13.6	5.3	14.7	8.0	6.5	5.1	2.4	3.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	4.6
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	124.4	123.0	123.2	126.7	129.9	133.0	137.1	140.3	143.8	146.8	150.0	153.3
% Ch	-6.2	-4.4	0.9	11.6	10.8	9.9	12.7	9.9	10.2	8.7	8.9	9.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	108.1	110.7	111.5	113.6	115.4	117.0	118.3	119.2	120.1	121.3	122.6	123.9
% Ch	-6.5	9.7	3.1	7.8	6.3	5.9	4.4	3.2	3.0	4.1	4.3	4.2
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	120.3	122.4	122.9	126.7	129.6	132.0	134.6	136.4	137.8	140.0	142.6	145.1
% Ch	0.1	7.1	1.8	13.0	9.5	7.5	8.1	5.4	4.1	6.6	7.6	7.2
FOOD	107.8	107.9	108.2	108.5	109.1	109.6	110.0	110.4	111.0	111.7	112.4	113.0
% Ch	-5.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2
PAPER	102.6	102.6	106.6	107.1	108.1	108.5	108.4	108.4	109.0	109.8	110.8	111.6
% Ch	-11.6	-0.0	16.7	2.1	3.7	1.4	-0.2	-0.0	2.0	3.2	3.5	3.0
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	103.7	103.8	105.7	106.1	106.9	108.0	108.2	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.3	111.8
% Ch	-4.4	0.6	7.4	1.4	3.2	4.1	0.9	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.6	5.5
MINING, EXCEPT OIL & GAS	116.4	112.9	117.3	117.0	117.6	118.8	120.0	121.0	121.9	122.9	124.1	125.5
% Ch	-11.7	-11.4	16.4	-1.0	2.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3

National Variables Provided by DRI/McGraw-Hill
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1991

APPENDIX

DRI Macro Model . . . . . Page 68

Idaho Economic Model . . . . . Page 70

Equations . . . . . Page 72

Endogenous Variables . . . . . Page 78

Exogenous Variables . . . . . Page 80

THE DRI U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

The DRI/McGraw-Hill Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model that reflects the simultaneity of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,000 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I	**Final GNP Demand**
II	**Incomes**
III	**Financial**
IV	**Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force**
V	**Production, Investment, and Capital Stock**
VI	**Prices, Wages, and Productivity**

In a general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. The model depicts the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments. One of the strongest properties of the model is that it incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools: post-Keynesian, neoclassical, monetarist, supply-side, and rational expectations. A brief description of each sector follows.

I. **Final GNP Demand**. Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, government, exports, and imports. Consumption is the largest portion of GNP. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

Investment is the next component of final demand. DRI divides this sector into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component is further divided into expenditures and receipts. Most of the expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases.

DRI breaks out the state and local sector into expenditure and receipt components. Receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

II. **Income**. The income sector follows the national income accounting. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except profits, which are treated as a residual. Endogenous components include wage and salary disbursements, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest, and taxes.

II. **Financial**. The financial sector of the DRI model can be divided into the following categories: monetary and reserve aggregates, interest rates, loans, flow of funds, and stock market. These categories interact heavily with one another and provide important input in other model sectors. As such, this sector provides important policy levers within the model that make it possible to estimate the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. **Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force**. The DRI model forecasts industry employment from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are also taken into account on an industry-by-industry basis. The unemployment rate includes a structural component and cyclical component. The former is determined exogenously. The cyclical component is determined by an inverted Okun's Law. The labor force is a function of the size and age-sex distribution of the population, the real after-tax wage rate, and the cyclical component of the unemployment rate.

V. **Industrial Output and Investment**. The industrial output sector of the model plays an important role in driving investment, capital stock, and industry employment. In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final products industries. Final demand is then translated into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries using an input-output matrix. Cycle and trend variables are utilized to correct for changes in input-output coefficients that are implied by changing relationships between buyers and sellers. Industry investment is derived from industry output using neoclassical capital stock adjustment equations.

VI. **Prices, Wages, and Productivity**. The price and wage sector of the model includes producer price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the consumer price index, wages, and productivity. The producer price indices contain variables representing materials and labor impact costs. The producer price indices then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes and also feed into price deflators. Input costs are determined by measures of market tightness, including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially the final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors' income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; government payments to farmers are determined exogenously. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change, and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic, housing stock, and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from DRI's U.S. Macroeconomic Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions, and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

EQUATIONS OF THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

```
ID0AHEMF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0AHEMF = 1.094904 + 5.036689 * ID0NEWMFD\1/ID0NEWMF\1 * JRWSSNF + 3.805076
           * ID0NEWMFN\1/ID0NEWMF\1 * JRWSSNF

ID0AVGW$:  IDENTITY
ID0AVGW$ = (ID0WBB$ - ID0WBBF$)/ID0NEW * 1000

ID0CRCROP:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0CRCROP = -329.161214 + 1041.255883 * WPI01 + 7.429913 * CRCROP

ID0CRLVSTK:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0CRLVSTK = -352.379694 + 15.380866 * CRCATCVS + 959.542235 * WPI01

ID0EXFP:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0EXFP = 102.704391 + 1914.421007 * WPI01

ID0GIA$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0GIA$ = 3.209699 + 961.846737 * VAIDGF@SL * ID0NPT/N

ID0HSPR:  IDENTITY
ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1@A + ID0HSPRS2A@A

ID0HSPRS1@A:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0HSPRS1@A = -13.3829 + 1.0925 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, AFFORD1)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PC)
              - 0.798748 * RMMTGNNS
              + 8.23463 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPNF$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP) * 1000

ID0HSPRS2A@A:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0HSPRS2A@A = -7.688751 + 4.436922 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, AFFORD2&)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0, PC)
               + 3.746799 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPNF$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,YP) * 1000
               - 0.347842 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, RMMTGNNS) - 0.281651
               * (RMMTGNNS - MOVAVG(3 TO 1, RMMTGNNS))

ID0IP26&27:  IDENTITY
ID0IP26&27 = 1.66 * JQIND26 * 100/5.24 + 3.58 * JQIND27 * 100/5.24

ID0IP32&34:  IDENTITY
ID0IP32&34 = 42 * JQIND32 * 100/84.6 + 42.6 * JQIND34 * 100/84.6

ID0IPMFDNEC:  IDENTITY
ID0IPMFDNEC = 3.1 * JQIND25 * 100/39.8 + 22.9 * JQIND37 * 100/39.8 + 13.8 * JQIND39
              * 100/39.8
```

```
ID0KHU:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A

ID0KHU1:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU1 = ((1-0.003)**.25) * ID0KHU1\1 + ID0HSPRS1@A/4

ID0KHU2A:  IDENTITY
ID0KHU2A = ((1-0.003)**.25) * ID0KHU2A\1 + ID0HSPRS2A@A/4

ID0NB:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NB = 5.878676 + 688.675066 * BIRTHS * ID0NPT/N

ID0NCLF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NCLF = -162.188311 + 0.285795 * ((POSITIVE(MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0NEW) - MOVAVG(8 TO
          5,ID0NEW)))) + 630.224626 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0NPT)

ID0ND:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0ND = 1.163086 + 698.45281 * DEATHS * (ID0NPT/N)

ID0NEH:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEH = -312.730253 + 0.787105 * ID0NEW + 480.881918 * ID0NPT - 0.351772
          * (POSITIVE(ID0NEW\1 - ID0NEW))

ID0NEW:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW = ID0NEWMF + ID0NEWNM

ID0NEW10:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW10 = 2.20105 - 0.597938 * JQIND33/EMI + 1.27306 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND33)
            - 0.396084 * DUM82ON

ID0NEW20:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW20 = ID0NEW20@203 + ID0NEW203

ID0NEW203:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW203 = 5.631762 + 0.011993 * MOVAVG(3 TO 1,CNFOOD82) - 0.042343
            * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(3 TO 2,CNFOOD82) - CNFOOD82\1)) + 0.539894
            * DUM7279

ID0NEW20@203:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW20@203 = 7.14528 + 9.61939 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,JQIND208) - 0.0665796 * TIME

ID0NEW24:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW24 = 7.49139 - 13.0428 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24) * (JRWSSNF/WPI08) + 28.1842
            * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JQIND24)
```

```
ID0NEW26&27:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW26&27 = -2.26424 + 3.20276 * ID0IP26&27/100 - 3.72103 * JQIND27/E27 + 9.72641
              * ID0NPT * N16&/N

ID0NEW28:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW28 = 0.157085 + 2.4049 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1, JQIND287) + 0.770095 * DUM83ON

ID0NEW32&34:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW32&34 = -1.86178 + 0.0210741 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0,ID0IP32&34) - 1.15805 * JQIND34/E34
              + 0.0642115 * ((ID0NEW20\1 + ID0NEW24\1 + ID0NEWMG\1 + ID0NEWCC\1
               + ID0NEW26&27\1))

ID0NEW35:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW35 = 1.67327 + 2.87704 * MOVAVG(3 TO 1,JQIND35) - 5.55156
              * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(3 TO 1,JQIND35) - JQIND35))

ID0NEW35&36:  IDENTITY
ID0NEW35&35 = ID0NEW35 + ID0NEW36

ID0NEW36:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEW36 = -0.975333 - 0.897213 * REALEXCH + 5.27432 * MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND36)

ID0NEWCC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWCC = 7.393781 + 0.218701 * ID0HSPR\1 + 0.190835 * ID0HSPR\2 + .145097 * ID0HSPR\3
              + 0.081485 * ID0HSPR\4 + 1.303977 * MOVAVG(4 TO 1,ID0GIA$)/MOVAVG(4
              TO 1,PC)/100 + 1.25368 * MOVAVG (4 TO 1, ID0GIA$)/MOVAVG (4 TO 1PC)/100

ID0NEWFIR:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWFIR = -19.960206 + 0.085752 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0KHU) + 0.048349
              + MOVAVG(3 TO 0, ID0NEW) - 4.859849 * DUM86ON

ID0NEWGV:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWGV = ID0NEWGVF + ID0NEWGVSL

ID0NEWGVF:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVF = 0.744635 + 0.891048 * EGF * (ID0NPT/N) * 1000 + 1.326144 * EGF * (GF082/GF82)

ID0NEWGVSL:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWGVSL = ID0NEWGVSLED + ID0NEWGVSL@ED

ID0NEWGVSLED:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVSLED = -5.775626 + 34.011822 * ID0NPT + 0.011432 * ID0GIA$/PC

ID0NEWGVSL@ED:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWGVSL@ED = -2.578681 + 7.730131 * ID0NPT + 3.191909 * DUM7278
              * MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0YPTXB) + 2.75852 * ((1 - DUM7278) * MOVAVG(4 TO
              1, ID0YPTXB))
```

```
ID0NEWMF:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMF = ID0NEWMFD + ID0NEWMFN

ID0NEWMFD:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMFD = ID0NEW24 + ID0NEW32&34 + ID0NEW35&36 + ID0NEWMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFDNEC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMFDNEC = 1.283224 - 0.803554 * DUM82ON + 0.018138 * ID0IPMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFN:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMFN = ID0NEW20 + ID0NEW26&27 + ID0NEW28 + ID0NEWMFNNEC

ID0NEWMFNNEC:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMFNNEC = -1.578926 + 0.010862 * (CNCS82 + CNOO82) + 0.428312 * DUM721802
                - 0.412156 * DUM87ON

ID0NEWMG:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWMG = ID0NEWMG@10 + ID0NEW10

ID0NEWMG@10:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWMG@10 = 0.465584 + 0.786018 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1,JQIND287) - 0.262509 * DUM7277

ID0NEWNM:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWNM = ID0NEWCC + ID0NEWFIR + ID0NEWGV + ID0NEWMG + ID0NEWSV
            + ID0NEWTCU + ID0NEWWR

ID0NEWSV:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWSV = -10.512989 + 8.101752 * MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) - 3.681494
            * (POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) - YP%RWO@ID\1))

ID0NEWTCU:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NEWTCU = 6.87488 - 7.64533 * JQINDPU/ER + 0.0412421 * ID0NEW\1 - 0.404845
            * DUM86ON

ID0NEWWR:  IDENTITY
ID0NEWWR = 15.705839 + 7.113435 * MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID) + 2.144879
            * (YP%RWO@ID\1 - MOVAVG(8 TO 2,YP%RWO@ID)) + 0.121399 * (MOVAVG(3
            TO 1,ID0NEW) - MOVAVG(6 TO 4, ID0NEW))

ID0NMG:  IDENTITY
ID0NMG = 4 * (ID0NPT-ID0NPT\1) - (ID0NB-ID0ND)/1000

ID0NPT:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0NPT = 0.023044 + 0.973957 * ID0NPT\1 + 0.416045 * (((ID0NB - ID0ND)/1000)) + 0.127277
        * (((ID0NEW\1 - MOVAVG(5 TO 2,ID0NEW))/1000))
```

```
ID0NRU:  IDENTITY
ID0NRU = (ID0NU/ID0NCLF) * 100

ID0NU:  IDENTITY
ID0NU = ID0NCLF - ID0NEH

ID0WBB$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBB$ = ID0WBBMF$ + ID0WBBOTH$ + ID0WBBCC$ + ID0WBBF$

ID0WBBCC$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBCC$ = (ID0WRWCC$ * ID0NEWCC)/1000000

ID0WBBF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WBBF$ = 0.013977 + 0.123522 * WPI02 + 0.01246 * DUM814831 + 0.042493 * DUM754774

ID0WBBMF$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBMF$ = (ID0WRWMF$ * ID0NEWMF)/1000000

ID0WBBOTH$:  IDENTITY
ID0WBBOTH$ = ID0WRWOTH$ * (ID0NEW-ID0NEWCC-ID0NEWMF)/1000000

ID0WRWCC$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWCC$ = 1954.628952 + 2186.991002 * ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWMF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWMF$ = 7921.818245 + 1159.109826 * ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWOTH$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0WRWOTH$ = 1202.021073 + 0.70164 * ID0WRWMF$

ID0YDIR$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YDIR$ = -0.009418 + 0.979852 * ((YINTPER + DIV + YRENTADJ) * MOVAVG(4 TO 1,
             ID0YP$)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1, YP))

ID0YFC$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YFC$ = -4.125749 + 0.607383 * ID0YFC$\1 + 26.277652 * WPI01 - 0.801652
          * INVAF&CCC82CH - 58.732525 * DUM83

ID0YINV&R$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YINV&R$ = -32.324627 + 0.725318 * ID0YINV&R$\1 + 103.870004 * WPI01

ID0YP:  IDENTITY
ID0YP = ID0YP$/PC

ID0YP$:  IDENTITY
ID0YP$ = ID0WBB$ + ID0YSUP$ + ID0YDIR$ + ID0YPRNF$ + ID0YPRF$ + ID0YTR$
         +ID0YRA$ - ID0YSI$
```

```
ID0YPNF:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF$/PC

ID0YPNF$:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNF$ = ID0YP$ - ID0YPRF$ - ID0WBBF$

ID0YPNFPC:  IDENTITY
ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF$/PC/ID0NPT

ID0YPRF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YPRF$ = 0.288901 + 0.159201 * ((ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF$ + ID0YINV&R$
           - ID0YFC$ - ID0EXFP)/1000))

ID0YPRNF$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YPRNF$ = 0.102579 + 0.002176 * YENTNFADJ + 8.305798 * MOVAVG(2 TO 1, ID0WBB$)/100

ID0YPTXB:  IDENTITY
ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB$ + ID0YPRNF$ + ID0YDIR$ + (ID0YPRF$ - ID0YINV&R$/1000))/PC

ID0YRA$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YRA$ = 0.116755 - 0.116589 * (ID0NEW/ID0NEW\4)/(EEA/EEA\4) + 0.010887 * ID0WBB$

ID0YSI$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YSI$ = -0.004279 + 1.15409 * TWPER * ID0WBB$/WSD

ID0YSUP$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YSUP$ = -0.023325 + 1.025483 * YOL * (ID0WBB$/WSD)

ID0YTR$:  STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YTR$ = -0.011094 + 1.018738 * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NPT/N) - 0.670972
          * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NEW/ID0NPT)/(EEA/N)/1000000)

ID0YTRF$: STOCHASTIC EQUATION
ID0YTRF$ = 2.652936 + 13.705619 * TRF$

YP%RWO@ID: IDENTITY
YP%RWO@ID = YPADJ@ID/(ID0WRWOTH$/14201.805)

YPADJ@ID:  IDENTITY
YPADJ@ID = ID0YPNF$ + MOVAVG(3 TO 0, ID0YPRF$) + MOVAVG(3 TO 0,ID0WBBF$)
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0AVGW$	Average annual wage
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0GIA$	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1@A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A@A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other durable manufacturing, 1987=1.0
ID0IP26&27	Industrial production index, paper, printing, and publishing, 1987=1.0
ID0IP32&34	Industrial production index, stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, 1987=1.0
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0NCLF	Civilian labor force
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NEH	Total employment, household concept
ID0NEW	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
ID0NEWCC	Employment in construction
ID0NEWFIR	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
ID0NEWGV	Employment in government
ID0NEWGVF	Employment in federal government
ID0NEWGVSL	Employment in state and local government
ID0NEWGVSL@ED	Employment in state and local government, except education
ID0NEWGVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
ID0NEWMF	Employment in manufacturing
ID0NEWMFD	Employment in durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMG	Employment in mining
ID0NEWMG@10	Employment in mining, except metal mining
ID0NEWNM	Employment in nonmanufacturing
ID0NEWSV	Employment in services
ID0NEWTCU	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ID0NEWWR	Employment in trade
ID0NEW10	Employment in metal mining
ID0NEW20	Employment in food processing
ID0NEW20@203	Employment in food processing, except canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW203	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen

ID0NEW24	Employment in lumber and wood products
ID0NEW26&27	Employment in paper, printing, and publishing
ID0NEW28	Employment in chemicals and allied products
ID0NEW32&34	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
ID0NEW35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
ID0NEW36	Employment in electrical machinery
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0NRU	Unemployment rate
ID0NU	Total number unemployed, household concept
ID0WBB$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBOTH$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV&R$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YP$	Total personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPNF$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 1982 dollars
ID0YPRF$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 1982 dollars
ID0YRA$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP$	Other labor income
ID0YTR$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
YP%RWO@ID	Smoothed total personal income
YPADJ@ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

AFFORD1	Effective after tax cost of single-family housing
AFFORD2&	Effective after tax cost of multi-family housing
BIRTHS	Number of births, U.S.
CNCS82	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 1982 dollars
CNFOOD82	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1982 dollars
CNOO82	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1982 dollars
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle & calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
DEATHS	Number of deaths, U.S.
DIV	Dividends
DUM721802	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM7277	
DUM7278	
DUM7279	
DUM754774	
DUM814831	
DUM82ON	
DUM83	
DUM83ON	
DUM86ON	
DUM87ON	
TIME	
E20	Employment in food processing
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26	Employment in paper and paper products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
E28	Employment in chemicals
E32	Employment in stone, clay, and glass
E34	Employment in fabricated metals
E35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
E36	Employment in electrical machinery
EEA	Total nonagricultural employment
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMD	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMI	Employment in mining
EMN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ER	Employment in transportation and public utilities
GF82	Federal government purchases, 1982 dollars
GFO82	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1982 dollars

INVAF&CCC82CH	Change in business inventories, private farm plus CCC purchases, 1982 dollars
JQIND208	Industrial production index, food products, beverages, 1987=1.0
JQIND24	Industrial production index, wood and lumber products, 1987=1.0
JQIND25	Industrial production index, furniture and fixtures, 1987=1.0
JQIND26	Industrial production index, paper and paper products, 1987=1.0
JQIND27	Industrial production index, printing and publishing, 1987=1.0
JQIND287	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 1987=1.0
JQIND32	Industrial production index, stone, clay, and glass products, 1987=1.0
JQIND33	Industrial production index, primary metals, 1987=1.0
JQIND34	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 1987=1.0
JQIND35	Industrial production index, nonelectrical machinery, 1987=1.0
JQIND36	Industrial production index, electrical machinery, 1987=1.0
JQIND37	Industrial production index, transportation equipment, 1987=1.0
JQIND39	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufactures, 1987=1.0
JQINDPU	Industrial production index, utilities, 1987=1.0
JRWSSNFM	Index of compensation per hour, nonfarm business sector, 1987=1.0
N	Population, total U.S.
N16&	Population aged 16 and older
PC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 1982=1.0
REALEXCH	Real exchange rate
RMMTGNNS	Effective conventional mortgage rate, new homes--combined lenders
TRF$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments
VGF@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons, U.S.
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YENTNFADJ	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income, U.S.
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

Division of Financial Management
Office of the Governor
Room 122 — Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720-1000

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
P A I D
Boise, Idaho
Permit No. 1

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
S E I ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
BETHESDA MD 20814